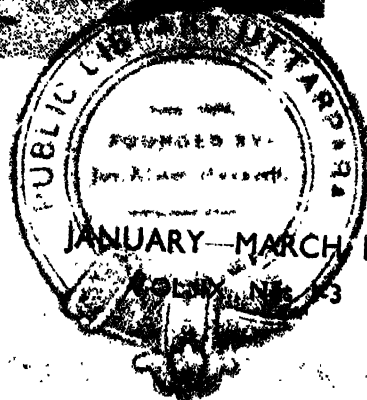


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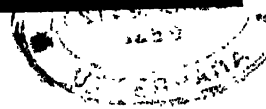
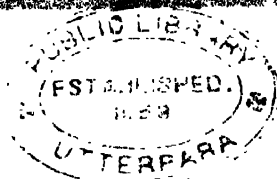
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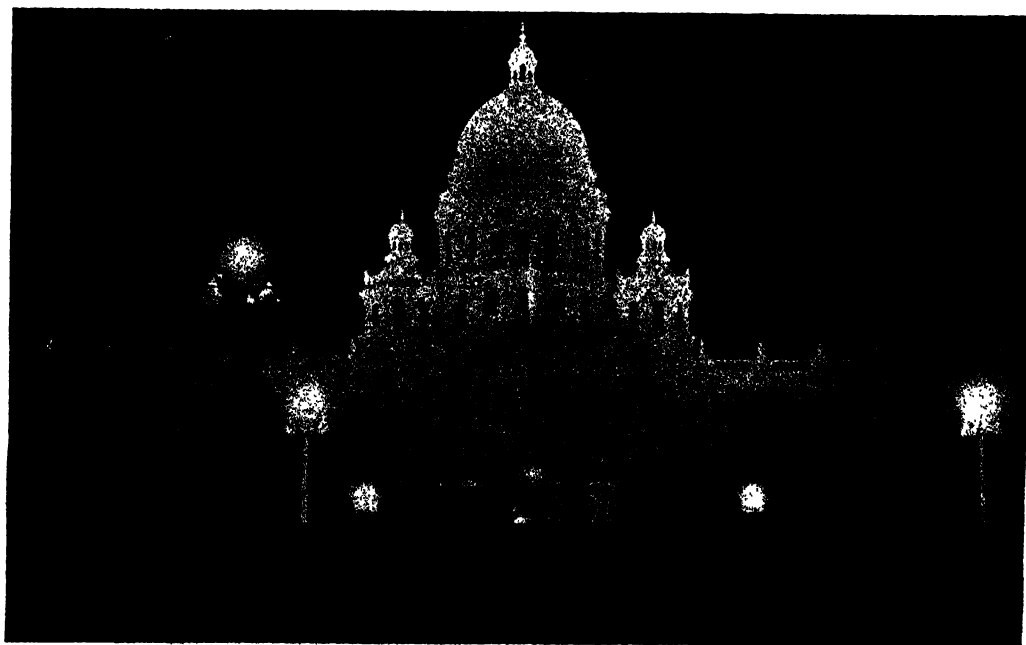
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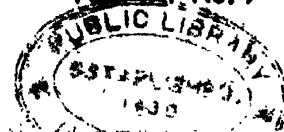
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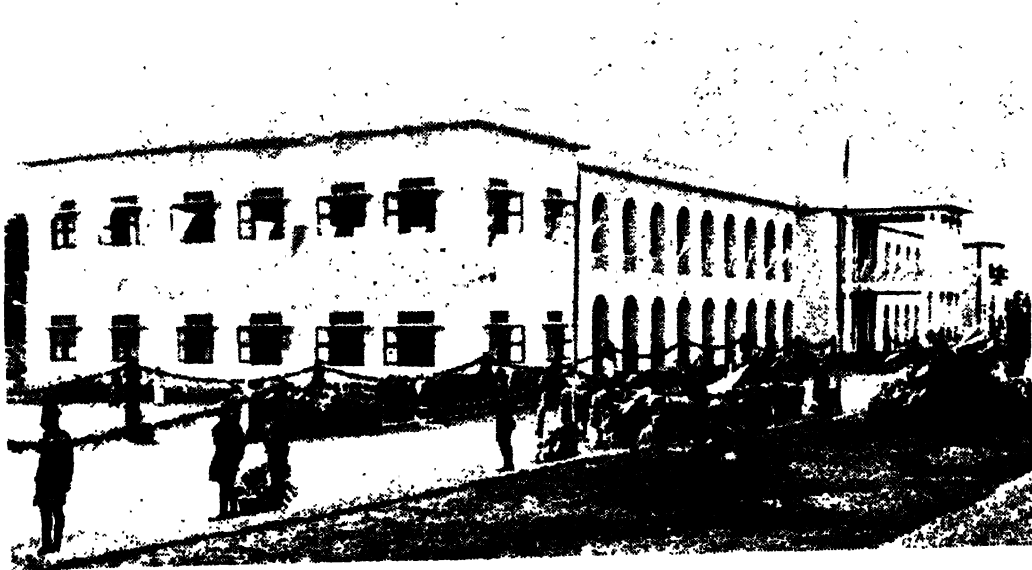
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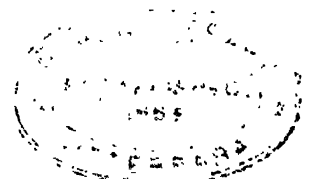
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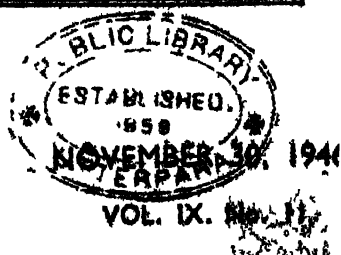
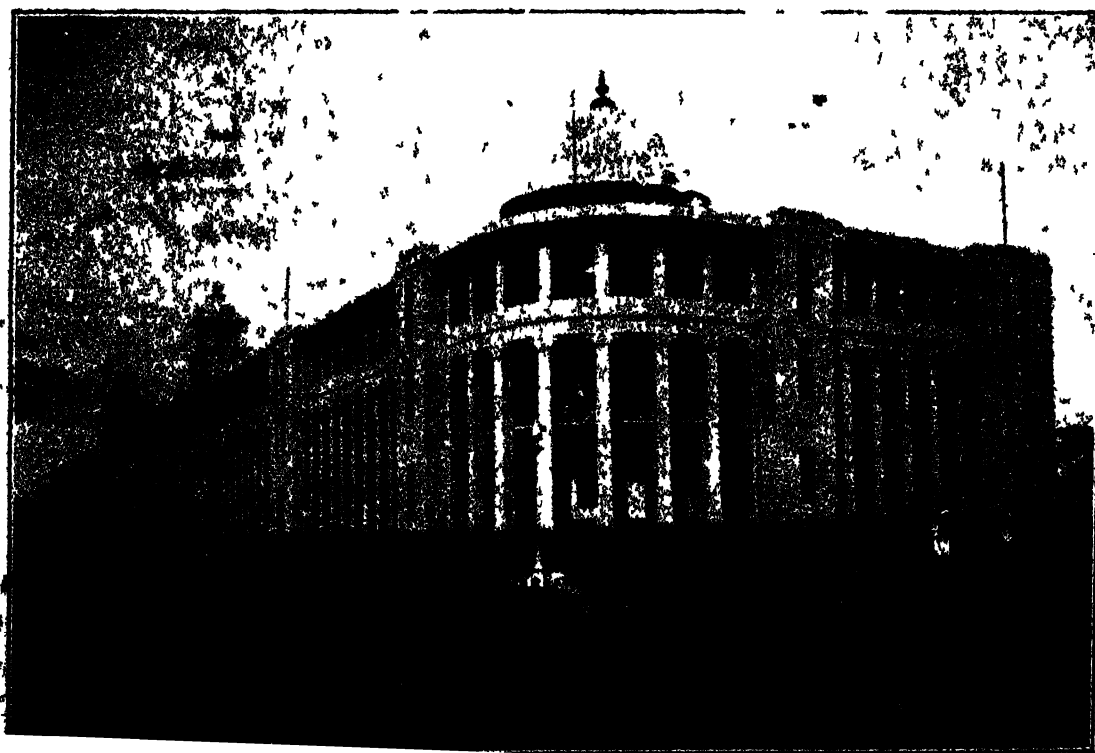
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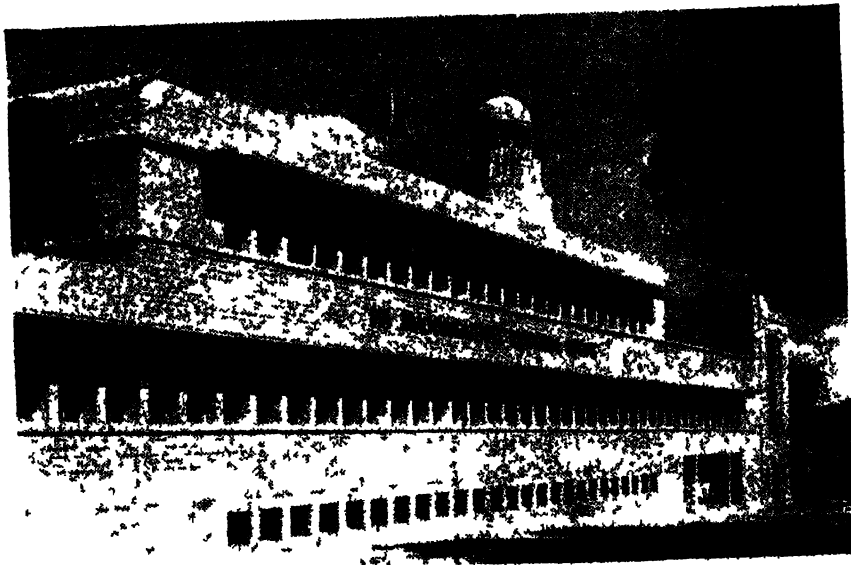
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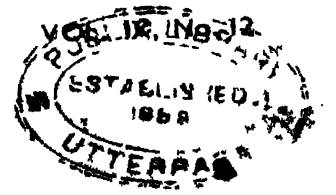
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Nos. 1 to 3



HIS HIGHNESS
SRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer the high dignity of G.C.B.,
on His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the New Year Honours, 1946.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE

The 33rd Session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Bangalore on the 2nd January 1946 and the following six days, under the presidency of Prof. M. Afzal Hussain, M.A., M.Sc., F.N.I.,

♦ *His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to send the following message to the Conference which was read by the Dewan, Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E.*

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the distinguished scientists who have gathered in Bangalore for the 33rd Session of the Indian Science Congress. I regard it as a compliment that Bangalore has been chosen for the fourth time as the venue for the annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress.

Science has made marvellous strides in our times and the wonderful discoveries and achievements of science have surpassed anything accomplished in previous ages. It is our devout prayer that they will serve to strengthen the unity between nations and bring about greater happiness to the human race.

In India, in particular, there is great need for the services of science and scientific men. In providing adequate and nourishing food and other necessities of life to the people, in mitigating disease and improving public health, in developing industries and communications and in all other

efforts to secure a better standard of living for the bulk of the population, the assistance of science is indispensable. I am gratified to find that organizations like the Indian Science Congress are devoting attention not only to pure research which is fundamental, but also to applied research the value of which in the present economic conditions cannot be under estimated.

As the work of economic development is many sided and calls for the services of scientists engaged in various branches of study, meetings such as the annual conference of the Science Congress should be of great practical value. I trust that in your discussions, the question of how best the services of scientific men and the benefit of scientific research can be made available in a co-ordinated manner for the economic development of the country will receive due consideration.

I wish you all success in your deliberations.

CONFERENCE OF THE SURGEONS OF INDIA

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE

The Seventh Conference of the Surgeons of India was held at Mysore on the 27th December 1945. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to send the following message to the Conference:—

I have great pleasure in welcoming to Mysore the members of the Association of the Surgeons of India to their Seventh Annual Conference. I hope the members will find their brief stay in this City, pleasant and interesting.

Consisting, as it does, of eminent surgeons from all parts of India, the Conference of the Association will provide valuable opportunities for exchange of ideas on the science and art of surgery. This is particularly important at the present moment when the rapid progress in the sphere of surgical

procedure made during the war has to be assessed and I have no doubt this will form a great part of your deliberations at the Conference.

I am glad to see that a full consideration and discussion of these and other matters is greatly helped by your practice of choosing subjects two years in advance and that the monthly journal of the Association serves a useful purpose in making the results of your discussions available to a wider circle.

I wish the Conference success in its proceedings.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OPENS THE SESSION

The Twelfth Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India was held at Mysore on the 24th January 1946. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the session, and in doing so, His Highness said :

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the Chairman and Members of the Central Advisory Board of Education to Mysore. I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me in choosing Mysore as the seat of your deliberations. There is much to gain from these contacts between British India and Indian States. It is my fervent hope that these contacts will prove of mutual benefit.

The post-war educational plan prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education, under the guidance and inspiration of Sir John Sargent, marks an epoch in the educational history of our country. The plan is well constructed. It represents a harmonious structure into which the various sections of the educational process fit naturally and logically. The component parts are integrated into an organic unit. There is an attempt, the first of its kind, to relate the educational system to the needs of the country.

Minimum Programme

The plan outlines the minimum programme of educational development which will place India on an educational level approximately equal with Western countries. It provides for education before the age of six in the form of nursery schools. It suggests universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen in order to ensure literacy and a rudimentary preparation for citizenship. It provides secondary and high school education for those who show the capacity for benefiting by it. There is also provision for technical, commercial and art education ; adult education to meet the needs of those who are denied adequate opportunities ; university education for picked students. There are arrangements for post-graduate study

and research in scientific and technological institutes.

Training of Teachers

The plan lays emphasis on the training of teachers and the creation of a school medical service which will see that children are made healthy and kept healthy. There are recreational facilities of all kinds for people of all ages. There are special schools for children suffering from mental or physical handicaps. Finally the plan suggests the setting up of employment bureaux to guide those leaving school, college and institute into profitable employment and as far as possible to adjust the output of the schools to the capacity of the labour market.

Post-war Educational Plan

Under the Board's scheme the expenditure on education will increase ten times, pupils in schools will increase from 15 millions to 60 millions and the number of school teachers will rise nearly fourfold. It will take forty years to bring the plan into full operation and when it is in full operation it will cost the Government something like Rs. 300 crores. The scheme envisages a graduated increase in the financial burden. The total cost appears to be colossal, but translated into expenditure per head of population, the recurring cost of implementing the scheme comes to about a quarter of a rupee in the fifth year, a little over two rupees in the twentieth year and slightly over twelve rupees in the fortieth year. It should be remembered that post-war Britain proposes to spend on education Rs. 66 per head of population.

Its Elasticity

It has been the Board's intention to indicate a framework within which Provincial and State schemes suited to local needs may be incorporated. There is no wish on their part to prescribe any rigid rules which all Provinces and States must follow. The chief merit of the plan is its elasticity. It lays down broad outlines, defines targets and shows the ways and means of attainment. During your stay in Mysore, you will have opportunities of knowing what we in Mysore have already done by way of co-operating with the All-India plans and proposals—the targets we have fixed, the expenditure we have incurred and the expansion we have planned and in part executed.

Child's Education

Equipping the child for the battle of life is a national concern in the interest of both the child and society. Expenditure on the child's education is a part of social insurance. Ignorance is an economic burden. A nation which invests in its children saves in the best economic sense, for the most important part of a nation's capital is its human beings, and wealth applied to their training should turn out to be the most remunerative of all investments.

You have assembled to consider educational schemes, propound answers to educational problems and re-shape methods and criteria of educational administration. It behoves us on such an occasion to go beyond the technique of the school, college, university and the Departments of Public Instruction, to go beyond the practical problems of everyday life and enquire into the spirit that should inform the whole educational machinery. Calendars, curricula, methods of teaching, class-room technique, the inspectorate, educational finance—all these have their uses but they are only means to an end. We may bestow some consideration on the ends that our educational system should serve. Educational planning will give us quantities of educated people but we have a real concern with quality and with the ultimate aim and purpose for which we are educating the young.

The Present System

The present educational system is built somewhat like a railway without junctions, without stopping places, without branches and without feeder lines. It is being slowly recast and re-arranged to meet the needs of a modern state. The problems of adjustment and expansion are very many: at what stage to introduce the rural or the industrial bias as the case may be, what is the relative importance of the purely vernacular and the anglo-vernacular schools, should technical instruction be part-time or whole-time, what is the relation between vocational education and general education, should the foremen and superintendents be recruited from specialised institutions or should they be promoted from the ranks, what is the share of responsibility as between Government and industry for the training of factory workers, should technological institutions be part and parcel of the University and to what extent, if at all, should the educational system be dominated by the requirements of the University. All these problems have emerged with full force now that India is taking a bold leap forward in economic planning and industrial advance. These problems have engaged the attention of your Board; and your deliberations have thrown considerable light on their solution. They are all problems for the educational administrator and the educational planner.

India has been a land of learning throughout the ages, not indeed in the sense that education has been universal but in the sense that learning has always been highly valued and the learned man has been held in higher esteem than the warrior, the administrator or the man of action. The close association in ancient India between learning and religion gave education a spiritual rather than a secular significance.

National Education

Indian education in the modern era has taken a severely utilitarian aspect. Until a few decades ago it served the very limited purpose of providing recruits for the administrative services and for the liberal professions. The position is summed up by Lord Eustace Percy. He says, "British India represents the

English attempt to work out a problem which has presented itself in one form or another to all European nations who have had to govern what, in a very rough generalisation, may be termed 'eastern peoples.' That problem is the education of an official and professional class, based largely and necessarily on an imported culture and an official language, side by side with a more popular system of vernacular education. Unfortunately, English secondary and higher education in India preceded by too long an interval the development of a basic system of vernacular education; and though English orientalisks may be said to have taken the lead in the revival of traditional Indian culture, the idea of making the higher schools the vehicle of a reconciliation between English and Indian culture hardly entered the minds of English administrators." We have now to think in terms of a national education built on national foundations. The word "national" is not to be understood in any narrow or chauvinistic sense. Our national education should be something distinctive of India, something that shows that India has come to a collective consciousness of itself. National education implies that the people of that nation have examined themselves and made up their minds that as a nation they are not all they desire to be and therefore have taken steps to modify themselves on the lines that will give them satisfaction. For too long a time we have regarded education as a handmaid of Government, the result being an emergence of an articulate minority of highly educated people from the inarticulate mass. Education must be for popular enlightenment and for social reconstruction.

Science and Technology

Science and technology have gone far indeed in the conquest of nature. Formerly man's impotence against nature made his life brutish and brief and to-day man's command over nature has become his greatest peril. He has learnt to split the atom but he has not learnt how to apply the atomic energy thus released for purposes of human peace and progress. It looks as if man is ethically unprepared for so great a bounty as discovery and invention have bestowed upon him. The

command of nature has been put into his hands before he has learnt to command himself.

We are far more successful in learning to control our environment than in learning to control our social relationships. We co-operate better with wind and water, with electrons, protons and neutrons than with our fellowmen. It is not the machine that is responsible for the world's misfortunes and misdeeds. The fault is not in the machine which has neither the power nor the will to help or hinder; it only serves the ends that we choose. We have to turn to education to guide us in the present plight. Education of the right kind, education of body, mind and the factors which produce wealth, will enable us to harness the achievements of science to social welfare, to make technology add to man's cultural possibilities and build up a truly ethical civilization. The question we ask of education to-day is how to link up science with moral values and ethical purposes. There can be no real progress unless we co-ordinate improvement in man with advance in the material arts. We have instruction in place of education, training in place of teaching, mere imparting of information in place of developing and enriching the human personality. Conditions in England do not seem to be far different. Trevelyan, the English Historian, says. "It is significant of much that in the 17th century the members of Parliament quoted from the Bible; in the 18th and 19th centuries from the classics; in the 20th century from nothing at all."

Impact of Science

Through the impact of science on society the present age has become an age of intellectual confusion, doubt, questioning and anxiety. Two World Wars in the lifetime of a single generation have given a rude shock to thinking people and proved that there must be something fundamentally wrong with our civilization and with the ideas that direct it. As Einstein says, science has advanced far more rapidly than morality and until morality catches up with science, our troubles would not be cured. Through science man has gained freedom but lost his serenity, he has gained power but lost his faith, and, having lost his faith, has lost the certainty that his

life was significant. Hence we need religion and philosophy as a complement to science and also as a corrective. We look to education to restore to man his peace, the condition in which all his faculties would be in harmony with one another and in deep rhythm with the nature of things. We need a new organon which would bring the whole of man into adjustment with the whole of his relevant experience. The modern world went wrong in discarding much too quickly the old beliefs and the old classics which had nourished generations that went before us. The study of the classics, Sanskrit in India, Greek and Latin in Europe, was the chief content of the educational curriculum at one time. We know that through classical education we derive a balance, a poise, a serenity, and a proper appreciation of values. It is the task of the educationist to assign a place of importance to the classics and the "humanities" in the educational system. The precepts of ancient wisdom are still useful. The ancient emphasis upon distinction of human worth, the free spirit in search for truth, goodness and beauty, the breadth of human understanding—all these were embraced in the classical tradition and they are the very things necessary for the humanization of our scientific and industrial age. But education, becoming secular, has not found a philosophy that equips it for leadership in the new civilization. The dethronement of the classics and the humanities has only led to ethical impoverishment.

Everyone agrees that things are changing. As to the trend of the change there are many interpretations. So complex is the situation that it is possible to pick from the whole, some instances of change congenial to us and proclaim that we have discovered the trend of the times. Many seize upon the marvellous array of new inventions and the immensity of machine production to proclaim universal progress as the sign of the modern age. Others lament mounting crimes, increasing social disorders and general moral laxity as the characteristic features of the age. Others again point out that it is but a case of history repeating itself and that these times are not so different after all from those that have gone before. Amid such a welter of explanation the

mind stands perplexed, wishing to find a way out but unable and uncertain how to proceed.

Times are changing

If there is division of opinion as to how things are changing, there is even greater diversity as to how to meet the situation. Every resource of thought, ancient and modern, eastern and western, is ransacked for suggestions and solutions. Religion, science, economics, political theory, education—from each in turn remedies are sought. In one respect, however, there is general agreement. All wish to use education, since whatever is possible to be done must be done through the coming generation. Our times are changing as times never changed before and these changes make new demands on education and impose new tasks on schools and colleges. The swiftly changing environment is a ceaseless challenge to the educator. The question raised by T. S. Eliot may well be put to our educators, "Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?"

Traditional Education

Education itself is at the cross-roads. There is the old and the new, the traditional and the progressive education. Each has merits as well as defects. The traditional method relies upon the cultural heritage for its content while the progressive method exalts the learner's impulse and interest. Neither of these sets of values is sufficient unto itself. Both are essential. The traditional curriculum entailed rigid regimentation while the modern curriculum has moved to the other extreme and given free play to excessive individualism and a purely secular approach to man's many-sided problems. Dr. John Dewey insists that neither the old nor the new education is adequate and that a reconciliation should be brought about between the idea that education is development from within and the idea that it is formation from without. The fact of continuous and rapid change introduces into the world a new and extremely difficult problem. The material advance in civilization threatens to outrun our social and moral ability to grapple with the problems so introduced. Our

educational ideas should be re-shaped to meet the complicated situation that has arisen.

Education must be an adventurous quest for meaning, for values and for that which is important, a disposition to appraise things, similar to that which once created classical education and gave it vitality. Our educators, instead of trying meekly to meet any demand the public may make upon them, should have something to say on their own account. Instead of giving all their attention to pedagogical methods, class-room technique, formal instruction and administrative detail, they should approach the task of educating the younger generation in a philosophic spirit. On the perennial problem of nature *versus* nurture and on the disturbing question of how much of the individual should belong to the state or rather how much of the state should belong to the individual, modern educators will doubtless have much to say.

What Is Liberal Education?

Moreover education tends to be diverted from its true aim and purpose: it is made to serve ends which are irrelevant such as the race, the nation, the church, the state, social security or popular morality. What after all is the meaning of a Liberal Education? It is something which will broaden the interests and sympathies of people regardless of their daily occupations. It seeks to lift men's thoughts out of the monotony and drudgery which is the common lot and to free the mind from the shackles of custom and herd-opinion. It imparts to the educated an appreciation of value, of moral excellence and of æsthetic experience. Or in the noble words of Milton in his *Tractate of Education*—"a complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

In our schools and colleges, apart from formal instruction, we should lay stress on conduct. Matthew Arnold said, "Conduct is three-fourths of life." We should say conduct is the whole of life, so far as life involves deliberate action; and morality is an attribute of conduct. The teachers' ultimate concern is to cultivate, not merely wealth of muscle, nor fulness of knowledge, nor refinement of feeling

but strength of character and purity of conduct. The ethical aim or the social purpose is the one thing in education that cannot possibly be overdone. It is a trite saying, but one which should always be kept in view that the ultimate aim of education—that from which the significance of all proximate aims proceeds—is the formation of character.

The Eternal Verities

We live in times that are sadly out of joint. The seamless fabric of common humanity is being lacerated by every kind of strife. The needless tragedy of universal war afflicts the earth with ominous frequency. Peace has become a matter more of debate than of actual realisation. Mankind has been brought to this sorry pass by the pursuit of knowledge in disregard of wisdom, and of material advantage without reference to morality. It is idle, however, to look for the remedy solely in the researches of physical science. The world is not likely to be saved by an increasing expertness in the manipulation of machinery. Economic plans and political schemes for the regeneration of mankind are bound to be of little avail unless they draw their inspiration from ethics. And in ethics there is little room either for discovery or for invention. The eternal verities which the Upanishads, for instance, are never tired of stressing are the only effective safeguards against the ills of civilization.

Real Vidya

In this urgent task of recalling mankind to the path of sanity and high endeavour, education has a great part to play. Real *Vidya* is the only means of instilling truth, tolerance and goodwill, on which alone the future could be built to last. Through education alone can come the full realisation of the kinship of man, and this will go far to eliminate the ceaseless strife of individuals and groups. And education is one of those vital things which can only be planned with understanding and breadth of vision.

What we expect from education to-day is, therefore, an emphasis on those permanent values which have their foundation in a higher spiritual reality and in a broader social purpose, above the changing interests of the

times. Let us breathe the proper spirit of education in all our educational plans and endeavours—the spirit which enables man to assess values and to see things steadily and as a whole. Let us bear in mind that culture is what we are and civilization is what we use.

I wish you a pleasant sojourn in Mysore. I wish you success in your deliberations. May they bear fruit for the good of our common motherland ! May the light that you carry dispel the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy which envelops the country '

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE'S REPLY

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Lahore, Acting President of the Central Board of Education, in replying to the address of His Highness the Maharaja, said: It falls to my lot to give a comprehensive view of expansion during the last year, and also to thank you, Your Highness, for your gracious words of welcome. Last year, when the kind invitation of Your Highness had been read out to us as we sat in session at Karachi, a thrill of pleasure and expectation was felt by every member of the Board. We were fully aware of the reputation of Mysore State in every branch of Your Highness' administration and most particularly aware of the place which education has occupied for so many years and the great traditions which have been built up by administrators and educationists working under yourself and your revered predecessor, for so many years Ruler of this State. The knowledge of this produced a lively anticipation for us all and now we find ourselves enjoying your hospitality and privileged to see something first-hand of your educational institutions, and generally to feel the vigorous pulse of the State. This is indeed a great privilege and honour and, on behalf of the Board and myself, I tender to you, Your Highness, our warmest thanks.

Your Highness has referred to the post-war educational plan sponsored by this Board and has stated

that it marks a new epoch in the educational history of India. We hope that these words will become increasingly true in action and that the Indian States will share with British India all the advantages which will accrue from the adoption of the plans. We are glad that you regard it as the "minimum programme" if India is to take her rightful place among the great nations of the world. You have been swift to discern the real meaning of the word critical, the difference between wisdom and knowledge: you have reminded us of truth, goodness, and beauty—those eternal verities which Plato insisted on and which are the very fibre of the *Upanishads*, and that they are the only safeguards against the misuse of atomic energy and other inventions, if the human race is going to preserve its civilization—"too often" (as a discerning modern writer has said) "too often barbarism made strong and luxurious by mechanical power."

Your Highness has reminded us that from time immemorial education in India has had a spiritual rather than a secular significance and has rightly charged us, educationists, to keep this thought in our minds when we encourage our young people to throw themselves into technology and lead them to the India of the future

TRIBUTE TO MYSORE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

SIR JOGENDRA SINGH'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council and Chairman of the Board, who was to have presided over the meeting but could not do so owing to pressing engagements at Delhi, sent his speech which was read at the meeting. The following is the text of Sir Jogendra Singh's speech —

May I say how grateful we are to Your Highness and the Government of Mysore for your most generous hospitality? It is well that as this country is about to initiate a comprehensive programme of educational development we meet in Mysore to discuss our future plan of action and other important issues submitted by various educational authorities to this Board. The Government of Mysore, which is noted for its progressive outlook, has given a lead to our country in economic and social reform and I trust, under the inspiring leadership of Your Highness, the State will continue its pioneering work in the field of social services as well as in the economic development of this country.

I should like to mention briefly some of the recent main events in the field of education which may be of general interest to you. This year, perhaps, in many ways will prove to be a landmark in the history of educational progress in this country. You are aware that the Provincial Governments have expressed their general agreement with the scheme of educational development prepared by the Board and with one exception have already sent us their schemes for starting to implement it during the next five years. I am now glad to say that the Government of India have also accepted the main principles and objectives of the scheme.

Separate Department of Education

You will recall that this Board had recommended the establishment of a strong Education Department at the centre whose co-operation and guidance would be necessary in the effective carrying out of this comprehensive scheme. The Government of India have constituted a separate department, with effect from the 1st September 1945, with Dr. John Sargent as its Secretary as well as Educational Adviser. The Department is being provided with the requisite

administrative and expert staff and a number of new officers have recently joined. The Central Bureau of Education, under this department, is being strengthened for the collection and dissemination of up-to-date educational information, particularly from abroad, with a view to meeting the requirements of educational authorities in this country.

University Grants Committee

As recommended by this Board, the Government of India have also set up a University Grants Committee with Sir Mirza Mohammed Ismail, K.C.I.D., O.B.E., as Chairman of the Committee and Mrs. Renuka Ray, Sir Vithal Chhandavarkar and Dr. Walter Jenkins as members. The Committee is to act, in the first instance, in a consultative and advisory capacity with regard to the three central universities. I understand some other universities have also expressed their willingness to co-operate in the scheme. If they do, I would welcome them and I would also in that case strengthen the Committee by the inclusion of such additional members as may be necessary.

Establishment of All-India Council for Technical Education

I am glad to tell you that the Government of India, in the light of your recommendation, have set up an All-India Council for Technical Education with Mr. N. R. Sarker as its Chairman. This contains representatives of the various Departments of the Government of India, Provincial Governments, States, the Central Legislature, and of Business, Industry, and Labour interests. The Council's immediate task is (a) to survey the entire field of technical education, (b) to consider immediate projects submitted to or initiated by the Government of India for development in this field and (c)

to promote inter-Provincial co-operation in all-India schemes of technical education. At the instance of the Honourable Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member in charge of Planning and Development Department, an *ad hoc* Committee was set up also under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarker to advise on the provision of facilities for advanced technical education in India on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Committee have submitted their interim recommendations. The Government of India have already accepted in principle the establishment of two such high grade institutions in India and it is proposed to begin work in 1946-47 with a view to meeting the country's need for higher technical personnel as early as possible.

Research and Training

I am also glad to add that substantial development schemes have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the expansion of facilities for research and training, general as well as technical. The National Institute of Sciences in India has been recognised as the premier scientific society in India, corresponding to the Royal Society of London. With the financial assistance that it is to receive from Government, it will be possible for the Institute to construct new buildings in Delhi and to undertake activities which will promote scientific research generally in the country.

A four-year development plan has also been sanctioned for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. We are grateful to His Majesty's Government for kindly lending the Institute three eminent experts—Dr. R. G. Harris, Dr. Frank Adcock and Major B. C. Carter for Aeronautical Engineering, Metallurgy and Applied Mechanics, respectively, for a period of three years. But for this generous help, it would have been difficult at the moment to develop these important branches of technology in India. The Government of India have also agreed to the establishment of a High Voltage Engineering and Testing Laboratory at this Institute, which will supply a longfelt want. The question of establishing a Power Engineering College is also under our active consideration. The public of this country is well aware of what this pioneering Research Institute owes, since its inception, to the

generosity of the house of Tatas and of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. It is my earnest hope that the new schemes of research and development undertaken at this Institute in the national interest will receive the encouragement and assistance they deserve from our most generous partners.

It has also been possible for us to start the development of the Delhi Polytechnic which has so far been held up on account of the war. When the Delhi Polytechnic completes its first phase of expansion in 1948, it should be in a position to provide training at any rate up to Degree standard or its equivalent in mechanical and electrical engineering, in chemical engineering, architecture and other important branches of technology.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal have also received a substantial grant to help them to promote cultural research and contacts between India and the outside world. It is also proposed to put the Indian Statistical Institute on a sound footing so as to enable it to meet the future requirements of the country as a whole. The Central Education Department have examined carefully the possibilities of other all-India Institutes in regard to research and training facilities and have sanctioned financial assistance so as to ensure their co-operation in plans for future development. I hope by improving and expanding our research and training facilities it will be possible to meet a substantial part of the requirements of the smaller provinces as well as the backward areas, in the interim period, at any rate.

Centrally Administered Areas

It is my intention to make an early start in the expansion of education in the centrally administered areas. You are already aware that the University of Delhi has given a lead in this country in the sphere of university education and I am glad that it has been possible to secure a substantial sum for its further development in the immediate future. The high school education in Delhi Province has already been re-organised in the light of the recommendation of this Board and further financial assistance has been sanctioned to improve the quality and the strength of the teaching staff in these schools. A detailed

scheme has been prepared for the educational expansion of the Delhi Province in the light of the recommendations of the Board. Schemes for other Centrally Administered Areas are also under preparation. It is my hope that it will be possible to make a start with these schemes in 1946-47. Preliminary preparations have already been made in regard to the training of teachers for the Centrally Administered Areas. The Government of India have also accepted in principle the setting up of the following training institutions and details of the schemes are being worked out :--

- 1 Training College for Men.
- 1 Training College for Women
- 1 College for Physical Education.
- 1 Training College for Domestic Science and
- 1 or 2 Training Colleges for teachers in Technical High Schools

It is proposed in addition to make grants to all-India institutions like the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, and Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, if they are able and willing to co-operate in the training of teachers in subjects for which they are specially equipped. It will be readily conceded that the future development of the country may be held up unless the requisite technical and administrative personnel are made available at a very early date.

As you will have noticed already, we have taken whatever steps we could to extend training facilities available in this country. We realise, however, the need to supplement these by help from outside. As you are aware, the Planning and Development and the Education Departments jointly have already started an important scheme of overseas scholarships for advanced courses in various subjects. Six hundred scholarships were offered last year and a similar number are to be awarded this year. More than half the number have been reserved for candidates to be recommended by Provincial Governments for their own requirements. In view of the urgent need for highly trained technical personnel, the scholarships were last year confined to technical subjects, but I am glad to say that the scope has this year been widened so as to include other important subjects also, such as Education. Here again, I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to my Honourable Colleague, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, but for whose

keen initiative and support it might have been difficult to make a start with the scheme under war conditions.

In order to set up a proper machinery to help and advise students who wish to go abroad for further studies, the Government of India have appointed two Educational Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom and another in the United States of America to help Indian students to secure admission to suitable institutions in those countries and to look after their welfare generally, and they have also established an Overseas Information Bureau in the Department of Education. At this end, however, the necessary help and guidance to students can best be given locally, and I hope that Provincial Governments and Universities will lose no time in setting up Students' Advisory Bureaux or revitalising existing ones, as was recommended by the Board last year.

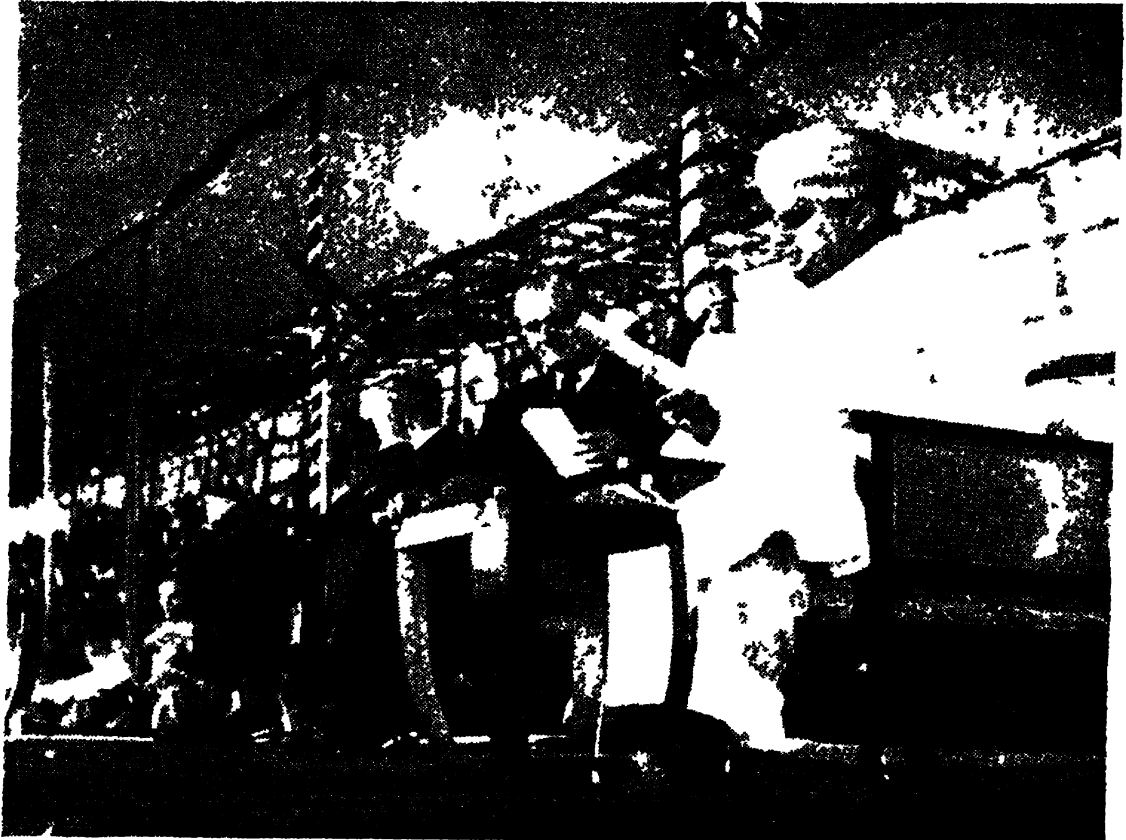
Further Education of Demobilised Personnel

The Government of India have also considered it essential to make suitable provision for the further education, professional as well as technical of demobilised personnel. To cope with the work arising out of this additional responsibility, a separate section in charge of a Deputy Educational Adviser has been created in the Department of Education.

As I conclude I should like to mention how deeply I appreciate—and I am confident the country does too—the patient and sustained work that the Board have been doing in past years. You have planned with courage and vision and the country has received your plan with enthusiasm and gratitude. Now that your ideas are about to be translated into action, I trust you will continue your admirable team work to give the country the guidance and help she needs in “planting the men and women” who are to shoulder the responsibilities of pioneers, on all sides. You have clearly indicated what the common objective is to be and I firmly believe that the determination and goodwill that brought about the plan of action, will also enable us to attain our goal.

I wish again to express our most sincere appreciation of the generous hospitality accorded to us on this occasion by Your Highness and the Government of Mysore.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES



H. I. the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja photographing the winner of the 100 yds. race.

A black and white photograph of a group of men in suits and hats standing in front of a building entrance. The men are arranged in a line, some holding canes or walking sticks. The building has a sign above the entrance that reads "HOTEL DE VENEZUELA". The image is high-contrast, with deep shadows and bright highlights.

In letter of Mr N Madhaviah to D. S. Chetty dated 1st March 1960, he has mentioned that the Olympic Grounds are being run by the Municipal Corporation, District M R Vaidyanathan, Secretary to the Olympic Grounds.

TWELFTH ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA INAUGURATES THE OLYMPICS

The Twelfth All-India Olympics began at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium at the Sainpange tank on 6th February, and a record crowd of sport enthusiasts thronged the Stadium to witness India's athletes representing various Provinces and States participating in the several events. A Stadium to meet the athletic needs was constructed to accommodate thousands of people with a spacious ground stand. Special tracks for cycling and running were provided with spacious ground in the centre for field events.

Amidst colourful surroundings and before a record crowd of about 30,000 people from all parts of India, His Highness the Maharaja drove in state to the Stadium to declare the games open. An impressive march past of various contingents led by the Patiala team added to the highlight of the occasion.

Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, and Chairman of the Mysore Olympic Committee, in requesting His Highness the Maharaja to declare the games open, said :

We, the Members of the Mysore Olympic Committee, esteem it a great privilege to have Your Highness in our midst to-day and we are deeply sensible of the great honour that Your Highness has conferred upon us in consenting to grace this occasion with your presence and to open the Twelfth Indian Olympic Games. For this we offer our most respectful and humble thanks.

The idea of inviting the All-India Olympic Association to have their sports competitions in Mysore State had been entertained for several years, but it was only in 1943 that a formal invitation could be extended to them. In that year, however, the Association had already received an invitation for this purpose from the Patiala State, and this had been accepted. The result was that our invitation had to be postponed until a more suitable opportunity presented itself. Judging from this distance of time it may perhaps be said that this postponement was a blessing in disguise, for it gave the Mysore Olympic Committee the necessary time to consider the question of constructing a Stadium and to translate their plans into action. The result of the Committee's

efforts is what we see to-day a Stadium which we hope, is not incommensurate with the importance and magnitude of the All-India Games that are to be conducted on its premises. We fervently hope that the Stadium will adequately meet the growing athletic needs of the Mysore State.

The Stadium is built to accommodate 25,000 spectators, and it has a ground stand 350 feet long and 40 feet wide. It has special tracks for cycling and running, prepared according to international rules, and in the centre there is provision for a foot-ball field. In constructing a Stadium of these proportions in these abnormal times, the Committee has had to face several difficulties chiefly connected with the procurement of materials and labour. But we are glad to state that these and other difficulties were surmounted largely owing to the valuable help which we received from various quarters, notably from the British Military Department, from the mining authorities of the Kolar Gold Field, from the Bangalore City Municipality and from many departments of Government. We desire to express our grateful thanks to all of them. We wish also to state that without the continued interest of the Dewan and President of our Committee in the progress of the work the Stadium could not have been completed according to programme.

We would be failing in our duty if we did not acknowledge our deep debt of gratitude to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the generous support they have extended ever since the Committee took up its labours, starting with an initial advance of Rs. 25,000 they made for the construction of the Stadium. We might even say that but for this sustained support and liberal financial assistance from the Government of Mysore the Stadium could neither have been conceived nor built in so short a time. We must also thank the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore who has given a liberal contribution of Rs. 10,000 and the other donors who have come to our aid.

The construction of the Stadium was one part of the Committee's work, making arrangements for the conduct of the Olympic Games was the other part. For the latter purpose, a number of Sub-Committees were

constituted, and we offer our most sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who so readily gave their services as members. In this connection, we may be permitted to mention the Jayachamarajauagar Committee, presided over by Lady Thurnbooe Chetty, who gave us valuable assistance in meeting the problem of accommodation of nearly one thousand visitors in the camp, which has been graciously permitted to be named after Your Highness, and Dr. Miss Albuquerque, Chief Lady Medical Officer, who has been one of our most indefatigable workers.

In conclusion, we offer our thanks to our Engineer, Mr. Y. Ramaswamy, and other staff engaged on this work, to Mr A. C. Das, Organization Secretary, and to Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, General Secretary, who have contributed so much to the success of this enterprise. It is our good fortune that this Stadium, which is the outcome of the labours of so many, should be opened on such a fitting occasion and under such happy auspices.

We now request that Your Highness may be graciously pleased to declare the Twelfth Indian Olympic Games open.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH

Declaring open the All-India Olympic Games, His Highness the Maharaja said :

It gives me great pleasure to join you in welcoming to Bangalore the Members of the All-India Olympic Association, the representatives of the various Olympic Organizations in the Provinces and the several athletic teams that have come to this City from all over India and from Ceylon to take part in the XII Indian Olympic Games. I hope they will enjoy their stay with us and will take back with them happy memories of their visit.

During the next few days this City will be the scene of an athletic carnival the like of which has never been witnessed here before. Our admiring crowds will be thrilled by displays of physical excellence in every form and will perceive for themselves what human endurance, perseverance and will power can achieve. It is needless for me to dwell at length on the educative value of these athletic displays or to indulge in platitudes in praise of health and physical fitness. Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears, and you who are privileged to watch these feats of physical prowess will soon realise that "Health is the soul that animates all the enjoyments of life, which fade and are tasteless without it." These games are bound to change our outlook and to convince us of the value of sports.

It is the aim of Olympic Organizations the world over not only to spread the cult of physical culture, athletics and clean living generally, but also to instil into us something far more important,—the Spirit of Sportsmanship. The term 'sportsmanship' is not to be confused with athleticism or with mere proficiency in sports or games. It means much more than this. It stands for all those noble qualities which go to build up a sterling character, such as self-reliance, equanimity,

discipline, fairplay, sympathy for the loser and the spirit of give-and-take,—qualities which should underlie national no less than individual character.

The Olympic movement has acquired an international status as its principles transcend geographical frontiers and differences of race, religion and language. Sportsmen meet under the Olympic banner as members of a common brotherhood and learn, through the medium of sports, that mutual contact and goodwill can promote co-operation and understanding.

I am especially happy in being able to participate in this function as it gives me the opportunity of declaring open this imposing stadium which has just been completed. I appreciate the difficulties you have had to encounter in its construction and congratulate the Committee on having found ways and means to surmount them. Liberal donations have been received from the public. The Army has rendered valuable help and the Hon'ble the Resident has made a most generous contribution. My Government, for their part, have readily availed themselves of this opportunity and provided for a long felt want. This stadium will not only meet the needs of the sports enthusiasts of this City and of the Cantonment but will, I trust, constantly attract visiting teams and celebrities from all over the country and from abroad. To all who have been instrumental in its construction our warmest thanks are due.

The fact that the opening of this stadium synchronizes with the opening of the Olympic Games is, I feel, a happy augury of its future usefulness. I hope it will grow increasingly popular and will long continue to serve our athletic needs and to contribute towards the health and well-being of our people.

I have great pleasure in declaring the XII All-India Olympic Games open.

THE JAYACHAMARAJENDRANAGAR OLYMPIC VILLAGE

DEWAN PERFORMS THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Lady Thumboo Chetty's Speech

Lady Thumboo Chetty, President of the Olympic Village Committee, in requesting *Pradhanasiramani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., Dewan, to open the Village, said:

I have great pleasure in extending a warm welcome to all assembled here on behalf of the Jayachamarajendra Olympic Village Committee. The actual work of the Committee was started just three months back and it is a matter of gratification that in so short a period this Village, meant for the accommodation of one thousand officers, officials and competitors, has sprung into being. It is indeed a city in miniature with its own sanitary arrangements, its reading rooms and lounge, its own roads, its own electrical arrangements and restaurants and arrangements for medical relief, and, may I add, its own responsibilities. Many have helped us in this work, but we must make special mention of Dr. Miss Albuquerque who has worked untiringly throughout. To her and to the gentlemen who helped us in our labours our thanks are due. To General Lockhart and to the Military authorities we owe a debt of gratitude for the invaluable assistance rendered by them without which this Olympic Village would not have come into existence in such a short time.

I fervently hope that the guests who are to be accommodated here will spend a comfortable and happy time and will carry back with them pleasant memories of their stay. In a work of this magnitude, carried out in such a short time, there are bound to be shortcomings. I trust our guests will accept the will for the deed and overlook any inconveniences that might have been caused.

I cannot conclude without expressing my warm thanks to the Dewan who has evinced a sustained interest in this enterprise. I have now great pleasure in requesting him to open the Jayachamarajendranagar Olympic Village.

Dewan's Reply

The Dewan made a brief reply in the course of which he said:

The village is a marvel of improvisation. It needed and received careful planning and attention to numerous details. The experience

gained in building the village will, I trust, prove to be of some value in constructing or reconstructing our rural parts. You know how difficult it is to induce the rural folk to shift to new village sites even when there was urgency, and even when requisite facilities have been provided. If a band of social workers could undertake to build a few model villages in selected places with the assistance of the concerned Government agencies they will be doing service of a permanent value to the countryside.

The Olympic Village

The Olympic Village was a neat town complete and self-sufficient in itself to the last detail, with electric lights, well laid-out roads, sanitary arrangements, underground drainage, filtered water mains, post and telegraph service, medical attention, laundry and hair dressing shops and a police station. Special accommodation was provided for the lady competitors who were well looked after by the lady volunteers. This little town which bore the honoured name of His Highness the Maharaja, was designed to give the maximum comfort to the athletes, and the decorative scheme pervading the whole area was very pleasing and lent particular charm to the atmosphere of the place. The special amenities provided for the competitors included a lounge, luxuriously and tastefully equipped, facilities for indoor games, a reading room and a little daily news-sheet disseminating all information about the XII All-India Olympics.

The highlight of the season was, of course, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja and His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Stadium and to the Olympic Village on the 7th February. The distinguished visitors evinced keen interest in everything pertaining to the village and expressed their gratification at the opportunity of a visit to a village so well planned and laid out.

Visitors to the town and the temporary residents there alike were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the work of the marvellous organisation behind the scheme.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR OF DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

VISIT TO MYSORE STATE

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavell accompanied by Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Private Secretary and Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary to the Government of India, arrived in Bangalore by air on 6th February, on a visit to places in South India affected by drought caused by the failure of the monsoon. His Excellency discussed the general food situation with His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, *Pradhanasnanani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, Dewan of Mysore, and other officers of the Food Departments of the Governments of Madras and Mysore.

In a 800 mile tour, by air, of the drought affected areas in South India on February 7 His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the concerned officers, ascertained first hand the food and seasonal conditions, examined supply and distribution arrangements, and had personal talks with the villagers about their food position, living conditions and assured them of all possible assistance in helping them to tide over the present crisis.

Early morning, on Friday, the 8th February, His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Private Secretary, the Resident, Col. P. Gaisford, *Pradhanasnanani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, Dewan, Mr. A. E. Drake, Secretary to the Resident, Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff, Minister for Food Supplies, Mr. S. Narayana Rao, Inspector General of Police, Mr. G. Sundara Rao, Director of Food Supplies, and Mr. M. Nagesimbiah, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, flew over a triangular circuit enclosing the scarcity areas of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Goribidnur, returning to the Yelahanka aerodrome where the Viceroy breakfasted with the Air Officer Commanding at the R. A. F. Mess.

Seeing some clouds, H. E. the Viceroy asked the A. O. C. whether they signified rain. The reply was "No, Sir".

The plane flew at a height of 2,000 feet over the Mysore plateau. The Vanivilas Sagar, the reservoir where the river Vedavathi, a tributary of the Tungabhadra, has been impounded, was glimpsed from the air. His Excellency was informed that areas flanking the reservoir were the only portions where crops were now growing.

After breakfast, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary to the Government of India, *Amatyasiromani* Sir T. Thumboo Chetty,

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. M. Seshadri, Revenue Commissioner, and other officers motored to Sira in the heart of the scarcity areas.

At Madhugiri, His Excellency the Viceroy learnt that villagers in the taluk were supplementing their ration with jungle grain, while cattle were being fed on leaves of the date palm, owing to the extreme shortage of fodder.

The Vice-President and Members of the Municipal Council explained their difficulties in regard to food, water supply, cattle fodder, etc. There is only one good bore-well and the supply, it is feared, may not last two months. Villagers engaged in repairing a dam, as part of famine relief operations, downed tools to greet His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja. The man in charge of the labourers stated that they were getting only four and a half ounces of ration, which is the human subsistence level. Potatoes, sweet potatoes and groundnuts were rationed and they supplemented the diet with jungle grain. One villager said that the ration at this level represented less than half of their daily need.

In the course of the tour, the Dewan explained the situation in the State to H. E. the Viceroy with the aid of a scarcity area map.

Visits to Historic Forts

Struck by the unusual design of the two forts at Madhugiri (Honey Hill) and Sira, Lord Wavell stopped the car for brief visits. The only access to Honey Hill is on the northern face which slopes upwards at a steep angle presenting large sheets of bare rock. There is a legend that the defenders poured oil down the rock face to prevent attackers gaining a foothold. For nearly six years the Mahrattas held the fort which is historically linked with Hyder Ali, who was mainly responsible for the present fortifications.

There are many ponds on the hill with large granaries and store houses formed out of caverns, enabling the defenders to resist a long siege.

The name "Honey Hill" is derived from the large number of beehives found in crevices all over the hill.

THE VICTORY'S TOUR OF SEA CITY ATLAS IN MY



Seated in an easy chair in the vicinity of the Victory's tour of Sea City Atlas in my
 the Victory's tour of Sea City Atlas in my
 of the water in the

H 1 THE VICTORY'S TOUR OF SCARCITY AREAS IN MYSORE.



A villa with a High Altar, the Vicar's residence and Mr C. J. B. Allen, Private Secretary to the Vicar, *Fr. Theodosios* and Mr N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, and Mr B. L. Seal, Joint Secretary, Government of India, are also seen in the group.

Sira Fort.

In 1687 the Moghul Emperor, Aurangzeb, captured Sira Fort from the Raja of Ratnagiri, making it the capital of five provinces. In 1761 Hyder Ali, by virtue of an alliance, became the Nawab of Sira. Captured by the Mahrattas, the fort was retaken by Hyder Ali's son, Tipu Sultan.

Food Conference in Bangalore.

Within an hour of his return from his strenuous tour of the drought-affected areas of Tumkur, Malhugiri and Sira, covering about 176 miles by car, His Excellency the Viceroy presided over a Food Conference held at the Palace, Bangalore. It was attended by His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, Sir S. V. Ramanurti, Mr. E. M. Gawne, Adviser to the Governor, Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary to the Government of India, Sir Henry Knight, Adviser to the Bombay Governor, Diwan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon, Regional Food Commissioner, Madras, Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, *Pradhanisromani*, Mr. N. Madhava Rau, Dewan of Mysore, Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. A. J. Platt, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, Lt.-Col. C. A. Bozman, I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, and a representative of the Deccan States.

The Viceroy, opening the Conference, stressed the importance of tackling the food problem in a realistic manner and the necessity of distributing the available surplus as evenly as possible throughout the country.

A brief appreciation of the situation in their respective areas was given by the spokesmen of the Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Deccan States Governments.

Mr. B. R. Sen, dealing with the various points raised, is reported to have emphasised the necessity for equal sacrifice by all parts in the country in the common cause by extending rationing and considering the reduction of ration scales. He also referred to the establishment of a co-ordination committee to deal effectively with common problems in the affected areas.

The Public Health Commissioner indicated the measures taken to deal with any emergency situation that might arise consequent on the shortage of food.

Paying a tribute to the Food Delegation shortly leaving India, H. E. the Viceroy expressed his confidence in their ability to represent India's case effectively and hoped that they would secure a good deal of extra supplies. "The world's sympathy was with India," concluded the Viceroy, "but it was necessary to face the realities of the situation".

During his brief stay in the State, His Excellency the Viceroy had a crowded programme of visits and conferences. One particular aspect of the tour is worth mentioning and that is the Viceroy's interest in development schemes directly affecting the rural areas in the State. Though brief, His Excellency's flying visit was useful and advantageous in more senses than one. The Viceroy's personal contact and informality helped to bring home to him the real needs of the people of the affected areas and the measures necessary to afford them timely and adequate relief.

"INDIA IS FACED WITH A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD"

H. E. THE VICEROY'S CALL FOR SACRIFICE

Broadcast Speech by His Excellency the Viceroy at New Delhi on 16th February 1946.

I am going to speak to you on what is literally a vital matter—the food situation. India is faced with a very serious shortage of food. On top of serious damage caused to some of our best rice-growing lands by a cyclone last October, there has been a complete failure of the north-east monsoon in Southern India, and a failure of the winter rains in the wheat lands of the north.

I would like at once to contradict flatly any rumours that our troubles are due to exports of food. Our only export has been a quantity of ground-nuts, which we could not ourselves mill or readily consume, and were urgently required elsewhere.

We are some 3 million tons short of our requirements and the world shortage of food grains is such that we cannot hope for imports of this magnitude. We have sent a delegation which will press our claims for imports in London and Washington. We think we are entitled to outside assistance and we shall leave no stone unturned to obtain it, but the world shortage is a reality, we are by no means the only country threatened with famine, and there is a limit to the amount of help that will be forthcoming. We have got to do our utmost to help ourselves.

As you know, I have been recently to see for myself some of the drought-stricken lands in the south. There are very wide areas where there are no crops at all and no possibility of crops for a long time to come. The people who live there will starve unless grain can be found for them. It is the poorest and the weakest who will suffer most. We can save them and not save them. To do it, we others, in more fortunate circumstances, in more fortunate parts of India, must make some sacrifice of our comfort and must spare part of our food for them.

We cannot unfortunately in a crisis of this sort make the sacrifice proportionate to the means. The man ten times as rich as another cannot cut ten times as much off his daily ration. But he can help in other ways, as I will explain later.

There are two plans that have been proposed to deal with this crisis. One was that we should maintain our present basic ration of 1 lb. a head, which is, heaven knows, already small enough,

for as long as the supplies in sight will last, and trust to receiving sufficient additional imports from abroad to maintain that ration throughout the year. I am quite sure that in view of the general situation such a plan would involve grave risk of disaster. The other method proposed is to cut our consumption now and make sure that our deficit is spread over the whole year and over the whole country.

There is no doubt which advice is sound and we have decided to adopt the second alternative. The basic cereal ration all over British India (and I am quite confident that the States will co-operate and follow suit) must be cut to 12 ounces, with 4 ounces more for the heavy manual labourer. I entirely appreciate that this is an inadequate ration, but it is all that our present resources will allow. If we get additional resources that will enable us to increase this ration we shall certainly do so. But it is all that we can safely afford at present.

I come to what we can all do and should do to carry us through this crisis. The main administrative requirements are: the widest possible extension of rationing; the procurement of all surplus grains all over India; and the proper distribution of this surplus to areas in need. The greatest dangers are: greedy and selfish people, who will try to get more than their fair share by hoarding, black-marketing or corruption; faint-hearted people, who may start rumours and cause panic or loss of confidence, thus giving the black-marketers their opportunity; and idle people, who have enough for themselves and do not see why they should do anything to help others.

Now what can each of us do to play our part for India. I will tell you a few important things, there are others you will think of for you self.

I hope every landlord and cultivator will cut down his consumption of grain and send to the market or place in the hands of the Government every maund beyond his minimum requirements.

I hope that every one who can, will grow as much additional food as possible, wherever possible, whenever possible; vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes will all be valuable.

I appeal most strongly to the well-to-do to make a real sacrifice, to cut out extravagant entertaining, to limit their consumption of bread, flour, cake,

biscuits or rice to the absolute minimum. Every little will help. The cereal ration is usually all that a man in the scarcity areas, and the poor man in the towns, has to eat, while the rich have many alternatives and additions—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and so on.

There will be some of you who will wish to take a more active part in meeting the danger—by organising canteens or medical units or by other voluntary work. I would ask you to get into touch with local Governments and see whether such aid is required and where.

I hope that every one will give fair play to the food administration, Central and Provincial. I do not claim that our food administration is in any way perfect, but I do claim that it has done a fine job of work in the last two years in organising our food supply, and is doing it now in meeting our present trouble. I am responsible as Governor-

General for the Central Food Department and fully accept that responsibility. I have seen the measures which the Madras, Bombay and Mysore Governments are taking to meet their very difficult problems and I think they are doing admirably. Food must not be a matter for party politics, to make it so would frankly be folly at this time. A lesson that must have been given to the country by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and that lesson must be followed.

Let us meet this crisis together and share our sacrifices as equally as we can. If we do, I am confident that we can get through 1946 without disaster. May I in conclusion tell you, as one who has faced a good many grim looking situations in the last six years or so that they seldom turn out anything like as bad as they look, if you meet them squarely and fairly and do your best, with determination and commonsense.

“MUSIC FESTIVAL” IN BANGALORE REVENUE MINISTER ON APPEAL OF GOOD MUSIC

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. O. Pulla Reddy, M.A., I.C.S., Revenue Minister, when he declared open the “Music Festival” at the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 11th January 1946:—

When Mr. Musiri Subramanya Iyer, the Organiser of the Series invited me to inaugurate the present Sri Thyaga Brhama Mahotsava Sabha Music Festival in Bangalore City, it was like recalling a page from my life at Madras. I had inaugurated the Sri Thyaga Brhama Mahotsava Sabha at Thyagarayanagar in about 1943 when Mr. Arivakudi Ramanuja Iyengar gave the opening performance. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to me that the Sabha has since put up a hall of its own. This series is organised in aid of the 9th Annadana Celebrations of Saint Thyagaraja at Tiruvadi. The language controversy, which unhappily introduced some complications at Madras during the last two or three years, is fortunately absent in Bangalore and therefore, good music should have ready appeal to all lovers of music. Thyagaraja's name and work are even to-day a source of inspiration to us. Some consider his compositions the acme of devotional music and Telugu particularly seems to have been a very happy medium for him. The medium is comparatively unimportant so long as the emotional appeal is suitably brought out. At a time when the radio, cinema and other rival attractions are sweeping the country, it is refreshing to hear Thyagaraja's music expounded by eminent South Indian Vidwans. There is abundant scope for reviving interest in music in general and in Carnatic music in particular without making it, at the same time, vulgar or cheap. Carnatic

music, unlike Western orchestral music, does not easily admit of rendering to very large audiences and is best heard in a compact place. The danger in insisting upon such an ideal atmosphere for rendering Carnatic music is that it may make it only the preserve of a few instead of being a source of enjoyment for the many. Some of the Vidwans are trying to make a happy co-ordination of interesting to large audiences as possible in Carnatic music without sacrificing the best traditions and high standards of purity for which it has been deservedly famous for generations. While pure science can only appeal to the learned few, the emotional appeal can be made to vast audiences. By far the most desirable combination is melody with science. Pure science may be music, but it may not have emotional appeal and may thus well defeat its own object, whereas the most melodious songs without science may have emotional appeal but would not be music in its pure form.

Thyagaraja was not merely a popular musician. He was a great Bhakta and composed and sang songs of transcendental devotion and emotional appeal. He is to-day a tradition and an institution and the annual celebrations at Tiruvadi organised to keep alive the memory of his name and work should be suitably encouraged. I hope the first series organised by Sri Musiri Subramanya Iyer in Bangalore will fulfil the expectations of the public and encourage him to further efforts in the State.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICES ASSOCIATION

REVENUE MINISTER'S ADVICE TO CIVILIANS

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, M.A., I.C.S., Minister for Revenue, when he presided over the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association held at the Legislative Council Hall, Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 23rd, March 1946.

I am glad to have this opportunity of associating myself with this function partly because I am myself a member of the Civil Service and partly because it helps us to exchange ideas about the traditions and ideals of the Indian Civil Service and the Mysore Civil Service.

During the seventeen months I have been here I have seen something of the work of the Mysore Civil Service and I can therefore speak with some amount of understanding of both the services. In the past, many distinguished administrators have addressed you and have no doubt told you a great deal of all the well-known Civil Services in the world and no useful purpose is served by my repeating the same exhortations or delivering platitudes which, however attractive, generally carry no conviction.

Duties of Civilians

Civil Service, as we know it, is a comparatively recent creation. In ancient and mediæval times there were also subordinates of the ruling authority, caste or class, but they were more henchmen of their employers than servants of the public. In ancient Athens, all the peoples assembled in a public place, elected their own magistrates, judges and even generals. The system assumed a certain degree of political education, honesty of character and devotion to public service. It is doubtful if we could repeat that experiment with our modern structure of Government. It has been tried up to a point in the United States and has been a failure. It is being worked in Switzerland with a far greater measure of success and that is because of the special conditions obtaining in that country, conditions which do not occur in any other civilised State at present. The best known of the existing civil services is probably the Indian Civil Service. Its admirers have called it the "heaven-born service", while its critics said up till recently that it was neither Indian, nor Civil nor Service. Apart from the defects inherent in the system itself and occasional lapses, there is no question that it has maintained the highest traditions of

public purity and service. I have no doubt that the Mysore Civil Service has been striving to maintain the same high tradition of devotion to duty. Briefly, the essential characteristics of any good civil servant are:

- (1) integrity beyond all question,
- (2) devotion to duty which reckons not fatigue, discouragement or unmerited criticism,
- (3) every true civil servant should consider his job a trust to be faithfully accounted for,
- (4) should not seek personal profit or advancement or anything incompatible with public welfare,
- (5) must have imagination, sympathy and understanding and resist the tendency towards domination,
- * (6) must loyally carry out the orders of the High Command.

These qualifications have all been exemplified in the work and history of the Indian as well as the Mysore Civil Service to a greater or lesser extent. But things are changing and have been changing since practically the beginning of the 20th century. On account of the impact of the rising tide of democracy all over the world, considerable ignorance of the functions and work of the administrative machine has bred much ill-informed and undeserved criticism. The crafty politician, the disgruntled and disappointed in life and the mercenary critic all have tried to undermine the morale of the service, but the team should stand four-square to all the winds that blow and quite a large number of the winds that blow are indeed wild and noxious. Modern society is becoming increasingly complex and the more complex it becomes the greater the draw on your energy, stamina and resourcefulness. The English idea of the service is that it is an administrative instrument of a free people. But even in England the Civil Service has for some time been suspect. Even such a well-informed person as Lord Howett in his book "The New Despotism" was inclined to suspect that the Civil Service was trying "to

subordinate Parliament, to evade the courts and to render the will or caprice of the executive unfettered and supreme." At the same time the usefulness and indispensability of the Civil Service is recognised and hence Lord Eustace Percy's brilliant verdict "The new despotism having been solemnly impeached with a wealth of oratory, is let off with a farthing fine." No civil servant at one stage or other has escaped unmerited attack or abuse, but we must develop stoutness of heart and toughness of mind, and if possible a keen sense of humour so that we may not faint because of weakness. It is well to remember Bentham's words: "The military functionary is paid for being shot at, the civil functionary is paid for being spoken and written at." The soldier who will not face musketry is one sort of coward and the civilian who will not endure obloquy, is another.

Foundation of all good work

The foundation of all good work in the Civil Service is the training a young civilian is given at the very beginning of his career. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. The senior officer to whose care he is committed should prove a guide, friend and philosopher. Apart from training him in every branch of administration he should also be trained to a certain code or ethics of conduct. As a public servant he must be taught to place public good above personal benefit or convenience in any form.

As things stand at present in this State as well as country, communalism is active in one form or other. Communal representation in service is a principle of social justice, but the persistence of communal outlook after entry into service may well prove a major public disaster. In the Parliamentary type of government which is increasingly coming into vogue, civil service is more or less indispensable because they represent and maintain that continuity which is very much lacking at the top because of changing ministries. Their knowledge and experience of administration prove useful to changing ministries and he is a traitor to the service who does not give them true advice and faithful guidance.

Rule by serving

What has happened is all a part of history, but a contemplation of the future may be useful. The face of things is changing very fast. The position of

the future civilian is neatly summed up by Sir Edward Blunt in his book, "The Indian Civil Service". "It is true that the position of the civilian of the future will differ considerably from that of his predecessor of twenty years ago. Where his predecessor took action, he must ask for orders; where his predecessor gave orders, he must advise. The civilian who used to serve by ruling, must learn to rule by serving." There is no question that he will still continue to be influential where he was powerful. Authority is an instrument that sometimes breaks in the hands of the person who wields it. But influence, though less perceptible, is generally more effective.

Till a little while ago you in Mysore were content to think of your State, but the face of things is changing and changing with bewildering rapidity. Mysore will be caught up in the current that are lashing India and the wider world. We must therefore learn to be good Mysorens, good Indians and good citizens of the world. The dream of one-world may be realised much sooner than we imagine. If we refuse to re-adjust, we will be left behind, but if we do, we will march forward and surely that is the better way.

Manifold Duties

In addition to the manifold duties you have been discharging in the past, you are now required to take upon yourselves functions which were little dreamt of a few years ago. Amongst other things you will be required within the next few months to spend every ounce of energy and your resourcefulness will be taxed to the utmost in your efforts to procure and distribute food grains so that there may be no avoidable starvation or malnutrition in any part of the State. What you have so far done would pale into insignificance compared with what you would be required to do during the next few months. I hope there is none amongst you who will let down the highest traditions of the Civil Service. I would like you to shape your conduct and work in such a way that the future historian of Mysore should be able to record in the words of Winston Churchill used in another connection. "Never in the history of Mysore have so many owed so much to so few." That I think would be your proudest justification. As the years roll on I wish you and your Association increasing strength and popularity and I hope your Association will serve as a link between the members of the Service and the wider public, to the advantage of both.

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL

EDUCATION MINISTER PRESIDES AT SCHOOL DAY CELEBRATION

Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, presided on the School Day celebration of Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, on the 27th January 1946.

Addressing the gathering, the Minister said :

I must first thank Mr. G. R. S. Naidu, the popular Superintendent of this institution, for the great honour he has done me in asking me to preside over the School Day function of this year. From the previous reports of the School, I find that some of the distinguished sons of Mysore have presided over such functions in the past and they have said all the nice things that could be said about the institution, and I cannot possibly add anything new to it. But before I proceed further, we are bound to recollect with gratitude that the late Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar of revered memory, whose honoured name this institution bears, had, by ordering the starting of this institution fifty years ago, laid the true foundation for the welfare of the rising generation of the Ursu community, and this boon is indeed a living manifestation of the far-sightedness of that illustrious Ruler. On an occasion like this, we will be failing in our duty if we do not remember with deep gratitude the great solicitude Their late Highnesses Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur and Sri Kanteerava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur had for the welfare of this institution. It is needless for me to say that the institution is really fortunate in having the fostering care and abiding interest of our beloved Sovereign, His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

Now coming to the report of the working of the institution, it is pleasing to note that the institution has made excellent progress not only in studies but also in games and sports. It is usually said that success in sports does not go hand in hand with success in examinations, but it is a noteworthy feature of this School that the students have maintained uniform success in both, which is due to the keen interest evinced by the students and staff alike and they can be justly proud of this.

Times are rapidly changing and many new developments in the educational field are likely to take place to suit our new sociological and economic needs and aspirations and it is necessary that the young men of the Ursu Community should not lag behind but should be able to adjust and equip themselves to play an honoured part in the world of to-morrow.

Before I conclude, I must express my appreciation of the splendid manner in which this institution is managed by Mr. Naidu and his colleagues and they deserve every encouragement. May this institution grow from strength to strength and march on from success to success in the years to come and may the students who leave the portals of this institution serve as an example in character, honesty, uprightness and loyalty to their King and Country!

THE SEVA SADAN, BANGALORE

EDUCATION MINISTER OPENS ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Dr T C. M. Royan M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, opened the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Seva Sadan, Malleswaram, Bangalore City, on 23rd February 1946. He delivered the following speech on the occasion —

I am very grateful to the Committee of Management and Advisory Board of the Seva Sadan Association for their kind invitation to me to be present here and open the exhibition this evening. The Seva Sadan is a pioneer organisation in this particularly rare branch of social service devoted to the welfare of destitute or helpless women and children and its name carries our memories back to a day in 1908 when a band of enthusiastic men and women founded a Seva Sadan at Bombay. Among this band of workers were Rani Bai Ranade, who devoted her life to the emancipation of women, and a Muhammadan lady, Begum Nawab Minza, a member of the well known Thayatji family, who at that early date showed how fruitful would be the association of the two great communities of India in a cause which was dear to both of them. The work of the Seva Sadan which they founded, lay mainly in the provision of several departments for equipping poor women in the struggle for life. It had classes for primary teachers which developed later into a full-time training college and another section which provided home education classes for married women and older girls who could not attend ordinary schools, on account of social barriers and other difficulties. An industries department was provided where sewing, mat-making, cane-weaving, designing and other industries were taught and finally the home has been built for sheltering absolutely destitute women and children. It is a matter of gratification that our Seva Sadan here has closely followed the noble pattern laid down in Bombay and has even found occasion to improve upon it. I am particularly glad that you have been paying special attention to the necessity of fitting the inmates with a training for some occupation suited to their physique and talents. I am not one of those who believe that a woman can either do or ought to do whatever a man does. On the other hand the

ideal system of education for a woman would aim at making her more of a woman than ever. It naturally follows that the kind of occupation to be provided for her must be suited to her needs. It is therefore in the fitness of things that among the employments provided to her here should be embroidery, knitting sewing and machine work as well as cottage industries including weaving, mat-making and design cloth printing. It is probably quite necessary in the future to develop this side of the Seva Sadan in a more practical manner and I even conceive of a time when even machinery could be employed in the manner suitable to the physique of girls who live here. It is unfortunate that, to a large extent, we have allowed machinery to override human values. Men and women no longer see the fulfilment of their personalities in their daily work. You will all agree with me that this divorce between a living faith in God and our daily work has been responsible for a good deal of the weakening in the religion that we see around us. This was not always the case. In early days every craftsman saw God in his handiwork and it was felt that a mason who built a cow-shed did as much to fulfilling his personality as the man who built a cathedral. It is not for nothing that the Son of God was born in a cow-shed. Let us therefore take this lesson here and see that the children and girls who come to this home fulfil themselves in their daily work. From the intimate and genuinely helpful manner in which this Association is run, it is easy to see that the kind of self fulfilment in work which I have been referring to, has been the good fortune of the inmates of this home. I am sure that the exhibits we are going to see, mark not only the occupational talents of these children and girls, but also the spiritual realisation which is of the utmost importance to the community and which will be a model for the industrial rehabilitation of this country.

Duties of women

The provision of facilities for training in midwifery and nursing and other social services also point to the deep desire of the the Committee to give free scope for the varied talents of the inmates of this home. I am particularly pleased that they are all taught to do their duties in the stores and kitchen without distinction of community or creed and each adult is given the care of an orphan child for whose health, cleanliness and well-being she is responsible. In these few sentences we have practically summed up the entire duties of women. There is nothing retrograde in the dictum that the true sphere of the women is the home and the centre of the home is really the kitchen. There is something spiritual in the act of preparation and distribution of a common meal in a home. It is the centre for unselfish service, for the simple joys of the family and for the love of parents and children and of brothers and sisters. The habit, therefore of contributing to prepare the day's meal is by itself a spiritual act, which trains the most fundamental qualities of self-sacrifice and disinterested duty.

Care of children

The care of children is one more of the duties which is fundamental to woman's life. When we remember how extremely sensitive the destitute children brought here are to the different elements of their environment we realise the great responsibility which lies upon the adult members of this home and its management. The only thing that would create an atmosphere of love, sympathy and altruism is the motherly feeling of the adult inmates. It is necessary that the training given here, therefore, must be directed to make the young women better fitted for motherhood and for the maintenance of the home.

Indifference of Society

I confess that my first feeling on reading the report was one of profound sorrow for the utter inadequacy of the arrangements now available for destitute women and children. It is our habit to take the lot of these unfortunate beings so much for granted that our social conscience has not adequately exerted itself to make up for the

miseries and unhappiness of their lives. It is not unlikely that if we go into the history of many poor woman who has been left destitute, you will find that the fault for her failure should justly be laid at the door of society rather than that of the victim. The other day I was reading a very fascinating and intimate little book written by Mrs Krishna Huthee Singh, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who describes some of her experiences in jail in an inimitable manner. She found a number of young victims quite friendly and some of them very amusing and clever. One of them was a young Anglo-Indian girl who was kept in a solitary cell, as she was for ever getting into mischief. One day when Mrs. Krishna Huthee Singh asked her why she did not go home, "My dear, as one person to another, I shall tell you a secret. I have been in and out of jail many times. Each time I go out, I am pursued by men. They think I am very beautiful and they annoy me so much that I have just to do something to get back into jail, where I am free from their attentions." This callous indifference of society has been largely responsible for the miseries of women, and many of our social customs are carefully calculated to help them. It is therefore a great thing that the men and women who had joined to found this Seva Sadan have been able to achieve this measure of success in their attempts to provide a home for these unfortunate human beings.

In the course of your address you referred to the need for a grant-in-aid from the Education Department for meeting the pay of a trained teacher. You have also asked for a generous building grant for the extension of the present construction and for an enhanced grant towards the orphanage. I need not say that I have the fullest sympathy with your aspiration and I am sure the departments of Government concerned will examine these requests in the most liberal spirit possible. It has been a real pleasure to me to see the good work you have been turning out and the exhibition which I am to open is I take it a proof of interest which the management has been taking not only in providing a home for the inmates so long as they stay here but, what is more important, in equipping them for occupations which may ultimately lead them to healthy and happy homes.

I have great pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open.

UNVEILING OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S PORTRAIT

Education Minister Performs Ceremony

The portrait of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was unveiled by Dr. T.C.M. Royan, M.D., Minister of Education, in the Vittal Rao's Ramamandiram, Mysore, on 27th February 1946. The Minister said :—

It gives me great pleasure to be with you this morning and to perform the delightful function which you have assigned to me. I need hardly say that I most whole-heartedly welcome the opportunity which the organizers of this function have given me, of associating myself with the object for which we are all gathered here, namely, to do honour to our beloved Sovereign and thus acknowledge with thankfulness the great benefits which we have received at his hands. It seems to me that we, Mysoreans, have to be specially grateful to the Almighty when we remember that He has vouchsafed to our State a Ruling Family of outstanding distinction and ancient lineage, and possessing exceptional political wisdom and affection for the people. Our present Sovereign, who is an illustrious scion of this noble line of monarchs, is a shining example of all these virtues; and I feel that it is the duty of every Mysorean to show his loyalty and high esteem of our beloved Ruler as often and in as fitting a manner as possible.

His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, whose portrait I am unveiling to-day, occupies a unique position among the Rulers of Mysore as regards the early training and wide experience he was able to acquire before he ascended the Throne. When the cruel hand of fate suddenly removed from our midst His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory, the responsibility for guiding the destinies of the State devolved upon the shoulders of one who was no doubt young in age but old in wisdom. An excellent school and college education, combined with extensive foreign travel, far beyond the shores of India, both in Europe and in the Far East, could not fail to produce their results in the shape of a broad mental outlook and a remarkable knowledge of men and things. Equipped with this rich heritage, His Highness was installed on the Throne on 8th September 1940, to the unbounded

joy of his subjects. One of the most outstanding public acts of His Highness after assumption of the Throne was the inauguration of the new Constitution with popular Ministers, under which arrangement the Government of Mysore is working to-day. The recent years have seen numerous further evidences of His Highness' solicitude for the welfare of his subjects. Only a few weeks ago Mysoreans were thrilled by the news that His Highness paid a personal visit to the areas of the State where famine conditions threatened owing to failure of rains, and ordered liberal remissions of land revenue and other measures to be taken to tide over the difficulty.

It has been customary, for some decades now, to describe Mysore as a Model State. Foreign observers as well as statesmen in British India, who have a thorough knowledge of conditions in this country, have endorsed this description again and again. We are naturally proud of the fact that our State has such a fine reputation in the outside world. It must be remembered, however, that in order to appreciate this compliment and to deserve it, we must be conscious of the reasons why outsiders think so well of our State. It seems to me that the secret of our pre-eminence among Indian States is our good Government. Mysore has been fortunate in having a line of Rulers with a high sense of duty and solicitude for the welfare of the people. In His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar we have a Sovereign who carries on the traditions of his illustrious ancestors to higher and higher levels of achievement. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that His Highness' great services to his subjects should have found recognition at the hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor in the recent conferment of the title of G.C.B., which is one of the highest and rarest honours conferred in India.

May God Almighty bless His Highness with health, long life and prosperity.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GRACIOUSLY SANCTIONS GENEROUS CONCESSIONS TO RAIYATS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY DISTRESS

Government have observed that, owing to the failure of the monsoon this year, agricultural operations have been greatly hampered and that wet and dry crops in certain parts of the State have suffered damage. In some regions in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, the damage to crops has been exceptionally heavy and scarcity conditions are noticed. Government have recently undertaken several measures to meet the situation and have made arrangements for food supplies, for provision of fodder for cattle, for sinking of drinking water wells and for taking up relief works on a large scale for affording employment to unemployed labour.

The question of affording further relief in these areas in connection with the collection of assessment has been under the anxious consideration of Government.

Under the existing rules whenever, owing to inadequate rainfall a tank (or a taliparige) does not receive adequate supply of water and more than half the area of wet and garden lands excluding those under the perennial garden crops like areca and coconut has remained uncultivated or even if cultivated, has yielded a crop of not more than four annas and the Government are satisfied that the tract is so impoverished or previous harvests have been so poor as to render a measure of relief necessary, they will notify that remissions not exceeding half the wet and garden assessment in the affected areas may be granted. After the tract is so notified, the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to sanction remissions to individual holders of lands under the concerned tanks or talapariges so notified by Government. In cases in which the wet and garden lands excluding those under the perennial and garden crops like areca and coconut have been cultivated with dry crops and given a yield of not less than eight annas, the remission allowable will be half the difference between the wet rate on the lands concerned and the average rate of dry assessment prevailing in the village. Thus, under the above rules, the grant of remission of half-wet assessment under any tank can be sanctioned only if previous harvests under the tank have also been so poor as to render a special measure of relief necessary.

As regards dry assessment, under the existing rules, there is no provision for remission. But when the Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by local enquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of land revenue in any area, he is authorised, specially

when the tract is already impoverished or the previous harvests have been poor, to grant suspension of one-fourth assessment and report the fact to the Government, this suspended revenue being normally collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year. If during the year following the year of suspension of revenue also the crops fail, the suspended assessment will be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner after obtaining sanction of Government. For purposes of these rules, 'tract' has been defined as meaning all dry land situated in a 'hobli' and 'partial failure of crops' is deemed to exist, if due to seasonal conditions 50 per cent or more of lands in a holding in a tract are uncultivated or if cultivated have yielded a crop of four annas or less.

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to tour in the affected areas and obtain first-hand information of the situation. In view of the extraordinary conditions now prevailing, His Highness the Maharaja is satisfied that the concessions available under the normal rules require to be liberalised and is therefore graciously pleased to direct that the following concessions be sanctioned as a special case this year for the affected areas, which will be separately notified.

(1) As regards wet lands, the rule restricting the grant of relief to cases where previous harvests had been so poor as to render a special measure of relief necessary will be abrogated and remissions may be granted without reference to the condition of the previous harvests and one-half of the wet and garden assessment will be remitted, provided the other conditions are satisfied.

(2) The collection of the balance of the wet and garden assessment on the lands affected will be suspended.

As regards dry assessment—

(1) One-half of the assessment will be remitted and the collection of the other half will be suspended.

(2) The term 'tract' will, for the purposes of these concessions be treated as meaning all dry lands included within the limits of a single revenue village instead of a hobli.

The benefit of remissions and suspensions of revenue sanctioned above will be confined only to deserving cases in which lands have either remained uncultivated or if cultivated, have yielded a crop of not more than four annas.

His Highness the Maharaja is confident that these special concessions will afford a substantial measure of relief to the raiyats in the affected areas.

REVISED SCALE OF FOOD GRAIN RATIONS

NEED FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

The prevalence of drought conditions in the State to an extent perhaps unprecedented in the last two or three decades has made the food position very difficult. The prevalence of similar unfavourable conditions in several other parts of India has further aggravated the situation. Recently a very important conference of representatives of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Mysore, presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, was held at which the food policy to be followed in future, particularly in South India, was discussed.

The acquisition of foodgrains under the Harvest Acquisition Scheme in the State is already showing the effect of the prevalent drought conditions and is on a very much lower level than the previous year, especially in the case of millets. The import quotas so far allotted under the Government of India's Basic Plan are not adequate to fill the gap created by the fall in production. While the Government are sparing no efforts to husband all available resources in the best possible manner and will continue to strive to get enhanced import quotas from the Government of India, and if necessary with their help, from abroad they at the same time consider that instead of entirely depending on such further imports, which are after all uncertain, it is sheer prudence to review the whole situation and to take such further steps as would conserve the available stocks within the State and make them last for as long a period as possible; thus preventing the development of a sudden critical situation at a future date, which is sure to result if the problem is not handled in time with forethought. With this end in view Government have decided to take the following measures with immediate effect:—

On the supply side it is proposed to augment the quantities of food grains available for distribution to non-agriculturists by effecting a reasonable and small cut in the scale of allowance permitted to growers by one-third *pavu* per adult and by reducing the scale of allowance available to children below 8 years to half the above quantity. It is earnestly hoped that the producers with their usual devotion for the common welfare of the State would put up with this sacrifice in order to feed their less fortunately situated brethren who are to be fed by the surplus grain obtained from them.

The Government have also decided that the allowances for farm labour be reduced to two-thirds of the original quantity allowed per acre for several districts in the State. This additional quantity that will be available as a result of a reduction in the scale of allowances will be collected in places where orders have already been passed on H.S.I. forms by means of a supplemental demand.

On the distribution side the Government have decided to withdraw the existing scale of rations sanctioned in June last year and to revise the same all over the State with effect from the 17th February 1946, as follows:—

- (1) "A" Class ... 9'6 ozs. or one *pavu* of rice plus 2'4 ozs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ *pavu* of wheat.
- (2) "B" Class ... 9'6 ozs. or one *pavu* of millets plus 2'4 ozs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ *pavu* of rice or wheat.
- (3) Plantation labour. 9'6 ozs. or one *pavu* of rice plus 2'4 ozs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ *pavu* of wheat or broken rice.
- Children below eight years of age. ... Half the above scale.
- (4) The heavy manual labour will get the same ration as "B" Class plus 2'4 ozs. of additional wheat.

When any of the above grains is not available substitutes in the following order of priority may be issued by the sale depots in lieu of the grain:—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Groundnut | 6. Wheat products |
| 2. Potato | 7. Wheat |
| 3. Sweet potatoes | 8. Broken rice and |
| 4. Bengalgram | 9. Rice. |
| 5. Tapioca | |

Government, however, hope that it may be possible after sometime to review the situation if the results of the Harvest Acquisition Scheme and our efforts in the direction of obtaining further import quotas prove more satisfactory than expected at present, to increase the scale of rations again to the extent possible. In the larger interests of the State it is hoped that all sections of the population will whole-heartedly co-operate with the Government in order that avoidable distress may be prevented in any part of the State.

GROWING OF MORE FOOD CROPS IN PARTICULAR AREAS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE LIBERAL CONCESSIONS

Several thousands of acres of moist silt-enriched land in the margin of the Krishnarajasagara Lake become unsubmerged for a part of the year. In Government Order No. A. F. 3062-70—Agri. 164-45-1, dated the 22nd December 1945, a scheme has been sanctioned to encourage the cultivation of Kar Paddy, Kar Ragi and Jola in this area. Attractive items among the concessions offered for this purpose are:—no application, no assessment, issue of jola seed free of cost, a bonus of Rs. 0-4-0 per *palla* of grain harvested subject to a minimum of Rs. 1 per acre brought under cultivation, and rewards to village officers and leading agriculturists.

The scheme has met with a measure of response that has been gratifying. Within the four or five weeks since the new scheme was inaugurated over 1,500 acres have actually been sown with food crops and a further 1,000 acres are reported to have been ploughed and kept ready for sowing; and practically every bit of cultivable land is further being taken up as it becomes unsubmerged.

Government have also sanctioned, in their order No. R. 4363 65—R. M. 75-46-5, dated 15th January 1946, the extension of the same concessions for the cultivation of the unsubmerged margins of the Vani Vilasa Sagara, Kinvu, Marconahally and other irrigation reservoirs, and it is hoped that raiyats in these areas will also respond

to the same extent as in the Krishnarajasagara area.

Tank beds wherever possible all over the State have been thrown open for cultivation of short duration Jola and Ragi. Special measures are being taken to stimulate the cultivation of short-term food crops in the Irwin Canal area. More than 30 breached tanks in the Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and French-Rocks Talukas commanding an area of about 10,000 acres are being bundled up speedily to store water for raising irrigated Ragi and Jola.

Short-term seed Ragi sufficient for over 20,000 acres has been collected and kept ready for issue to the raiyats. Also, 1,200 pallas of jola seed have been secured from the Hyderabad State and arranged to be distributed in all areas where facilities are available for such cultivation.

With a view to encouraging the cultivation of irrigated Ragi in the Irwin Canal area, Government have sanctioned the issue of seeds and manure, free of cost to cultivators who grow not less than five pallas per acre. It is expected that 8,000 acres will benefit by this scheme, involving concessions of the value of Rs. 1,20,000.

These concessions are in addition to the existing concessions regarding supply of seed, manure and implements under "Grow More Food" scheme costing over Rs. 2,50,000.

FREE KITCHENS FOR THE POOR AND THE DESTITUTE

Ever since the food situation in the State became difficult, Government have been particularly concerned about the needs of the poorest and the destitute among the population. Some ameliorative measures in this direction have already been taken. Following the inspiring and gracious lead of His Highness the Maharaja in providing for the free feeding of the poor in Mysore City, free kitchens have been opened in other places in the State where simple cooked food is supplied free to the poorest inhabitants. It is the desire of Government that this work should be expanded, especially in areas where the food situation is causing anxiety. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has accordingly issued instructions that very early steps be taken by the Deputy Commissioners to open such free kitchens in their Districts wherever necessary including rural areas. The following instructions will be observed in the administration of these free kitchens:—

- (1) The selection of persons entitled to be fed at these places will be made by the Deputy Commissioner or other local

authority empowered by him and wherever possible the assistance of the local food council will be enlisted in this behalf. Special identity cards will be issued to such persons and the rations, if any, allotted to them at the Government Depot will be cancelled;

- (2) Only cooked ragi or jola with vegetable soup will be provided. Potatoes and groundnuts may be used in the soup to supplement vegetables;
- (3) Ragi and Jola for this purpose may be issued from the Government Depot, if supplies of cooked food cannot be arranged for by local philanthropists;
- (4) A definite number of persons will be allotted to each kitchen.
- (5) No able-bodied person and no person who has the means of eking out his or her livelihood will be fed at such kitchens.

Local philanthropy is to be enlisted in this behalf as far as possible, so as to keep down the cost to Government.

FOOD SUPPLIES—THE ARMY AND THE PUBLIC

ARMY DEVELOPMENT FARMS

The Army obtains its food supplies by two methods, by central purchase and by local purchase. As a general rule, the supply of dry goods is done by central purchase, i.e. it is arranged by agreement between G.H.Q. and the Government of India.

Perishable goods are in the main supplied by local purchase. And it has always been the policy of the Army to purchase from the civil market only those perishable goods which can be obtained without causing hardship to the civilian population. To ensure this there is in existence an Army Local Purchase Organisation which works in close connection with the Departments of Civil Governments which control food supplies. The Army never purchases or contracts for the supply of any local purchase articles without first consulting the representatives of the Government concerned, and all Governments have expressed their appreciation of this system. Co-ordination of demands is carried out in this area by the Southern Command Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of the Major-General in charge of Administration. All interested Governments are represented. Questions requiring coordination, which cannot wait until the next meeting, are settled by the Secretariat of this Committee directly with the Governments concerned.

The Army has always aimed, as far as possible at becoming self-supporting in the matter of fresh food supplies. Very large development schemes have been put into operation which are worked by the Civil Governments on behalf of the Army. Army requirements of potatoes and vegetables are almost entirely met by these schemes so also to a lesser degree are requirements of onions and fruit. In the past, heavy demands were made by the Army for cattle. These have

now practically ceased due to large importations of frozen meat, production of pork on the Army Development Farms and a highly organised system of cold storage through out the Command.

Demands for sheep and goats have been very considerable in the past, chiefly owing to requirements of dehydration factories. Of the four factories in Southern Command, all but one are shortly closing down.

Poultry and eggs are obtained from surplus areas in Madras, Hyderabad State and for eggs only from Travancore State.

In considering the question of food supplies for the Army, one fact is often overlooked. Supplies for Indian troops are no drain on the civil population, for if they were not in the Army, they would still have to be fed, and would be dependent on civil supplies.

In general, the presence of troops in an area means a ready market for the farmer and prompt payment for his surplus produce. In some cases, e.g., eggs and vegetables, allotments are made by the Army for civil consumption of military supplies imported from one district into another. These supplies could not be moved without Army transport and would be left in producers' hands.

In addition, the Army has assisted in moving purely civil supplies from surplus to deficit areas. For instance eggs are transported daily by the Army from Travancore to Bombay.

The Army development farms are of particular importance to the civilian public. All civilians employed in them receive a sound education in the latest agricultural methods. In the future, these farms will prove a most valuable factor in the economic life of India.

SUBSIDY FOR SINKING IRRIGATION WELLS

Government have sanctioned during the past three months various measures for the relief of distress prevailing in the State, particularly in the districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur, on account of adverse seasonal conditions. They have now accorded sanction, as a further concession, to a scheme for the grant of subsidies to the raiyats for the sinking of irrigation wells for raising food crops. Under the order, a subsidy not exceeding 5 per cent of the estimated cost of the well is to be given, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. The grant of subsidy will be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The well should be completed before the end of June 1946 and only food crops will be permitted to be raised under the well during the next three years commencing from 1945-46.

(2) One-half of the subsidy will be paid when the well work is taken up and the other half will be treated as a loan and will be written off if the well is completed by the 30th June 1946.

If the conditions of the grant are violated, the entire amount advanced, including the amount granted as a subsidy, will be recoverable immediately as an arrear of Land Revenue Demand.

(3) If the raiyat requires financial assistance under the Land Improvement Loan Rules to meet the balance, if any, of cost of the well, a loan to the extent necessary will be granted under the normal rules. Such loans will be free of interest for the first year and will bear a low rate of interest of 2 per cent per annum from the second year onwards.

A similar subsidy will be granted for irrigation wells sunk on or after the 1st April 1946 in other districts but the amount of subsidy for such wells will be limited to 25 per cent, out of which 12½ per cent will be paid at the commencement of the work and the balance after the work is completed.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted for the grant of subsidies under this scheme, and the officers of the Revenue Department have been asked to see that advantage is taken by the raiyats of these concessions and that a large number of irrigation wells are sunk before July next.

The scheme is intended not merely for the benefit of the raiyats in the affected areas of the State but for stimulating food production generally.

CONTROL OF SUGAR

It is notified for the information of the public that in order to empower the Sugar Controller for Mysore to control the movement and fix the maximum prices of sugar and sugar products and to ensure that no person sells or purchases, or agrees to sell or purchase such sugar or sugar products at a price higher than that fixed by the Sugar Controller, a revised Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1946, is being issued incorporating the following amendments in the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1944:—

1. In clause 3,

(a) the words "after such date as the Controller may notify in this behalf" are omitted, and

(b) the words "in pursuance of any agreement entered into on or before such date" are omitted.

2. For clause 6, the following clause has been substituted:—

"(1) The Controller may, from time to time, fix by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* the price, or maximum price at which any sugar or sugar product may be sold or delivered, and different prices may be so fixed by him for different areas of different types or grades of sugar or sugar products.

(2) Where the price or the maximum price has been so fixed—

(a) the price at which such sugar or sugar products may be sold for delivery otherwise than

ex-factory shall not exceed the price or the maximum price as the case may be fixed under sub-clause (1) for sale ex-factory plus such charges in respect of transport to or in specified areas and other incidental charges as are approved by the Controller;

(b) no person shall sell or purchase or agree to sell or purchase such sugar or sugar product at a price higher than that fixed under the provisions of sub-clause (1)."

3. In the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 7, for the word "price" wherever it occurs, the words "price or maximum price" are substituted.

4. For sub-clause (1) of clause 8, the following sub-clause has been substituted, namely:—

"(1) No sugar shall be transported, or offered or accepted for transport, whether by rail, road or water, and whether by a railway servant, common carrier or other person, except under and in accordance with the terms of—

(a) a general or special permit issued by the Controller in this behalf; or

(b) a Military credit note.

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall apply to the transport of sugar not exceeding 6 lbs. as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller."

CO-ORDINATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

DECISIONS AT FOURTH MEETING

The Fourth Meeting of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee was held on the 18th March 1946 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.).

2. The proceedings commenced with a brief address to members by the Chairman in the course of which the progress achieved so far in respect of planning and the broad lines of further work before the Committee were outlined and reference was also made to certain urgent measures for increasing food production in the State.

3. After reviewing the work of the Policy Committees, the question of ways and means of financing the second stage of the Jog Falls Project was considered in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer. The allocation of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 5 crores was roughly fixed as follows:

	<i>In lakhs of Rupees.</i>
1946—47	...
1947—48	...
1948 - 49	...
1949—50	...

(in addition to Rs. 5 lakhs
allotted in 1945—46).

4. Under post-war agricultural development schemes, besides the programme already approved at the last meeting a scheme to open 50 agriculture demonstration farms at the headquarters of tanks was approved, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,87,500 non-recurring and Rs. 2,81,100 recurring for 5 years with receipts estimated to amount to Rs. 2,25,000.

5. In view of the present food situation, the Committee resolved to recommend the urgent purchase of tractors and the introduction of the tractor service on a co-operative basis giving financial assistance to the Societies. Private ownership of tractors was also proposed to be encouraged when applications were forthcoming.

6. Government having already sanctioned a scheme for subsidising the construction and repair of irrigation wells in the State in a recent order, which was read at the meeting, the Committee recommended the adoption of a more liberal scale of subsidy and the expansion of the scheme on the same terms in other parts of the State in need of relief. The Committee also resolved to recommend the appointment of an officer of the status of a Deputy Commissioner to be in special charge of the well-digging and restoration operations with a view to speeding them up.

7. As regards the accelerated programme of restoration of minor tanks, the Chief Engineer was requested to explain the scheme that he had prepared and which was now before the Policy Committee of Public Works and Transport. To avoid delay the Committee accorded its general approval to the whole scheme with the additional suggestion that bulldozers may be used for the purpose and requested the Development Commissioner to obtain the resolution of the Policy Committee and place it before Government for sanction as a matter of first priority and urgency. The amount required under recurring and non-recurring charges to which the Financial Secretary agreed, might, it was proposed, be met from the Famine Insurance Fund to relieve distress while it lasted and thereafter from the Irrigation Reserve Fund.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN MYSORE STATE

REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1944

Public Health.—Except for a rise in the incidence of Plague and Malaria, public health was generally satisfactory. 5,357 deaths from Plague were reported as against 3,886 in the previous year. With a view to controlling the spread of this disease, anti-plague inoculation, disinfection of houses, cyanogasing and fumigation work were undertaken. A total of 1,44,542 houses were cyanogased in 56 towns and 150 villages. Deaths due to Cholera and Small-pox were very much less than in previous years. Only 768 (6,852) died of Cholera and 2,681 (7,730) on account of Small-pox. Malaria took a heavy toll, being 40,556 (32,145) of which 8,844 occurred in Malnad areas and 31,507 in Maidan areas.

Vital Statistics.—The scheme of centralisation of compilation of vital statistics worked satisfactorily in the three Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Mandya and the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The introduction of this scheme into the remaining districts is under consideration.

The total number of births was 1,17,695 (1,28,978), the birth-rate being 15.9. The total number of deaths was 1,12,711 (1,12,177), the death-rate being 15.2.

Public Health Institute—13,533 specimens were examined in the Bacteriological Section, 262 in the Chemical Section and 232 cases with 867 articles in the Medico-legal Section. A total of 30,360 doses of Anti-Cholera Vaccine, 13,787 doses of T.A.B. Vaccine and 5,70,218 doses of anti-Plague Vaccine were prepared and issued.

Vaccine Institute.—The total quantity of vaccine lymph produced at the Institute was 6,99,450 doses and 7,90,000 doses of vaccine were issued.

Bureau of Health Education.—In addition to 72 cinema shows in different places, a Rural Health Exhibition was organised at Hassan in connection with the *Giamasudharakas* rally in January 1944. As usual, at the annual Dasara Exhibition at Mysore, Food and Nutrition Exhibition and demonstration were arranged by the Health Section of the Mysore City Municipality.

Bureau of Malariology and Epidemiology.—The control of Malaria has become a very important public health problem in the State. Malaria-control work was continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in Mudigere, Hiriyur, Adivala, Tavarekere, Maralvadi, Banavar, Kanagal, Princess Krishnejammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, Thippagondanahalli, Jog and Shimshapur. Malaria-

control work was continued in the several Health Units. Health Centres were established at Thyagarthe, Andapur and Ripponpet in Shimoga District and at Bandihole in Krishnarajpet Taluk. The annual spleen survey of the Bangalore City was completed during the second half-year. The spleen rate was found to be 0.38 as against 0.35 in the previous year. The control measures used against larvae consisted of spraying malarial "B" and high speed diesel oil, and control of the adult mosquitoes was effected by spraying pyrethrum extract with kerosene oil, in certain Health Units. Malaria survey was undertaken in the villages round about Thippagondanahalli, Yelahanka, Avalahalli, Tiptur, Channarayana and Chelur.

The guinea worm staff visited 400 villages. Three hundred and ninety-eight silt wells were examined, 245 wells and nurseries were re stocked with fish.

The staff on the hook-worm control was engaged on propaganda campaign in the early part of the year during which period 83 villages were visited in Narasimharajapur, Devangi and Mandagalde Centres.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.—The work of the Sanitary Engineering section was continued with Head Office at Bangalore and Sub-Divisional Offices at Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Bethamangala. Preparation of projects and estimates for water supply, drainage, town planning, sanitary fittings and execution of sanctioned estimates and maintenance of all water supplies, except that of Bangalore City, were done by the Bureau. This Department has now been transferred from the Department of Public Health to the Department of Public Works.

The Bangalore City Drainage Division incurred an outlay of 2.5 lakhs.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare was revived and a Lady Superintendent was appointed.

Public Health Board.—A Public Health Board was constituted in September 1944 under the Mysore Public Health Act of 1944 with the Minister for Public Health as Chairman and the Director of Public Health as Secretary.

General.—Classes for the training of Sanitary Inspectors were held. The Superintendent, Bureau of Malariology, was on deputation to Delhi for attending the meeting of the Malaria Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association.

MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, 1944-45

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT

The gross demand was Rs. 95,33,547 including the previous arrears of Rs. 3,98,999 against the Budget and Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,02,61,000 and Rs. 91,67,000, respectively. Under "Receipts" the actual collection amounted to Rs. 93,71,759. The accumulated balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,60,787. The increase in arrears is due to non-recovery of arrears outstanding in the previous year in addition to arrears outstanding from other Government departments, municipalities, village panchayats and military departments during the current year. Steps should be taken by the Department for the early recovery of the outstandings.

Working Expenses

- The working expenses including the contributions to Depreciation Fund and Provident Fund under "Power" and "Telephones" amounted to Rs. 38,13,349 and Rs. 39,281 respectively, as against Rs. 33,16,479 and Rs. 13,235 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to revenue worked out to 41.07 per cent as against 32.86 per cent in the previous year.

Revenue Receipts

The net revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 55,19,198 after adjusting the contribution to the Depreciation Fund and the Provident Fund and Pension Fund, against Rs. 71,14,318 and Rs. 59,34,239 during the years 1943-44 and 1942-43.

Capital Outlay

The total capital outlay under "Power", including Stock and Suspense, amounted to Rs. 22,14,813 against the revised estimate of Rs. 89,13,500. The heavy lapse under the grant is stated to be due to progress of large works such as Mysore-Bhadravati 2nd Circuit Transmission Line being slow due to paucity of materials and other unforeseen labour difficulties that arose on account of the international situation.

The Capital outlay incurred during the year on automatic telephones was Rs. 69,584 against a revised grant of Rs. 1,52,300. The work of extending the Bangalore Telephone Exchange by additional 400 lines was under progress.

Total Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure on the Hydro-electric Works and Telephones to end of the year under review was Rs. 6,63,93,656.

Electrification of Towns and Villages

A total expenditure of Rs. 3,30,535 was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages. Power supply was arranged to Kadur, Birur and Ajjampur. The total expenditure on the rural electrification schemes was Rs. 18,79,230.

Irrigation Pumps

An expenditure of Rs. 25,483 was incurred on the work of extending power lines to serve irrigation pumps. The total number of irrigation pumps at the end of the year was 707 as against 690 in the previous year.

Power Generated

The total energy generated in Kilowatt-hours was 28,59,89,000 as against 10,31,05,600 in the previous year. The maximum demand on the Generating Stations at Srirangam and Shumshapur went up to 66.046 HP.

The total energy consumed during the year was 22,07,22,560 units as against 23,72,85,328 units in 1943-44.

The *per capita* consumption of electrical energy in the State was 30 units as against 32 units in the previous year.

Power and Lighting Installations

At the end of the year under review there were 6,906 power installations and 53,261 lighting installations as against 6220 and 50,041 during 1943-44.

Depreciation Fund

The amount credited to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 14,45,686 including a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 for the Krishnarajasagar Dam. The total amount that stood at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,37,03,321.

Stores.

The total value of stores purchased was Rs. 84,73,633 as against Rs. 30,70,766 in the previous year and Rs. 17,24,786 during 1942-43. A sum of Rs. 73,41,271 was spent on foreign purchases and Rs. 11,32,362 on local purchases.

The control of the Jog Hydro-Electric Works (Electrical portion) was transferred from the General Superintendent, Jog Power Scheme, to the Chief Electrical Engineer with effect from 15th January 1945. The outlay incurred on electrical works of the Project was Rs. 3,94,553.

FOOD SITUATION IN CHITALDRUG

SOME MISLEADING STATEMENTS CORRECTED

The attention of Government has been drawn to a newspaper report of a Press Conference said to have been held on the 13th February 1946, by Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Mysore State Congress, at Bangalore. In view of some misleading statements said to have been made by Mr. Nijalingappa, such as, for example, that "in six taluks in the Chitaldrug district, people had become emaciated and he was afraid that unless food was provided immediately, 4 to 5 thousand persons would die of starvation within a month"; that "at Nayakanahatty there were no food grains for three days"; that "many of the people eat food for only two days in the week and starve for the remaining days or eat whatever substitute is available", etc. Government desire to publish the following facts which have been ascertained by detailed enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug.

All the landless and the labour classes have been provided with ration cards and rations are being issued to them regularly once a week or a fortnight, depending upon the stocks of food grains available. It is true that for lack of sufficient stocks of grain, the cereal ration has had to be reduced to one seer per week per adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per child and that this is not adequate, particularly for the labour classes. But there is no truth in the allegation that people in six taluks of the district were in a state of starvation. All sales depots in the district are stocked with substitute foodstuffs, such as, puri, groundnut, pulses, wheat, broken rice and dried fish, so that in an

emergency they may be issued in lieu of millet, if, unfortunately, there should be any delay in replenishing the stocks of the latter. Further, in order to make the distribution of foodstuffs as efficient as possible, action has been taken to increase the number of Government depots in the district to replace the village panchayet and co-operative society sales depots, which were reported to be not working satisfactorily, especially in rural parts. There are now in all 102 Government depots in the district, as against 38 during the month of January 1946.

The statement that there were no foodgrains at Nayakanahatty for three days is not true.

Mr. Nijalingappa is further reported to have stated that a woman cooly was getting only nine pies per day for labour on relief work. This is quite incorrect. Women coolies employed in all the relief works in progress in the district are paid at the rate of six annas per day. The allegation of cloth scarcity again is not borne out by facts. Standard cloth is available for sale in all the depots in the taluks of the district and the local officers do not report any dearth of cloth.

Government are closely watching the food situation in the Chitaldrug district and elsewhere and are taking all possible steps to prevent the present shortage from developing into anything like famine. Fifteen free kitchens have been opened in the affected taluks of Chitaldrug district to provide food for the destitutes. More kitchens will be opened, if necessary.

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

WORKS DAY AT BHADRAVATI.

[Extracts from a speech delivered by the General Manager, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, on the occasion of the 23rd Works Day Celebrations held at Bhadravati on the 18th January 1946 under the Presidentship of Mr. O. Pulla Reddi. M.A., I.C.S., Minister for Revenue.]

I may perhaps briefly mention the services rendered by the Works during the war. Immediately India became the arsenal of the Allied Nations for the eastern theatre of the war in 1941, the entire production of iron, steel and cement was placed at the disposal of the Government of India for military requirements. The Wood Distillation By-product plant, the operations of which had been curtailed for want of market for the by products, was once again rehabilitated to capacity to supply calcium acetate required by the Munitions Department for the manufacture of Cordite. A Formaldehyde Plant, though of small capacity, was installed which was the only indigenous source of supply of this product for essential needs in the absence of imports. To make the steel industry in India more self sufficient, a Ferro-silicon Plant—the first and only one of its kind in India was started which supplied this essential ingredient for steel manufacture to make up the short supply in imports. More than a crore of rupees worth of the products of the Works have been supplied for war purposes.

Regarding the progress of the Works, I have to say that, despite continuance of difficult conditions, regarding supplies and cost of materials, the results of the year showed a record in several directions. The sale proceeds of the products passed the crore mark for the first time in the history of the Works.

The shortage of charcoal, due to scarcity of labour and transport facilities, in the forest areas, has been made up, as far as possible, by supplementing with coke. The Steel Foundry and the Structural Shop continued to fulfil orders from the Defence Department and increased production. The production of cement made a record.

The future has its anxieties and hopes. We have to face severe competition against rising costs; and a higher standard of operation and efficiency will be required. We have met similar circumstances in the past and with the determination, team-spirit and unity, which have been the

keynote of the progress of the Works, from its commencement, there is no reason to doubt that we shall acquit ourselves creditably.

Our schemes of expansion for the post-war period are gradually taking shape. The immediate objective is to double the present production of steel and cement and improve the national importance and usefulness of the Works.

Welfare Measures.

The following are extracts from a report presented by the Chief Welfare and Labour Officer, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, on the occasion. —

The activities connected with these celebrations comprise various athletic competitions, field tournaments and games for all employees, for the women of the Town and for the students the Primary, Middle and High Schools besides music competitions for girls. Baby shows in each ward and other amusements. Several occupational competitions were held. Nearly 2,000 men, 300 women and 800 boys and girls took part in the competitions.

Mention may be made of a few important things which have been done in the interests of the welfare of the employees. Health, sanitation and medical aid are provided free by the Management as also water supply and street-lighting. An Ambulance car service has been provided since 12th October, 1945 to convey daily to the hospitals the sick and wounded. There is a separate Hospital for women and children with maternity wards. The works hospital is fairly up-to-date and is provided with X-ray equipment and other electrical appliances. An additional ward to accommodate six more beds was recently added. The expenditure on medical amenities is about Rs. 50,000 annually.

We have one High School, one Middle School for girls with provision for the first year class of

the High School Course; 7 primary schools, besides one at Kemmanagundi. A High School for girls is proposed to be started from the next term. It is under contemplation to introduce vocational subjects in the Boys' High School and Domestic Economy in the Girls' High School. Milk with Shark Liver Oil is being distributed to over 800 primary school children. Free mid-day lunch is being given to about 500 boys and girls. Liberal grants have been provided for school excursions. Reading rooms, libraries and newspaper readers in Labour Colonies have been provided. Adult literacy classes have been started in 5 centres for the benefit of the labourers. About 150 of them are attending the classes. The first batch of 103 appeared for the examination held in last November and 98 have passed. Follow-up courses giving slightly higher instruction in Kannada, Arithmetic and in rudiments of basic English have been started.

Club buildings for men and women with necessary sports facilities have been provided. Increased sports fields have been provided in all colonies. A full-time sports organiser has been approved to maintain sports activities.

A Food Supply Department has been organised for the procurement and supply of controlled food articles to the employees since November 1942.

For the sustained development and promotion of welfare activities amongst the women-folk and children, a ladies branch of the Social and Welfare Committee has been functioning.

The Works have various further welfare measures in view for the promotion of the well-being of the employees. Among these, the extension of housing facilities, construction of a separate

High School at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and a Middle School at a cost of Rs. 50,000, the provision of a High School for girls, the construction of a bigger hospital building (1st stage) at a cost of Rs. 60,000, scheme for a comprehensive underground drainage for the entire town, a scheme for technical training of labourers, establishment of a first class dairy farm, and a vegetable farm are worth mentioning.

Service conditions are fairly liberal. The daily rated labour gets 15 days' leave with pay besides provident fund, maternity benefits and compensation for injuries sustained. Coffee is supplied free to certain departmental labourers at a cost of Rs. 24,000. Buttermilk is also distributed free to other employees for about 3 months during summer at a cost of Rs. 4,000. An industrial canteen with 11 departmental booths for giving healthy refreshment inclusive of ragi balls during working hours has been started. About 1,000--1,400 employees resort to the canteen daily, total monthly sales being about Rs. 6,000. Community bath-rooms to give hot water facilities for men, women and children in one colony have been proposed. And it is proposed to open similar ones in other labour colonies.

An up-to-date public library, a town hall for public lectures and meetings, more club buildings, market stalls, maternity and child welfare and milk centres for all the colonies, and an up-to-date theatre and cinema hall, radio sets for the colonies, a welfare institute with office rooms for the various associations, a sports stadium, more sports fields, swimming pond, conveyance facilities, a gymnasium, colony welfare centres, dispensaries and shops--these are some of our immediate requirements.

HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES (DEMONETIZATION) ORDINANCE

The Government of India having issued an Ordinance entitled "High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetization) Ordinance" High denomination notes have, under the Mysore Paper Currency Act V of 1919, as amended by Act I of 1939, ceased to be legal tender in Mysore State also from the date of the Ordinance, namely, the 12th January 1946.

High Denomination Notes have been defined in the Ordinance as bank notes of the value of Rs. 500 and above. These notes have ceased to be legal tender from the 12th January 1946 and their receipt or exchange is prohibited except as provided in the Ordinance. According to the Ordinance, exchange of high denomination notes held by Banks and Treasuries will be limited to the total value declared under Section 4 of the Bank Notes (Declaration of Holdings) Ordinance and every application for exchange should be accompanied by a copy of declaration returned to a Bank or a Treasury by the Receiving Officer under that Ordinance. Scheduled Banks and Treasuries will effect exchange with the Reserve Bank and Non-Scheduled Banks with the Reserve Bank or Scheduled Banks as convenient. Individuals in possession of high denomination notes must fill in the declaration form prescribed by the Ordinance when tendering the notes for exchange, which must be done *within ten* days.

Banks and Treasuries are not permitted to exchange High Denomination Notes from the public till they are satisfied that the requirements imposed by the Ordinance have been duly complied with. Every declaration must be attested in token of identity by the declarant's Banker or a Magistrate or a Police Officer of rank not below an Inspector of Police. All applications for exchange of high denomination notes aggregating Rs. 10 lakhs and above from private parties are to be referred to the Reserve Bank, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

In order to discourage *benami* ownership, the Ordinance provides that the person who signs any declaration shall be deemed to be the owner of the notes for all purposes. Where the declaration appears to be incomplete in its particulars, a Bank or a Treasury is prohibited from making any payment in exchange.

The penalty for false declaration or other contravention of the Ordinance is imprisonment up to three years or fine or both.

A separate notification is issued in regard to the procedure to be adopted for exchanging High Denomination Notes in possession of private holders within the State.

The abovementioned Ordinance does not affect the acceptance and exchange of Rs. 100 notes and below.

THIRD SESSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Suggestions have been received by Government recently from some members of the Representative Assembly that a Third Session of the Representative Assembly might be held in February 1946, specially with a view to discussing the seasonal conditions and the food situation in the State.

Government have carefully examined these suggestions and find that, under the procedure laid down in the Mysore Legislative Rules, it is not possible to convene a Third Session earlier than the first week of March 1946. This would hardly leave sufficient time to attend to work (relating to the Budget Session of the Assembly) which will have to start about the first week of April. Government also feel that in view of the adverse seasonal conditions in more than one part of the State, demanding their undivided attention, it would not be desirable to hold a Third Session involving the continued detention of most of the important Heads of Departments at Bangalore or Mysore. In the circumstances, Government consider that it is not advisable to hold a Third Session of the Assembly.

Government fully appreciate, however, the desire

of the representatives of the people to associate themselves with the measures that may have to be taken for meeting the difficult food situation in the State, and would welcome the whole-hearted co-operation and suggestions of people of all classes all over the State in regard to this vital matter. With this object in view, Government propose to arrange for the meetings of the District Conferences very much earlier than usual. At these conferences, in addition to the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and other accredited representatives of the people who are members, under the Standing Orders of Government, the members of the local Food Councils whether they are at present members of the District and Taluk Conferences or not, will also be invited to participate in the discussions. The representatives of the people will thus have early opportunities at these conferences to discuss the food problems and other important questions affecting the State, and the Government look forward to their whole-hearted co-operation.

USE OF "LAKDAL" CAUSES PARALYSIS

Dr. AYKROYD'S WARNING

The following note, by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, M.D., on "Lathyrism" a disease which causes paralysis of the limbs below the waist, is published for general information. The import into or sale within the Mysore State of Kesari Dhal (also called Lak or Lakdal) the use of which is stated to cause the above disease has been prohibited by an Order issued under the Defence of India Rules on the 7th October 1913.

"Lathyrism is a disease with a very ancient history, being in fact mentioned in the writings of Hippocrates. Essentially it is a permanent paralysis of the lower limbs, caused in some way not yet fully understood by the consumption of excessive quantities of the pulse *Lathyrus Sativus*, known in India by various names, including *kesari*, *teori*, *teori*, *matra*, *garash*, etc. Outbreaks of lathyrism have occurred in India from time to time, usually as the result of failure of the wheat crop in areas in which lathyrus is grown as a stand-by. It is, in fact, largely a famine disease. A brief account will be given here of an outbreak which has recently occurred, the object being to draw the attention of provincial and State authorities to the possibility of similar outbreaks in other parts of the country where similar conditions may arise. The disease usually attacks very poor people in remote rural areas and may not be discovered until considerable human damage has been done. Further, since outbreaks on a large scale are relatively rare, Public Health and Medical authorities may not be familiar with the disease, and may ascribe the paralysis which is the characteristic lesion to other causes. The best account of lathyrism in India was written by a layman, General Sleeman, over 100 years ago. Sleeman's account of an outbreak in a number of villages near Saugor in the Central Provinces in 1834-36 is so clear and vivid that it may with advantage be quoted in full:

"In 1829 the wheat and other spring crops in Saugor and surrounding villages were

destroyed by severe hail-storms and rains and in 1831 they were destroyed by blight. During these three years, the "teori" or what in other parts of India is called "kesari" (*Lathyrus sativus*), a kind of wild vetch which, though not sown itself, is left carelessly to grow among the wheat and other grains and given in the green and dry state to cattle, remained uninjured and thrived with great luxuriance. In 1831 they reaped a rich crop of it from the blighted wheat fields and subsisted upon its grain during that and the following years, giving the stalks and leaves only to their cattle. In 1833 the sad effects of this food began to manifest themselves. The younger part of the population of this and the surrounding villages from the age of thirty downwards began to be deprived of the use of their limbs below the waist by paralytic strokes, in all cases sudden, but in some cases more severe than others. About half the youth of this village of both sexes became affected during the year 1833-34 and many of them have lost the use of their lower limbs entirely and are unable to move. The youth of the surrounding villages in which the "teori", from the same causes, formed the chief article of diet during the years 1831 to 1832, have suffered to an equal degree. Since the year 1834 no new case has occurred; but no person once attacked had been found to recover the use of limbs affected and my tent was surrounded by great numbers of the young, in different stages of the disease, imploring my advice and assistance under the dreadful visitation. Some of them were very fine young men of good caste and respectable families and all stated that their pains and infirmities were confined entirely to the part below the waist. They described the attack as coming suddenly, often while the person was asleep and without any warning symptoms whatever and stated that a greater portion of young men were attacked than young women. It is the prevailing opinion of the natives throughout the country that both horses and bullocks which have been much fed

upon "teori" are liable to lose the use of their limbs, but if the poisonous qualities abound more in grain than the stalk or leaves, a man who eats nothing but the grain must be more liable to suffer from the use of the food than beasts which eat it merely as they eat grass or hay."*

Lathyrism in 1944-45.—The outbreak occurred in a State in Central India. At least 1,200 people were paralysed. The causative circumstances were approximately as follows: During the previous two-three years the wheat crops were damaged by rust, blight, hailstorms, etc., and local supplies of wheat were reduced. Meanwhile the hardy lathyrus thrived and was increasingly used by the poor who normally dilute their wheat with cheaper grains. The prices of all food grains rose considerably, but lathyrus remained the cheapest. In 1944 wheat procurement operations were undertaken by the State authorities to supply urban areas. Land-owning cultivators were called upon to sell certain quantities of wheat per acre sown with this cereal. They were left with enough for their own needs, but landless agricultural labourers obtained little or no wheat. The labourers were usually paid in kind and land-owning cultivators found it preferable to supply lathyrus rather than wheat. The demand for wheat on the part of the State authorities provided them with an excuse for denying this cereal to their labourers. The result of all this was that for six-twelve months poor agricultural labourers lived almost entirely on lathyrus seeds. Even in good seasons they consume protective foods such as milk and vegetables in negligible quantities and in times of stress, supplementary foods tend to disappear altogether from the diet. In this particular outbreak the victims of the disease were almost exclusively members of the poorest rural class. Occupation was investigated in 73 cases and it was found that of these only four were land-holding cultivators. The rest were all landless labourers. The greatest number of cases occurred in the months of August to November.

*Rambles and recollections of an Indian Official, 1844

The majority of those affected with the disease were males between 15-40. Comparatively few females suffered. In earlier outbreaks, a similar preponderance of male cases has been observed. The explanation is probably the simple one that men, because of their greater energy requirements, consumed more lathyrus seeds than women and hence absorbed more of the toxic factor in lathyrus which acts on the central nervous system and produces paralysis. It may be remarked that the nature of the nerve toxic in lathyrus is unknown. Efforts to isolate it, or to reproduce the disease in animals, have hitherto been unsuccessful.

The paralysis of lathyrism often appears quite suddenly. The victim may go to sleep in apparently normal health and awake in the morning to find himself unable to control his legs. Sometimes he falls down when walking and is unable to get up again. In other cases weakness of the legs sets in more slowly, increasing over a period of several days, and accompanied by spasm and cramp of the leg muscles. The permanent disability suffered by the patient varies. A mild case is able to walk with bent knees. In more severe cases the legs are crossed on walking, giving rise to what is known in medical circles as the "Scissors" gait; with this degree of paralysis the patient can progress slowly in an upright position with the help of two sticks. In the worst cases all power in the legs is lost, and the patient can only crawl about, dragging himself along by his arms. It has been said that a good many of the paralysed beggars who haunt the streets of Indian cities are cases of lathyrism.

No known method of treatment is of any avail. The nervous lesion, which appears to be in the pyramidal tract of the spinal cord, is a permanent one. Victims of lathyrism remain a burden to themselves and the community until they die. Except for the paralysis of the legs, general health is not affected. There are no changes in sensation, as in various other forms of paralysis, and the sphincters of the bladder and rectum are unaffected.

In areas in which lathyrus is grown in substantial quantities, cases of lathyrism almost certainly occur sporadically from time to time, even in normal years. No doubt the victims are very poor people who even in good seasons are forced to rely mainly on lathyrus as their staple food. An interesting fact is that in such areas lathyrism is not a mysterious malady to the villagers themselves. They know that it is due to eating too much lathyrus, and too little else, and understand its association with wheat shortage, hard times and famine generally. Those who contract the disease do not live on lathyrus for a period of six months or more of their own choice.

Prevention -How much lathyrus must be consumed, and for how long, to produce

paralysis is not exactly known. Experience however shows that serious outbreaks tend to occur when people consume a diet largely composed of this pulse for a period of six months or more. In areas in which lathyrus is a customary article of diet, a watch should be kept for the occurrence of the disease, and this is particularly important when, for any reason, including wheat procurement operations, local supplies of wheat and other grains are curtailed. The measures needed for preventing the disease are obvious, essentially they consist of making grains other than lathyrus available, particularly to the poorest members of the rural population. Prevention is the joint responsibility of Food and Health authorities.

PRODUCTION OF SMALL POWERLOOM FACTORIES

PRICE CONTROL

The Additional Controller of Civil Supplies has issued the following statement to the Press

"1. This statement is being issued with reference to sub-rule 1) of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules

2. Small powerloom factories, i.e., those with less than 25 power looms and which have no spinning plant were exempted from the Additional Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T3-43-44, dated 4th July 1944 in the hope that the cloth manufactured by such factories would be sold at reasonable prices in parity with those fixed for similar cloth manufactured by mills. But this hope has not been realised and many cases have occurred in which such small manufacturers have abused the exemption. It has therefore been decided to enforce price control in respect of cloth produced by such small powerloom factories also.

3. The Control will be enforced under the terms of the Mysore General Notification No. (Small Powerlooms) issued by the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies, Mysore, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under clause 4-B of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 and published in the "Mysore Gazette."

4. On and after the 1st February 1945, no such manufacturer may sell or deliver any cloth unless its maximum ex-factory price has been fixed

by the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies, and the cloth has been marked by the manufacturer in the manner and at the time prescribed in the said Notification.

5. On receipt of an application from the manufacturer, in the form prescribed by the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies, the latter will fix the maximum ex-factory price for any cloth which the manufacturer has been producing or intends to produce. In fixing these prices, the price actually paid by the manufacturer for the yarn secured by him under the yarn distribution scheme for the time being in force, will be duly taken into account.

6. In respect of any cloth, the manufacturer shall not charge a price higher than the maximum ex-factory price or the contract ex-factory price, whichever is less. The sales tax payable may, however, be passed on to the buyer. The maximum retail price will in all cases be, the ex-factory price plus 20 per cent.

7. The provisions contained in the said Notification of the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies in regard to the markings and the maximum prices which may be levied by dealers, follow the lines of the Notification of the Additional Textile Commissioner, referred to above."

NOTES AND NEWS

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION AND FINANCE.

The second ordinary meeting of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance was held on the 19th January 1946 at the Legislative Council Hall, Bangalore, under the Chairmanship of Sir Albion Rajkumar Banorji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired).

The question of financing post-war schemes was taken up and discussed generally in the light of the information furnished regarding the resources of the State at present and the probable surpluses for meeting the additional recurring expenditure involved during first five years. The schemes of post-war development relating to Agriculture and Veterinary departments and Sericulture, approved by the respective Policy Committees, were examined in general and the question of the priority to be assigned to them was discussed. It was decided to give first priority among post-war schemes so far received to those in the Agricultural, Veterinary, Irrigation and Sericultural groups and to appoint a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning, Financial Secretary and Messrs. Belur Sreenivasa Iyengar, Mohamed Shareef and Bhopalain Chandrasekhariah, with the heads of the Departments concerned co-opted, to scrutinise the schemes in detail with reference to their financial aspects and the priority to be assigned to them, and to send up their recommendations for the consideration of the Committee within a fortnight.

THE (MYSORE) COTTON (FORWARD CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS PROHIBITION) ORDER, 1945.

Government have by a notification, repealed the (Mysore) Cotton Forward Contract and Options Prohibition Order, 1943 by the (Mysore) Cotton (Forward Contracts and Prohibition) Order, 1945. The new Order is merely a re-issue of the Order of 1943, except for the difference that the new Order contains the direction under sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules. This Order will have effect from the 18th January 1946.

MYSORE COTTON CLOTH & YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945

Government have promulgated certain amendments to the (Mysore) Cotton Cloth & Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, by which the number of looms in the possession of a manufacturer and the average hours of work per loom per month are fixed. The maximum quantity of yarn that could be purchased or sold by manufacturers, who have spinning plants, is also fixed at one fourth of the quantity of yarn purchased or sold by him in the year 1944. No manufacturer of yarn who has no weaving plant should install or cause or permit to be installed any loom in his undertaking. The yardage of cloth for packing in bales is fixed between 1,450 and 1,550 yards. Provision has also been made in the Order to enable the Textile Commissioner to prescribe the manner in which any manufacturer or manufacturers shall pack cloth or yarn in bales. This will have effect from the 18th January 1946.

THE CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1945

Government have, by a notification, amended the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, by which item 31 of the Schedule, viz., "Electric ceiling and table fans manufactured by producers other than those under statutory control of the Director-General, Munitions Productions, Calcutta" has been removed from the provisions of the said Order.

THE NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER, 1941

Government have, by a Notification dated the 12th January 1946, promulgated certain amendment to the Newprint Control Order, 1941. According to one of these amendments, "Newspaper" means any periodical publication printed on newsprint and also includes any supplement or annual edition of a newspaper but does not include a poster. This will have effect from the 12th January 1946.

DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS

Sanction of Government was accorded in November 1943 to the introduction of the scheme of debt conciliation into the taluks noted below:—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hoskote. | 8. Hassan. |
| 2. Kolar. | 9. Chennarayapatna. |
| 3. Chintamani. | 10. Shikaripur. |
| 4. Chiknaikanhally. | 11. Honnali. |
| 5. Tiptur. | 12. Chitaldrug, and |
| 6. Nanjangud. | 13. Chellakere. |
| 7. Seringapatam. | |

It was recently reported that of these, 13 Debt Conciliation Boards, those in Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hassan and Honnali Taluks had no work from the date of their constitution. Government have therefore approved the proposal to discontinue these Boards. The Boards in the other nine taluks will be continued for a further period of two years from 1st January 1946.

PROCUREMENT OF SURPLUS STORES

Mr. E. V. Ganapati Iyer, Special Officer for the procurement of surplus stores from the Government of India, held a Conference of Departmental Officers and Heads of Departments on the 8th January 1946 to consider measures relating to procurement of stores for urgent requirements of the Government Departments. The conference decided to obtain various items of materials comprising complete laboratory equipment, units of up-to-date operation theatres, motor transport equipment, boilers, workshop machinery and a large quantity of building materials, such as, cement asbestos roofing sheets, structural steel, door and window frames. Materials of an estimated value Rs. 20 lakhs are proposed to be obtained on urgent priority. The procurement of large quantities of useful items from the surplus stores at advantageous prices to meet the urgent needs of the Government Departments is expected to accelerate the progress in respect of many post-war schemes already taken up or proposed to be taken up for execution.

USED MOTOR VEHICLES CONTROL ORDER

The Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1914 has been cancelled in British India as from 29th December 1915. The legal procedure necessary for cancelling the corresponding Mysore used Mysore Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1944 issued with Notification No. T. 513—R.T. 11-44-6, dated 5th September 1944, may take a little time. Meanwhile no further action will be taken to enforce it.

All freezing and other orders issued by the Controller under the Mysore Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1944 will be cancelled forthwith and unrestricted dealings in second-hand motor cars will be allowed in the State with immediate effect.

GIANT TYRES AND TUBES

The present supply position in regard to giant tyres and tubes being considered quite satisfactory Government have by a Notification amended the Tyre Rationing Order, 1945, as in force in Mysore, whereby control over the sale or acquisition of giant tyres and tubes is being withdrawn forthwith.

For the present, the control over the sale or acquisition of car tyres and tubes will continue and as soon as sufficient stocks of car tyres and tubes are available, this control will also be withdrawn.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER TO IRRIGATION SETS

Government have taken up for urgent execution a scheme for supply of electric power to the raiyats of Chitaldrug and Goribidnur Taluks for irrigation pumping sets. This will help timely supply of water from over 10 irrigation pumps to valuable areca gardens under Bhimasamudra Tank in Chitaldrug Taluk, and in Goribidnur Taluk about 105 irrigation pumps will be supplied with power to provide water for different crops.

HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES

An Act has been passed by Government setting out the procedure to be followed by persons in Mysore State holding High denomination Bank Notes for exchanging for them notes of lower denominations. They are required, under the Act, to fill in the particulars set out in the Schedule to the Act and to forward four copies of each declaration, together with the Bank notes, to the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., or any of its Branches, or to any District Treasury in the State or the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, in the manner prescribed therein.

All Treasuries in the State have been ordered to be kept open on the 19th January to provide facilities in connection with the exchange of high denomination notes.

The Government of India have issued a Notification under Section 6 (10) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetization) Ordinance of 1946, authorising the Reserve Bank, every Scheduled Bank and every Government Treasury, to extend the period during which High Denomination notes

may be tendered for exchange to the 26th January 1946. The Mysore Government have also issued a Notification under Section (2) 10 of High Denomination Notes Act extending the period similarly.

CONSUMER GOODS (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER 1945, AMENDMENT

Government have, by a notification, made an amendment in the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order 1945, by which any officer of Government, duly authorised by Government in this behalf, may also exercise the powers under clause 5 of the Order. This will have effect from the 3rd January 1946. The additional clause 5-A reads as follows: -

"An Officer of Government duly authorised by Government in this behalf, may, by order in writing, require any dealer within the State to sell to any other dealer in the same State small quantities of schedule articles as may be specified in the order, and may issue such incidental or supplementary instructions in regard to the sale as he may think fit, and the dealer shall comply with the order and instructions.

"Provided that such an order or instructions shall be subject to any order or instructions issued from time to time by the Controller of Civil Supplies to an importer, producer or dealer in the State."

A BASELESS REPORT

It has been reported in the local press and elsewhere that one Kollamma of Doddasiddavvanahalli village in Chitaldrug Taluk died on the 14th January 1946, as a result of starvation. Official enquiries into the matter have revealed that the death was not due to starvation. The village of Doddasiddavvanahalli consists of about 100 Adikarnataka families and all of them, including those who possess lands, have ration cards. The family of Kollamma, consisting of herself and her two sons, one of whom is stated to be now at Bhadravati, also has a ration card and it is ascertained from a scrutiny of this card that the family has drawn rations regularly. It was stated unanimously, at the time of the enquiry, that this woman had been suffering from dysentery for 15 days prior to her death. It is thus seen that she died of natural causes and that it was certainly not a case of death by starvation, as has been alleged.

Government wish to take this opportunity of stressing the necessity for responsible newspapers and public men to verify the truth of reports of this kind before giving them publicity.

THE AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE RULES

The following Notification dated the 22nd December 1945 by the Government of India, Department of Commerce, is republished for general information:—

"In pursuance of Rule 29 of the Auditor's Certificate Rules, 1932, it is hereby notified for general information that the First Examination under the said Rules will be held on the 25th and 26th March 1946 and the Final Examination on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th March 1946 at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day. The Examinations will be held at each of the following centres, provided that a sufficient number of candidates present themselves for examination:—

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Bombay | 3. Madras |
| 2. Calcutta | 4. Lahore |

Karachi may be appointed as an additional centre for the above examinations, should circumstances render such a course desirable.

"Applications for admission to these examinations are required to be made on the prescribed forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Commerce, Simla. Every such application together with the necessary certificates and the bank or treasury receipt for an examination fee of Rs. 30 in the case of the First Examination and Rs. 50 in the case of the Final Examination must be sent so as to reach the Government of India not later than the 31st January 1946.

"Every endeavour will be made to declare the results not later than 2½ months after the completion of the Examinations."

CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTION ORDER AMENDED

Government have, by a Notification dated the 12th January 1946, withdrawn the control over the distribution of the following articles by removing them from the Schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945:—

Slate pencils, boot and metal polishes, steel pens, fountain pens and parts of fountain pens, enamelled iron-ware, kerosene oil lamps, incandescent mantles, zip fasteners, razor and razor blades, cutlery, typewriter ribbons, wireless receiving sets and parts of wireless receiving sets and wireless bulbs, photographic negatives and printing papers, clocks, time-pieces and watches and parts thereof, cartridges, crockery, spectacle frames, lenses and other optical goods, sanitary fittings, sports goods, grindery, camphor in all forms, thermos and thermos-flasks.

The supply position of most of these articles has now greatly improved, and the position as regards

the others is excepted to improve in the near future. Importers and producers will now be free to sell these articles without reference to the Controller of Civil Supplies, or any of his subordinates.

The provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1914, in respect of these articles will, however, remain in force, so that the control of their prices is not affected.

Items now remaining in the Schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, are :—

Lead copying and coloured pencils, pure and artificial and silk yarn and thread, pure and artificial silk fabrics, hand-knitting wool, woollen fabrics, woollen and worsted weaving and machine knitting yarns, umbrellas and parts of umbrellas, kerosene hurricane lanterns, cycles, cycle parts and accessories.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

Government have directed that motor vehicles, other than transport vehicles registered and ordinarily kept in Madras Province in respect of which quarterly tax has been paid in that Province, should be exempted from taxation in Mysore under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1914 on transfer to Mysore during the tax quarter. As a similar exemption has been granted by the Government of Madras in respect of vehicles registered and ordinarily kept in Mysore for the half-year for which tax has been paid in Mysore, on refund of any portion of the half-yearly tax will be allowed in respect of such vehicles leaving Mysore on transfer to Madras during the half-year. But any tax paid for any half-year subsequent to the half-year in which the transfer is made will be refunded. Consequent on the above orders, no short-term licenses will be issued hereafter in respect of motor vehicles brought into Mysore from Madras Province or in respect of those acquired in Mysore and taken to Madras after a temporary stay.

The procedure as laid down in Government Notification Nos. T. 924—R. T. 56-43-11, dated 28th September 1945 and T. 935—R. T. 56-13-12, dated 28th September 1945 relating to the levy of tax and scale of refunds in respect of motor vehicles registered and ordinarily kept in Madras and coming to Mysore and staying here beyond the quarters for which tax has been paid in Madras, will be followed until further orders.

The above orders have come into force in Mysore on and from 1st October 1945.

RICE AND MILLETS

The stock position of millets in the State has run very low and complaints are being received that certain rural areas have not been getting even the minimum supplies of millets. It has, therefore, become necessary to substitute rice for millets wherever possible, and to make available the millets thus released to rural areas where they are urgently required.

The Director of Food Supplies has, therefore, issued instructions that with effect from the 1st January 1946 the second and third grade varieties of rice be issued in substitution for millets to ration card holders in Bangalore City, Mysore City and Civil and Military Station. It may be noted that the sale price of the varieties of rice so substituted will remain unaffected.

THE (MYSORE) RUBBER MANUFACTURES CONTROL ORDER, 1945

Government have, by a notification, amended the (Mysore Rubber Manufactures Control Order, 1945. "Reclaimed rubber" has now been removed from the scope of the Order. An additional clause has been inserted to enable Government to fix from time to time the maximum price or prices which may be charged by any person in respect of any article specified in the Notification. This will have effect from the 5th January 1946.

CAPITAL ISSUES OTHER THAN FOR BANKING AND INSURANCE—EXEMPTION LIMIT RAISED TO Rs. 5 LAKHS

At present, the issue of securities by any company (not being a banking company, or an insurance company or provident society incorporated as a company) when the value or consideration involved by such issue within a period of twelve months is not more than rupees one lakh, may be made without the consent or recognition of Government.

Government have issued orders raising from one lakh to five lakhs of rupees, the figures up to which issues of capital in any period of twelve months may be made without their consent or recognition. This applies to all companies except banking and insurance companies.

It has further been decided to waive, as no longer necessary, all conditions imposed in any consent order granted before the date of exemption in favour of an issue that would have been exempt after that date.

There is, however, no objection to the inclusion in its prospectus, at its option, by any company

which had already obtained consent for such an issue, of the usual statement regarding the grant of consent.

THE MYSORE BRASS AND COPPER CONTROL ORDER, 1945

Government have, by a notification, amended the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945.

The expression "Light Scrap" referred to in clause 3 of the Order has now been defined as light gauge scrap, which results in a higher percentage of melting loss, and "Heavy scrap" as heavy gauge scrap which results in a lesser percentage.

Sub clause (b) of clause 4 of the Order has been amended so as to lay down that no dealer shall sell any handmade brass or copper utensils on which the price as determined in accordance with Schedule II is not stamped, or, if the nature of the utensils does not permit of stamping, is not marked in ink.

Sub-clause (e) of clause 4 of the Order has been amended so that handmade utensils made with Morilabadi 'Kalai' both inside and outside, irrespective of the place at which they are manufactured, can be charged at seven annas per lb. above the rates permitted by the Order.

The prices given in Schedule II of the Order apply only to brass utensils. For all copper utensils, an additional amount of annas three per lb may be charged.

"BOYI" COMMUNITY

Government have directed that the community known as "Vonda" be in future called "Boyi" in all Government communications and records.

PHODE FEES

Government have ordered the continuance for a further period of two years from 25th October 1945 the reduced rate of "phode" fees of Rs. 1-8-0 prescribed under the Record of Rights Scheme.

100-RUPEE NOTES

The following Press Note dated the 8th February 1946 issued by the Finance Department of India, New Delhi, on the above subject is published for general information: -

"It appears that certain interested persons are spreading rumours to the effect that Rs. 100 notes are going to be demonetised. This is entirely without foundation and persons who circulate such rumours render themselves liable to prosecution.

CHAMARAJNAGAR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Government have passed orders conferring the privilege of electing a Non-official President to the Town Municipal Council of Chamarajnagar.

PASSAGES TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM

As applications for passage priorities to countries other than the United Kingdom are still being addressed to the Civil Passage Controllor, Government of India, it is notified for general information that Government priorities are allotted only for passages to the United Kingdom and, to a limited extent, for passages in the United States flag vessels. Berths in these latter are usually absorbed by persons whose journey is sponsored by Government.

Commercial ships proceeding from India to the United States of America and vessels sailing to countries other than the United Kingdom and United States of America are entirely in the hands of the Shipping Company's Agents, with whom passengers should register direct or through Travel Agents. This does not, however, apply to passages to the Eastern liberated countries, e.g., Burma, Malaya, etc., in respect of which the procedure to be followed has not been settled yet.

Sailings to countries other than the United Kingdom are advertised in the press.

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER REVISED

By a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 3rd December 1945, the Government of India have promulgated the Drugs Control Order, 1946, which supersedes the Drugs Control Order, 1944. The new order reproduces the old order, as amended from time to time, with certain verbal alterations. The schedule of controlled prices attached to the Order contains some alterations and approximately 25 per cent shorter than the old schedule, as many drugs have been removed from specific price control, owing to the improved supply position. Copies of the revised price schedule are being supplied to every licensed retailer in the State.

CLOTH CONTROL AMENDMENT

The Government have, by a notification, amended sub-clause (3) of clause 7 of the (Mysore) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, prohibiting the use for purposes of weaving into cloth, sewing thread and yarn the maximum price of which has been fixed by the Textile Commissioner under clause 4. Hand-spun yarn is exempt from the purview of this notification.

This Order will have effect from the 21st February 1946.

CONTROL OF CLOTH PRINTING

The Government have, by a notification, dated the 19th February 1946, amended the (Mysore) Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, by the insertion of a new clause 6-A.

The effect of this clause is that hereafter no person can print any dyed (which includes printed) cloth, nor dye any printed cloth, unless he has either obtained permission in writing from the Textile Commissioner, or such printing, dyeing, or tinting falls within the sub-clause (2). Under that sub-clause, a printer or dyer (not being a producer of cloth) can print any dyed cloth or dye any printed cloth only where such cloth is held by a consumer for his own requirements, but not if such cloth is held by dealers or other for business purposes. Producers can print or dye any dyed or printed cloth produced by them only if the final price of such cloth as printed and dyed is notified under clause 4 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945. A producer is not at liberty to undertake for printing or dyeing any cloth not produced by himself or at the instance of any other producer or dealer or consumer.

Dealers and other persons, who obtain possession of any cloth for the purpose of their business, are subject to the prohibition enacted in sub-clause (1) of clause 6-A.

If the producer, processor, or dealer desires to undertake the printing or dyeing of any dyed or printed cloth, and such processing is not covered by sub-clause (2) or by any general permission issued by the Textile Commissioner, he must apply to the Textile Commissioner for special permission. But such special permission will not be granted unless the exceptional circumstances of the case so require.

RELIEF WORK IN CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

Among the programme of works which the Revenue Commissioner has submitted for being taken up for the relief of distress in the Chitaldrug District, he has included the formation of 106 Inter-Village Road Works covering a length of about 930 miles estimated to cost about Rs. 2,94,000 and 138 village improvement works at an estimated cost of about Rs. 56,250. It is stated that, if these works are taken up, a large percentage of the population in the taluks of Chitaldrug,

Challakere, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru, Davangere, Hosdurga, Holalkere and Jagalur would find labour for a fairly long time. Out of a sum of Rs. 63,000 available at the credit of the Inter-Village Road Fund of the district, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for road works and the grant of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for expediting the execution of the Inter-Village Road Works as a measure of relief is recommended. The Government are pleased to accord sanction to a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for being placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, out of the unspent balance available at the credit of the Inter-Village Road Communications Fund. The Comptroller to Government is requested to take further action accordingly.

As regards Village Improvement Works, the Revenue Commissioner reports that he has already placed a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the reserve under "Assignments to Village Panchayats" and he proposes to place a further sum of Rs. 40,000 for the same purpose at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District. The above proposal of the Revenue Commissioner is also approved.

The Revenue Commissioner reported to Government that most of the tank maintenance works in the taluks of Chitaldrug, Challakere, Haliyur and Molakalmuru had either been completed or were nearing completion and that the works in progress were expected to be completely executed in a short time and that the second set of relief works might be taken up in order to provide for continuity of employment to the persons in the affected areas. The programme includes the tank maintenance works in Molakalmuru Taluk and the Siddapur tank restoration project, which were included in the first list of work sanctioned in Government Order of the 8th December 1945. The estimated cost of the works on the programme amounts to Rs. 5,05,693.

Government have passed orders generally approving the programme proposed by the Revenue Commissioner except as regards the major works costing over Rs. 50,000 each, which will be further examined by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The work carried out by the Department of Public Works will, as usual, be done under piece-work system.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner about waiving the recovery of the raiyats' share of the maintenance charges and deferring the recovery of the contribution in respect of tank restoration works has also been approved by Government.

MR. B. M. SRINIVASIAH'S DONATION.

Dharmaprakashu B. M. Srinivasiah of Bombay has offered a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 per month for a period of twelve months towards the cost of running free kitchens already opened or to be opened by Government for the relief of the destitute and the indigent, particularly in the drought affected areas of the State. The donation has been thankfully accepted by Government.

FRESH MILK.

Owing to various reasons stringency is being experienced all over the State, especially in the larger Urban areas, in regard to supplies of good fresh milk available to the public. As this is an essential article of diet on which the health of the community depends, especially in the case of pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, it is necessary to make larger supplies of it available to the general public by the prohibition of its use by hotels, restaurants and other such institutions, in the manufacture of such luxuries as, badam kheer, milk syrup, cream cakes and other sweetmeats. With this object in view, Government have promulgated an order called "The Mysore Milk (Use in the Catering Establishments) Control Order, 1946, which will take effect from the 15th March 1946 in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the first instance.

RACE HORSES.

In view of the present grave difficulties relating to food and fodder in the State, it has been found necessary to prevent race horses from outside coming into Mysore. A Notification has accordingly been issued by Government on 12th March that no person shall transport or cause to be transported any race horses into Mysore State from outside by road, by rail or by any other means.

EXPORT OF TIL SEEDS.

The Additional Director of Food Supplies has notified for general information that the Mysore Government have entered into an agreement with the Madras Government for import of groundnuts from Madras Province in exchange for export of Til seeds from this State.

The total quantity of Til proposed to be exported to the Madras Province under this

arrangement is 4,300 tons, which is the balance available out of our export quota of 4,500 tons for the year 1946. This quota of 4,300 tons has been allotted to four administrations, *viz.*, Madras, Cochin, Travancore and Pudukottah as per details noted below :—

			Tons.
Madras	...	...	3,550
Cochin	...	...	250
Travancore	...	...	250
Pudukottah	...	...	250
Total	...	...	4,300

The allotments to these four areas are made from all the Districts as far as possible up to the quantities allotted to each District.

The export permits for Til seeds will be given by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, upto the total indicated only to those merchants who are nominated by the four recipient Administrations. Such nominees will first purchase the Til and then apply to the Deputy Commissioner concerned for the permits. Permits will not be given to local merchants, who can get to know the names of the nominees of Madras Province and of other Administrations from the concerned Deputy Commissioners in the State and arrange to get into contact with the said merchants and dispose of their stocks to them.

The rates at which the commodity will be purchased in the State will be the prevailing market rates and no maximum rates are fixed in this behalf.

DISPOSAL OF PENSION APPLICATIONS.

In order to secure quick disposal of pension applications, Government have drawn the attention of Heads of Offices to the need for seeing that the service register and pension papers of an official due to retire within six months are got ready and sent on in a complete form immediately the official retires. To implement this, every employee, who is to retire in the course of the next official year, will be permitted to have his service book examined under the direction of the ministerial head of the office and get defects, if any, rectified.

Heads of Departments have also been asked to arrange to prepare and send on to the Comptroller the pension papers of an officer due to retire within six months and follow this up immediately the officer retires by sending (1) the Last Pay Certi-

ficate, (2) statement of average emoluments, and (3) statement of leave, if any, taken during this period, (4) dues, if any, recoverable from the officer. The Comptroller, will on receipt of the Last Pay Certificate and state of average emoluments, settle the pension claim of the officer and where delay is apprehended, sanction himself or recommend sanction of reasonably anticipatory pension.

IMPORT OF GROUNDNUT.

The Additional Director of Food Supplies has notified for general information that the Mysore Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of Madras for the import of groundnuts which are required very urgently for consumption in the State.

The total quantity of groundnuts that this Government would import is about 6,450 tons for which export permits will be issued by the Madras Government only in favour of nominees of this Government.

With a view to securing the quota quickly and to ensuring proper conservation of stocks, it is proposed to nominate as our importers the Oil-Mill-owners to whom quotas have been allotted, on the basis of the number of expellers owned by them.

The selected Mill-owners are required to present themselves at the Office of the Additional Director of Food Supplies to execute a mutchallika binding themselves to agree to the conditions of import and to obtain import permits. It should be noted that permission for import will be given to such Mill-owners only as execute a mutchallika in the prescribed form.

The last date up to which mutchallikas may be executed will be the 12th March 1946.

THE COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER, 1945).

The Government have further amended the (Mysore) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, all manufacturers having 25 or more power looms are prohibited from processing any cloth which has not been produced by them unless expressly permitted to do so by the Textile Commissioner. This will have effect from the 6th March 1946.

FREE KITCHENS FOR THE POOR AND THE DESTITUTE IN DISTRESS AREAS.

Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Food Supplies for the opening of 18

free kitchens in the following places in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts:—

<i>Chitaldrug District.</i>	<i>Place where kitchen is situated.</i>
1 Chitaldrug Taluk	(1) Doddasiddavvanahalli.
2 Oballakere "	(2) Belagatta.
3 Hiriyur "	(3) Talak.
4 Molakalmuru "	(4) Chalakere Town.
5 Holalkere "	(5) Naikanahatti.
6 Hosadurga "	(6) Hiriyur.
7 Jagalur "	(7) Javanagondanahalli.
	(8) Abbinahole.
	(9) Aimgala.
	(10) Molakalmuru.
	(11) Rampura.
	(12) Talva.
	(13) Chitalhalli.
	(14) Madalakere.
	(15) Jagalur Town
<i>Tumkur District.</i>	} To be opened from 1—3—1946
1 Pavagada Taluk.	
2 Sira "	
<i>Kolar District.</i>	
Kolar Taluk	Vemagal.

The Deputy Commissioners of these Districts have been asked to keep the Government informed periodically as to how the free kitchens are working and whether they are affording proper relief to the destitutes and the infirm.

PAPER CONTROL ECONOMY (ORDER), 1946.

The Government have issued a revised Order entitled the "Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946."

Like the old Order, the new order controls the consumption of paper by publishers of newspapers and periodicals, printing presses, publishers of books and manufacturers of exercise-books, account books, articles of stationery and other articles made from paper. The percentage of permissible consumption by different type of consumers has, however, been increased from 80 per cent of the consumption in the year 1943 under the old order to 100 per cent under the new Order for consumers other than the publishers of text-books, and to 100 to 120 per cent of the consumption in the year 1939 in the case of publishers of text-books.

The more important of the other relaxation allowed under the new order are:—

- (i) the unutilised balance of the quarterly quotas of printing presses, publishers of books and manufacturers of exercise books, etc., is accumulative so as to allow the whole of the annual quota to be consumed by any printing press or publishers of books before the close of the calendar year;

- (ii) kraft and brown wrapping paper have been excluded altogether from the restrictions on the use of paper for wrapping and packing purposes;
- (iii) restrictions on the size of labels have been removed; and
- (iv) boards of all kinds including straw-boards have been excluded from the provisions of the Paper Control (Economy) Order and these articles can therefore be used

by all types of consumers without any restriction.

Powers under many of the clauses of the new Order have been delegated to the Paper Controller, who should therefore be addressed in future with regard to any question relating to the quota of paper admissible to private presses, publishers of books and manufacturers of exercise books, articles of stationery, etc. The Order will have effect from the 7th March 1946.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

A meeting of the Cottage Industries Committee was held on the 7th January 1946, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

The Committee approved a scheme for selecting 48 candidates to be given training in different cottage industries.

The Chairman explained for the information of the Members the details of a scheme for the development of cottage industries, including textiles, in the Chitaldrug District drawn up by the District Board in consultation with the Departments of Industries and Commerce and Textiles, according to which the District Board is to control the Centres and maintain their establishment and the Departments concerned would give technical help in starting and developing the Centres and supply raw-materials, if necessary.

The Committee approved a scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for growing long reeds required for making fancy mats.

It was resolved that six scholarships of Rs. 25 each be sanctioned for award to six lady candidates and the Superintendent, Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, be requested

to make necessary arrangements for giving training to them in Tailoring in the Institute.

The Committee also approved the payment of a grant of Rs. 75 per mensem from the Depressed Class Fund to the Cottage Industries Centre at Babbur Banajara Thanda till it was firmly established.

It was decided that demonstrations should be conducted at least in such cottage industries as exist in places where jathras and fairs take place so as to teach the local artisans modern methods, and that, if found necessary, Government should be approached for financial assistance.

It was also decided to open combined departmental show and sales rooms for exhibiting and selling all cottage industries products manufactured by the cottage industries centres at Mysore and Davangere and to open such sales rooms in suitable places where private people are forthcoming to sell the products on a commission basis.

The Committee has accepted the principle of transferring the control of departmental cottage industries centres, after they have worked successfully, to private agencies which come forward to take them over.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

(Fortnight ending 15th March 1946)

I. Weather Conditions and Crop Prospects.—There was slight rainfall in Mandya District. Scarcity conditions continue, especially in the distress areas of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. Vaisakhi sugarcane and paddy in Kolar District; nati ragi and paddy in parts of Tumkur District; jola in parts of Mysore District and in the Bhadra Right Bank Channel area of Shimoga District have been sown. Arrangements have been made for supplying fodder to the affected areas from forests. Temporary wells in tank beds have been sunk in Kolar and parts of Hassan District. Several relief works started in the stricken areas have provided employment for available labour.

II. Progress of the Basic Plan.—(a) Any alteration in surplus or deficit position. Fulfilment of quotas—Any comments on the position or factors affecting it:

No remarks to offer except that the position continues to be the same as before. The available supplies are expected to last for about 10 to 15 weeks more.

The following figures indicate the quotas of foodgrains under procurement and the progress achieved:—

Source	Quota	Progress
I. Rice (including broken rice).	Tons	Tons
1. Congg ..	19,733.87	5,608.54
2. C. P. and Benar ... (Whole) (Broken)	4,000 0 1,226 0	5,158 8 1,227.7
3. Assam ..	14,000	...
4. Burma ..	6,000	5,914.7
5. Eastern States (Via Madras) ..	2,967	2,834.9
6. Orissa ..	215	...
7. Jeypore (Broken) ..	400	...
8. Raigarh ..	165	...
II. Millets.		
1. Hyderabad ...	33,625.6	11,254.46
2. Baluchistan ...	15,300.0	92.2
3. Barod ..	2,000	146.4
4. Cochin ..	159.8	159.3
III. Wheat & wheat products		
1. Imported (Wheat)	22,649	21,950.6
2. Punjab } (Wheat products) ... Sind }	4,000	3,370.8 600 (Sind)
IV. Barley.		
1. Bilaner ...	733 1,000	701

(b) The quantities of grains acquired by Government under the Harvest Acquisition Scheme for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th March 1946 are as follows:—

	Maunds.
1. Paddy	1,865,412
2. Ragi	121,668
3. Jola	42,889
4. Wheat	510
5. Others	1,167
Total	2,031,546

(c) Issues or receipt of despatch instructions. Any difficulties or outstandings.

Despatch instructions have been issued in respect of all quotas so far allocated and procurement undertaken earnestly in all these cases.

(d) Despatches and/or receipts—Any Comments—

The only items of imports calling for comment now are (i) the movement of the quota of jowar from Baluchistan, and (ii) that of the quota of millets from Hyderabad. The latter has been slack for some time owing to the non-issue of permits for export by the supplying administration who are stated to be reviewing their food position for revising their surplus figures and want to suspend despatches until they finish this revision. Movement is hampered by reason of (i) difficulty of transport between the supply centres in Baluchistan and Karachi, and (ii) shipping difficulty at Karachi. Transport to Karachi is slowly improving and according to the latest reports, about 16,000 bags have moved and are ready for despatch, but shipping space by steamer to Marmugao or Cochin has been difficult. The Controller of Indian Shipping at Bombay and the Director of Grains (Karachi) are being pressed for help in this movement.

III. Market Conditions.—A survey of trend of prices. Explanation of any factors special to the period under review.

No remarks.

IV. Procurement Inspection and Storage.—Grains purchased at Depots after necessary inspection by the local staff are stored in rented and other godowns. The godowns are periodically inspected by higher authorities and needful precautions taken for their proper preservation.

V. Movement.—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, The Nizam's State Railway, informed the Additional Director of Food Supplies a few days ago

that wagon position as regards movement of jowar to Mysore State is satisfactory.

Rice from Bezwada has all arrived. Efforts are being made to expedite the movement of grain from Baluchistan via Karachi to Cochin and Marmugao.

VI. Rationing Including Nutrition.—Progress of rationing and review of its working.

Statutory Rationing is in force in three cities, viz., Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field, and in seven other urban areas of the State, viz., Davangere, Harihar, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Channapatna, Mandya and Tiptur. Statutory rationing was introduced in Chamarajunagar town with effect from the 16th February 1946.

The Director of Health in Mysore was appointed as the State's representative on the

Nutrition Sub-Committee of the Regional Rationing Advisory Panel. Women organisations in the State are being consulted in respect of the possible services the organisations can render in matters of food and nutrition.

VII. General.—The present stocks may last till about the end of June and unless quotas for the State are substantially increased the position is likely to become very difficult. To relieve the scarcity of milk now felt in the State, especially in Bangalore and Mysore Cities a "Milk Control Order" has been promulgated recently on the lines of the Madras Order. Every endeavour is being made to conserve foodgrains and with this end in view people are being educated to economise in the use of food in all possible directions and scrupulously to avoid waste.

[Fortnight ending 31st March 1946.]

I. Weather conditions and Crops prospects.

There were light showers of rain in most of the districts. Standing crops are reported to have been badly affected in Bangalore District owing to the deficient rainfall. Thogari, tuvar and sweet potatoes in Kolar District, paddy and Bengalgram in Tumkur District, ragi in parts of Mandya and Tumkur Districts and jowar in Chitaldrug District are being harvested. The question of granting remissions in areas affected by drought is being considered. The taking up of several relief works has offered scope for employment of labour and grain depots are being established near at hand to help the labourer in obtaining their requirements of foodstuffs. Wells are also being sunk in tank beds wherever scarcity of water is felt.

2. Progress of the Basic Plan.

(a) Any alterations in surplus or deficit position—fulfilment of quotas—any comments on the position or factors affecting it:

There has not been any change in regard to the deficit position of the State and the present available and expected stocks are likely to last only till about the end of July 1946.

The following figures indicate the quotas of foodgrains for the State from outside the places which are now under procurement and the progress so far achieved:—

Source	Quota	Progress
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I. RICE (including Broken Rice).

	Tons	Tons
1. Coorg ...	19,733.67	8,814.65
2. C. P. and Berar ...	12,000 (whole)	5,557.7
Do ...	1,223 (broken)	1,227.7
3. Assam ...	29,000	...
4. Eastern States via Madras ...	2,967	2,914.9
5. Burma ...	6,000	6,011.6
6. Orissa ...	215	215
7. Jeypore (broken) ...	400	...
8. Raigarh ...	465	...

II. MILLETS.

	Tons	Tons
1. Hyderabad ...	33,625.6	11,592.08
2. Baluchistan ...	15,300	1,507.1
3. Paroda ...	2,000	165.8
4. Cochin ...	159.8	159.8
5. Jeypore ...	36.7	18.4

III. WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS.

	Tons	Tons
1. Imported (wheat) ...	16,000	22,001.6
2. Punjab (wheat products) ...	4,000	3,926.78
Sind ...	...	600

IV. BARLEY.

	Tons	Tons
1. Bikaner ...	1,733	701

(b) The quantities acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 31st March 1946 are as follows:—

	(In palls)	(In Ry. maunds)
1. Paddy ...	1,017,000	2,095,000
2. Ragi ...	79,520	113,884
3. Jola ...	16,762	47,073
4. Wheat ...	192	524
5. Others ...	647	1,617
Total ...	1,144,620	2,308,078

(c) Issue on receipt of despatch instructions—Any difficulties or outstandings:—

Except in the case of Assam rice and the quota of 4,000 tons rice from C.P. and Berar, despatch instructions have been issued in all the cases; instructions are being prepared in the remaining two cases also.

(d) Despatches and—or receipts—Any comments:—

Despatches are in progress in all procurement areas. The difficulties found and reported in respect of the quota from Baluchistan are being solved; despatches have since been resumed in Hyderabad.

3. Market conditions.

A survey of trend of prices—explanation of any factors special to the period under review:—
No remarks to offer.

4. Procurement—Inspections and Storage.

There have been no difficulties regarding local procurement of the surplus.

Nissen sheds having been found suitable for the storage of grains it has been proposed to purchase 12 such additional structures, of which seven are intended for use in the mofussil areas. Also two double sized Lahore sheds and some other smaller Military housing structures readily available on the Kumara Park grounds in Bangalore City are proposed to be purchased from the R. A. F. Needful precautionary measures are being taken for the proper preservation of grains in stores and by a technical staff in Bangalore City where largest stocks are stored. Stocks in the mofussil areas are being looked after by the Deputy Commissioners themselves, and the Secretary, Foodgrains Storage Committee, gives instructions for proper storage.

5. Movement.

Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty:—

There is no particular difficulty regarding transport.

6. Rationing including nutrition.

Progress of Rationing and review of its working:—

Rationing has been working satisfactorily. Owing to the non-availability of millets, rice is being issued instead in the important consuming centres of Bangalore City, Mysore City, the Kolar Gold field and the Civil and Military Station areas. Statutory rationing was introduced in Chamarajanagar town with effect from the 16th February 1946.

Dr. Mitra, Nutrition Expert, Government of India, who visited Bangalore on 3rd April 1946, suggested the desirability of constituting a Nutrition Advisory Committee in the State and the matter is engaging attention.

7. General.

With a view to conserving the available stocks of foodgrains and making them last for as long a period as possible, the "Mysore Food (Restrictions of service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order, 1946, has been brought into force with effect from the 30th March 1946, whereby rations for "Jatras", car festivals or functions of any description connected with religious institutions beyond the sanctioned scales under the Muzrai Regulations are not granted. The hours of business in catering establishments are restricted and the preparation for sale by them of any articles of food involving the use of cereals or milk or milk powder or cream or sugar or any rationed commodity is banned. The Order also prohibits the serving of cooked or prepared food for more than 40 persons at marriages and 20 persons at other religious functions.

In order to increase the quantity of fresh milk available for consumption, the "Milk Control" Order, 1946 was promulgated which makes it an offence to use milk for purposes other than those contemplated in the Order.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

OCTOBER, 1945

The general condition of the market was strong as compared with the previous month and the prices of pulses, oil seeds and other food articles showed an upward tendency. The fluctuations were marked in the case of coconuts, chillies and potatoes.

The silk market was brisk during the month owing to the improvement in the movement of the commodity. The market was adequately supplied with stocks and the demand too was encouraging. The outlook appeared to be bright in view of the expected demand for silk fabrics and consequently silk yarns during "Divali" festival.

The production under piece-goods, yarn, sugar and gold showed an increase while there was a decrease under glassware and Absolute Alcohol during the month under survey.

The General Index Number of prices during October 1945 was 317 as against 311 in September 1945 and 309 in October 1944.

The following statement furnishes details :-

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	Sept. 1945.	Oct. 1945.	Oct. 1944.
1	Food-grains and pulses	321	331	311
2	Oils and oil seed	241	239	235
3	Other food articles	256	310	254
4	Textiles	317	245	293
5	Others	360	355	373
6	General Index Numbers	311	317	309

Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during October 1945 by groups of articles. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100.

(a) and (b) Cotton Manufacture

The following statement shows the woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during October 1945 as compared with previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year. —

	Average of three years ending Oct. 1937 to 39	September 1945	October 1945	October 1944	Percentage change as compared with		
					July 1937-39 to 1934-39	September 1945	October 1944
Mill-woven goods. —							
Lbs. (000) ...	603	1,407	1,472	1,340	+111.1	+16	+96
Yards (000) ...	1,828	4,835	5,069	1,050	+177.6	+48	+261

The following statement shows the monthly production of cotton goods in the Mills in the State since 1939-40 to 1945-46 (yards in thousands) :-

Months	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
April	2,911	3,653	3,103	1,017	4,108	4,283	1,229
May	3,156	1,107	2,615	4,210	1,144	2,888	4,121
June	3,254	4,118	2,570	4,533	4,510	245	4,656
July	3,168	3,814	4,219	1,796	1,777	3,425	4,966
August	3,171	1,937	3,753	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,920
September	3,236	3,168	4,188	3,039	4,731	4,105	4,835
October	3,210	3,589	4,283	2,181	4,127	1,050	5,069
November	3,566	3,955	1,202	1,135	4,411	1,312	
December	3,821	3,914	4,510	1,660	4,065	4,221	
January	3,831	3,152	1,173	4,255	3,867	4,150	
February	3,154	2,708	3,758	1,018	4,420	8,519	
March	2,808	3,768	3,092	1,295	4,636	3,993	
Total	40,912	41,177	45,886	47,395	62,785	43,779	

The total production of cotton piece-goods during October 1945 was 5,069,730 yards as against 4,835,291 yards in the previous month and 1,050,380 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was thus an increase in the production of piece-goods in October 1945, by 233,139 yards or 4.8 per cent as compared with September 1945 and an increase of 1,018,350 yards or 25.1 per cent as compared with October 1944.

The market condition for cotton goods was reported to be steady during the month under survey. There was very good retail business transactions. The wholesale market was reported to be fairly active though there was shortage of finer varieties of cloth in the local market. The demand for mill cloth continued to be great and the stocks were limited. The distribution of cloth on coupon system continued during the months.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of October 1945, as compared with September 1945.

Particulars	September 1945	October 1945
MILLS	PRICES	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shirting—Mysore Mills per pair of 24 yds No. 5088.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Coating—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yards (Tassure No 22)	14 1 0	14 12 0
Coating—Binny Mills, per yard (Range 1,712)	---	---
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yds (Range 7,720)	10 0 0	10 0 0
Binny Mills Shirtings— Gold standard cloth (Cilla) per yard	0 10 9	0 10 9
Long cloth—Mysore Mills (954) per piece of 40 yds	22 11 0	22 11 0
Long cloth—Binny coloured No 1,100	No stock	No stock
Longcloth per yard S 6559	08 0	0 8 2

C. Yarn

The following statement furnishes the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during October 1945, as compared with September 1945 and October 1944.—

Yarn	Sept. 1945	October 1945	October 1944	Percentage change as compared with	
				Sept 1945	October 1944
Yarn Lbs. (000).	2,395	2,546	2,193	+6.3	+16.1

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills during October 1945 was 25,46,219 lbs. as against 2,395,178 lbs. in the month of September 1945 and 2,192,999 lbs. in the month of October 1944. The production thus showed an increase by 151,011 lbs. or 6.3 per cent as compared with September 1945, and an increase by 353,320 lbs or 16.1 per cent as compared with October 1944.

The average price of yarn of 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. stood at Rs. 11-4-0 during the month under survey and Rs. 11-8-6 during the month of September 1946.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—During the month under survey, the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 2,253 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each as against 1,277 bales in September 1945.

Mill Consumption.—The following statement furnishes figures relating to consumption of Indian cotton by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars	Lbs. of 100 lbs. each
Consumption in September 1945	7,111
Do in October 1945	7,440
Do in October 1944	5,884
Total consumption to date since 1st September 1945	14,551
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	11,413

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. during October 1945 was Rs. 200-0-0 as against Rs. 195-8-0 in the month of September 1945 and Rs. 170-10-0 in the month of October 1944.

D. Sugar

During the month of October 1945, the production of Sugar in the State was 2,898.7 tons

G. Gold

The total approximate quantity of gold produced in the Gold Mines in the State during the month of October 1945 was 14,095 fine ounces as against 14,024 fine ounces in September 1945 and 15,584 fine ounces in October 1944. There was thus an increase of 0.5 per cent as compared with September 1945 and a decrease of 11.2 per cent as compared with October 1944 in the gold extracted during the month under survey. The total value of gold produced during the month under survey was Rs. 29,59,950 as against Rs. 28,04,800 in September 1945, and Rs. 26,52,628 in October 1944.

Production of Chemicals during the month of October 1945 as compared with September 1945:—

Particulars	Sept. 1945		October 1945	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming) ...	941	12	811	18
Do (fuming) ...	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate Neutral ...	268	...	85	...
Do Acid ...	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary) ...	...	...	...	...
Nitric Acid ...	...	12	...	...
Aluminium Sulphate ...	61	12	92	12
Copper Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Ferrous Sulphate ...	8	15	8	11
Sodium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Alum ...	5	14	6	8
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...

Production of Glass and Enamelware in the month of October 1945 as compared with September 1945 :—

	September 1945	October 1945
	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Glassware	75,500	64,300
Enamelware.		

The enamel section was reported to be still remaining closed for shortage of coal and M. S. sheets and was likely to start work from the middle of January 1946.

Production of absolute alcohol during the month of October 1945 as compared with September 1945 :—

SEPTEMBER 1945	OCTOBER 1945
2,910 Gallons	1,810 Gallons

K. Silk

Charaka Silk.—The condition of the silk market showed signs of improvement owing to the availability of permits for exporting the silk. Prices continued to be more or less steady. Enquiries from consumers were encouraging owing to the approaching "Divali" Festival. The prices of silk were under control orders during the month.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of Charka Silk during the month of October 1945 as compared with September 1945.

	September 1945	October 1945
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Silghatta	17 4 0 to	22 0 0 to
Glosspet	45 12 0 per lb	37 0 0 per lb.
Channaputna		
Kempanahalli		

Spun Silk.—The situation of the market appeared to have improved due to enquiries from consumers. The prices continued to be more or

less steady. A few sales were effected during the month.

Kashmir Silk.—No trade was reported to have been carried out for want of stocks on hand.

Foreign Silk.—There were no stocks of Foreign Silk in the market.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore Cocoons was Re. 0-15-6 (average) per lb. and the lowest was Re. 0-14-0. Cross breed cocoon prices ranged from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-2-9 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the month under survey was 27 as against 33 in the previous month. In addition to the above, enquiries calling at the office were interviewed and furnished with the required information. The enquiries were from merchants and other bodies within and outside the State. The required information was furnished to them directly or through the Director of Industries of the respective Provinces and States concerned and they were also put into touch with the local business men and firms dealing in such products.

The following were some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the month of October 1945 :—

1. Number of Handlooms, Powerlooms and Weaving Factories
2. Survey of Vegetable Oil Seeds
3. Export License for Vica to America and Australia.
4. Erection of a Jute Mill
5. Manufacturers of Fire Bricks.
6. Manufacture of Sealing Wax.
7. Tanning Industry in South India
8. Raw Silk Dealers and Throwing Mills.
9. Cycle Factory at Tumkur
10. Druggets

Joint-Stock Companies

1. Statement showing the particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and registered during the month under survey.—Appendix II.

2. Companies that having ceased work went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or became defunct during the month—(Nil).

3. Existing Joint-Stock Companies that have increased or decreased their capital during the month—(Nil).

4. Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act—(Nil).

State-owned Railway

The total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 15,91,099 as against Rs. 11,61,354 during the previous month and Rs. 17,30,220 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1945 to the end of October 1945 were Rs. 57,00,322 as against Rs. 51,26,315 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of October 1945 was 2,853,461 Railway maunds as against 2,517,436 Railway maunds in the month of Sept. 1945 and 1,902,795 Railway maunds in the month of October 1944. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail from 1st July 1945 to end of October 1945 amounted to 9,937,954 Railway maunds as against 8,574,668 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of October 1945.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in October 1945	Ratio
Food grains and pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	640	16 9 0	100	32 3 0	203
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640	36 0 0	100	91 6 0	252
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100	16 8 0	100	99 9 6	277
5	Javara	Ordinary variety	100	4 0 0	100	42 8 0	269
6	Ballar or Avani	Pulse locally grown	100	7 4 0	100	15 9 0	194
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100	7 0 0	100	50 0 0	690
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100	12 0 0	100	23 12 0	839
	Total				800	50 0 0	117
	Average						2,615
Oils and oil seeds							
1	Sweet oil	Lapelle oil	45 lbs	6 8 0	100	12 11 6	231
2	Castor oil	Do do	28	1 8 0	100	11 8 0	256
3	Coconut oil	Cochin white	25	7 4 0	100	14 8 0	193
4	Kerosene oil	White B.O. (or D.O.M.)	2 1/2	1 10 0	100	10 0 6	217
5	Cotton seeds	Pressing factories	21 lbs	0 12 0	100	2 13 0	375
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 cwt	23 0 0	100	56 12 0	247
7	Flax seed	Do do	255	36 0 0	100	122 8 0	340
8	Huchellu	Do do	255	19 0 0	100	57 1 0	302
9	Honge	Do do	255	14 8 0	100	18 1 0	137
10	Groundnut	Unsalted local	210	4 0 0	100	11 3 0	890
	Total				1,000		2,868
	Average						289
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	25 lbs	0 0 0	100	5 12 0	265
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cube	28	1 11 0	100	5 6 6	258
3	Coconuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	14 0 0	100	127 8 0	290
4	Copra	Dried and pressed	25 lbs	6 4 0	100	12 5 0	197
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196	1 9 0	100	12 1 3	220
6	Aracount	Superior, Palghat varieties	20	9 5 0	100	23 7 0	247
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210	8 4 0	100	20 8 0	241
8	Coriander	Local	301 cwt	4 5 0	100	13 1 0	290
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	28 2 0	881
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	25	4 5 0	100	34 7 0	405
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25	10 0 0	100	17 13 0	128
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached black pepper	25	42 4 0	100	47 6 0	111
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	41 and 42	28 0 0	100	156 14 0	560
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	32 lbs	16 0 0	100	43 6 0	271
15	Salt	Large crystals—Pondicherry	80 seers	1 8 0	100	10 4 0	225
	Total				1,500		4,645
	Average						310
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	10lb	5 4 0	100	11 4 0	215
2	Cotton, raw	Machine spun—Kug style	100	158 0 0	100	200 0 0	127
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25	5 0 0	100	12 12 8	206
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b	7 14 0	100	31 8 0	400
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhobies	Grey—average of 38 x 4 yds wg 40 tolas and 44 x 7 yds wg 48 tolas	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	929
	Total				500		1,225
	Average						245

* Nominal price

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in October 1945	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	236 4 0	414
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	225 8 0	418
3	Hides--cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 12 0	275
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	15 9 0	254
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 19 0	100	4 2 0	150
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	5 7 0	121
8	Skins--Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	200 0 0	222
9	Bricks	Wire-cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	90 0 0	474
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	180 0 0	333
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw--Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	25 0 0	339
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 18 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	12 0 0	457
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	456
	Total				1,500		5,384
	Average						359

*Nominal price.

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	October 1945	Ratio	General Index
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	2,645	331	317
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	2,888	289	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	1,645	310	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,225	245	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,883	359	
				16,786	317	

* Nominal price.

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of October 1945.

1. Companies Limited by Shares:—

Number	Class and name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Object	CAPITAL		
				Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
	V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	(b) Coffee and Cinchona. Dewan Bahadur S. L. Mathias & Sons, Ltd.	S. L. Mathias, Managing Director, 4 Lavelli Road, Bangalore.	To carry on the business of growers and preparers of and dealers in coffee tea and cinchona.	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
			Total	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000

* Private Company.

2. Companies Limited by guarantee and associations not for profit—Nil.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE
MONTH OF DECEMBER 1945.—(A FALL OF TWO POINTS).**

The cost of Living Index Number for Working Classes in Bangalore City for the month of December 1945, works up to 193.1 which is lower than the previous month's figure by 2.1 points.

As compared with the figures for the previous month, the Index number of Food Group declined by 4.1 points to 235.9 as a result of falls in the prices of Bengalgram dhal, Avare dhal, Greengram, Ghee, Vegetables, Fruits, Tamarind, Chillies and Coriander seeds.

A rise in the price of castor oil resulted in the rise of the Index Number of Fuel and lighting group by 2.4 points to 204.2.

The Index Number of Clothing group registered a fall of 0.9 points to 194.6 on account of reduction in the price of coating.

The Index Numbers of House Rent and Miscellaneous groups remained stationary.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight prop- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			November 1945			December 1945			Nov. 1945	Dec. 1945
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food.—</i>													
Raw Rice	Seer	14 0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	"	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	"	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	"	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	"	3.4	0	2	8	0	6	11	0	6	11	259	259
Bengalgram Dhal	"	1.4	0	2	11	0	10	0	0	9	4	343	320
Avare Dhal	"	0.6	0	2	7	0	8	1	0	8	0	313	310
Greengram	"	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	4	0	6	7	367	329
Sugar	Viss	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	"	1.9	0	3	6	0	9	1	0	9	4	260	267
Coffee seeds	Seer	1.4	0	3	11	0	12	8	0	12	11	323	330
Meat (weight) 2 lbs	Wt.	7.2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds	Seer	1.9	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	253	253
Milk	"	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee	"	2.7	0	6	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	290	267
Onions	Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	4	6	0	4	9	360	380
Vegetables	"	5.6	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	7	320	263
Fruits	Doz	0.9	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	11	150	146
Gingelly oil	Seer	2.5	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	5	3	258	263
Groundnut oil	"	0.4	0	1	8	0	4	1	0	4	5	245	265
Salt	"	1.1	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	160	160
Cocoanut	Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	2	8	242	267
Tamarind	Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	5	10	0	5	8	180	174
Chillies	"	2.0	0	7	4	2	7	4	2	5	1	536	506
Coriander	Seer	1.3	0	1	5	0	7	8	0	7	7	541	536
Garlic	"	0.7	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	6	4	271	317
Wheat Flour	"	1.4	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	100	100
Soji	"	1.3	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	100	100
Ready made Coffee	"	6.3	1	5	7	1	5	7	1	5	7	100	100
Total		100.0											

All Food-Index Number of all Food Articles ... 240.0 235.9

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936		November 1945		December 1945		Nov. 1945	Dec. 1945			
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood	Maund	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil	Seer	7.7	0	1	11	0	5	3	0	5	8	265	296
Kerosene Oil	Bottle	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	9	0	3	9	180	180
Match Box	Box of 40 sticks	1.3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	250	250
Total			100.0		..								
			Index Number—Fuel and Lighting									201.8	204.2
Clothing—													
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating	Per yard	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	6	195	191
Shirting	"	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	186
Cloth for pyjamas	"	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees	Each	22.4	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	200	200
Cloth for Jackets	Yard	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total			100.0		..								
			Index Number—Clothing									195.5	194.6
House-rent—													
House-rent		100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total			100.0										
			Index Number—House-rent									100	100
Miscellaneous -													
Shaving	..	13.0	0	9	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	100	100
Washing soap		17.5	0	4	8	0	1	8	0	1	5	100	100
Supari		8.4	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	100	100
Beedi	..	11.2	0	6	9	0	6	9	0	6	9	100	100
Amusement	.	8.4	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	100	100
Education	.	5.0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	100	100
Medicine	.	8.3	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	100	100
Flowers	.	5.3	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	100	100
Household Necessaries	.	22.3	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8	100	100
Total			100.0		..								
			Index Number—Miscellaneous									100	100
Group		Weight proportional to the Total expenditure	Group Index Number										
			November 1945			December 1945							
Food	..	53.5	240.0			235.9							
Fuel and Lighting		7.0	201.8			204.2							
Clothing	.	13.8	195.5			194.6							
House-rent	..	6.4	100.0			100.0							
Miscellaneous	...	19.3	100.0			100.0							
Total		100.0	..										
Cost of Living Index Number		..	195.2			193.1							

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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No. 4

BURMA VICTORY PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

DEWAN PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

The Burma Victory Photographic Exhibition was opened by Pradhanasikromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., Dewan, at Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 5th April 1946. A large number of people of the City turned up to see a very artistically arranged show of vivid photographs of the War in Burma in addition to pictures relating to food production and supply. In his opening speech on the occasion, the Dewan said —

I am happy that immediately on my return to India an opportunity has offered itself for my meeting so many friends including those who had done good work as members of the National War Front Organization. The Exhibition which has brought us together reminds us of the incidents of the Burma campaign. Although Burma has been separated from India since the Government of India and Burma Act came into force, the connection between the two countries which dates back to centuries and which has its roots in economic, cultural and religious associations is of an abiding character. For strategic reasons alone if for no other, Burma is as important to India as the regions on the north-western frontiers. At the same time India's need for Burma rice and Burma's need for Indian capital and labour to develop its resources are obvious factors in their mutual relations at present.

People in the West ask us why India with its vast resources in land and man-power should not be self-sufficient for food. This is a pertinent question and one to which all concerned should give their immediate attention. It is really humiliating for us to have to go to distant America and ask for permission to buy the surplus produce of that fortunate continent and deem it a favour, if that permission is secured to some extent. The development of irrigation and adoption of better tillage methods on a large scale and some amount of crop planning should help us along the road to self-sufficiency. But the results of all this will take time to manifest themselves. Meanwhile, we have to feed ourselves and have necessarily to look to the neighbouring countries which used to export grain to India in pre war days. Our interest there-

fore in Burma is far from remote or impersonal. I consider that it is no more coincidence that the organizers of this function have coupled the Burma Victory Photographic Exhibition with a Food Supply Exhibition.

Siam is the one country possessing large stocks of rice to-day. But the conditions under which it was to be surrendered to the United Nations impaired its availability. Attempts are now being made to hasten procurement and it is hoped that these attempts will yield substantial results.

It must be remembered that there is a world shortage of food grains. And China, the U.N.R.A. Countries and even Japan are competing with us for the available supplies. If our claims are to have priority it is on the ground that we deserve it on account of our war efforts.

This exhibition gives us some idea of the extent to which India and Indian troops helped to bring Victory to the United Nations in the Burma Campaign and elsewhere. We are proud of the part they have played and realise more than ever the need for India to maintain her trained defence forces in adequate strength and with adequate equipment. This need will not be minimised by any change in the political status of the country or by the coming into existence of world organization designed to ensure international peace. For years to come, preparedness for defence cannot be slackened without serious risk.

There are several other lines of thought that an exhibition like this will stimulate, but I shall not dilate on them. We are grateful to the Directorate of Public Relations for having arranged it in Bangalore under the able guidance of Major Price.

" MASS EDUCATION HAS BECOME ESSENTIAL "

REVENUE MINISTER ON THE NEED FOR CULTURAL AWAKENING

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. O Pulla Reddy, M.A., I.C.S., Minister for Revenue, when he presided over the Folk Arts Festival celebrated under the auspices of the Mysore State Adult Education Council at the Sir K P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on 17th April 1946 :

I should like to congratulate the State Adult Education Council on the progress they have already made, the interest they are maintaining and the efforts they are making to popularise their work. The importance of your work cannot be exaggerated, for, on the cultural awakening of the people will depend the progress of the community. The idea of achieving cent per cent literacy is a comparatively recent conception and is a part of the life we are striving to attain. In the past, no one thought of mass education and it did not also suit the vested interests. With the increasing popularity of Responsible Government, mass education has become essential. In India, as elsewhere, the cry is for the establishment of democratic form of Government. An essential postulate of such a form of Government is an intelligent electorate. Without an intelligent and well informed electorate, democracy will degenerate into what John Stuart Mill called "The tyranny of uninstructed majority."

Folk-lore and arts

I note that your efforts to conserve and enrich ancient folk-lore and arts is all a part of the campaign to liquidate adult illiteracy. Folk-lore and arts are a part of our national inheritance, but everything we inherit is not necessarily worthy of conservation. Only those features which would help a widening of the outlook of the masses are

worthy of encouragement. In other words, everything that the illiterate adults see and hear which would widen their outlook is worthy of preservation. I have seen many items to day which may truly be described as delicious, but I have doubts of their educative value. They may constitute good recreation and possibly provide diversion from other occupations which are injurious to rural life. What is wanted is presentation of knowledge and news in a garb which would prove readily attractive to the rural folk, while silently helping them to absorb what is happening around them in the wide world.

Follow-up work

The follow up work is even more important than the initial instruction. Otherwise, there is bound to be relapse into illiteracy and that will be waste of effort and energy. At the end of the course, the people concerned should be able to read newspapers and follow events happening around them with intelligent interest.

I hope your exertions will meet with the desired success and in within a measurable period, you will have brought light into even a few thousand homes, you will have truly earned the gratitude of your countrymen. I trust the more fortunate classes of people will sustain you in your efforts by generous but discriminating support.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON "ITS TOP PRIORITY"

Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Minister for Agriculture, opened the new premises of the Mysore City Co-operative Housing Society on the 24th April 1946. The following is the text of the speech the Minister delivered on the occasion :—

It is always a pleasure to come to Mysore and meet so many old friends and fellow-workers in the City. That pleasure is more than doubled this evening by the opportunity that the President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Mysore City Co-operative Housing Society have kindly given me of associating myself in a cause that I have always regarded as of urgent and fundamental importance, *viz.*, of housing the poor. Our thoughts naturally turn to-day to that afternoon of Yugadi Day, eight years ago, when His Highness the late Yuvaraja of revered memory graciously opened the Agraharams of houses built by the civic authorities in this City out of the liberal donations by the Palace, supplemented by the thoughtful generosity of esteemed citizens like *Dharmaprakasa* Rajaram Mudaliar, a function which His Highness was pleased to refer to as "one of the most practical measures for the amelioration of the lot of the poorest classes that it has been my good fortune to be connected with."

An essential human need

It has always struck me, as it must have struck many of you, as a peculiarly melancholy fact that we in India have not given the subject of housing the poor that anxious consideration and top priority that it cries for, and that it has for years received in other countries of the world. We all agree with President Truman's recent declaration that "a sound world order cannot be built on foundations of human misery."

All of us realise that good housing is the basis of social and moral progress; that a decent house is the cradle and the nursery of health and of character, as well as the first school in hygiene and civics; that every clean home is an insurance against disease, drunkenness and premature death, and an investment in health, contentment and good citizenship. And yet the fact remains that while we have rightly devoted a great and increasing measure of our attention and resources to the building of schools and hospitals, of roads and reservoirs, of law courts and police stations,

we have left the housing problem very largely to solve itself. We have yet to recognise that housing is an essential human need, like food or clothing, and that a minimum housing standard for the people is a national responsibility; and in this matter, we have lagged behind other nations as much as we have out-paced them in the growth of our population. The staggering figures of millions of pounds and dollars and roubles spent and the millions of good cheap houses built for the poorer classes by other nations seem merely to have left us stupefied and breathless. Such humble progress as we have made is infinitesimal and has not even touched the very fringe of the problem. All honour, therefore, to those who have devoted some attention to this subject and achieved such humble success as they have. The Bombay Planners, and the Planning and Reconstruction Councils and Committees that have awakened attention to this problem, deserve the thanks of the crores of our countrymen that are now living in filth and squalor and the many crores of future citizens who will be nurtured in the new homes to be built.

• Living accommodation

Experts have estimated that the minimum of living accommodation that a human being should have is 100 sq. ft. of floor space. This standard is in all conscience low enough; but it is well-known that not one out of four of our town-dwellers is blessed with even this standard of living accommodation. A housing survey conducted in this city about a decade ago by two distinguished graduates of our University disclosed the sad fact that even in this beautiful city of parks and avenues and wide open spaces, which is the envy of India, no less than 3,000 families lived in narrow and dark single rooms, or rather enclosures, from which Heaven's light and air were so completely excluded that even when there was brilliant sunshine outside, they had to burn an oil lamp to illumine the dinginess of their habitations.

Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, whose name will be remembered as the author of the Mysore Plan of Economic Development, has pointed out that in the City of Bangalore more than 19,000 families consisting of an average of five persons per family had less than 100 sq. ft. to live in, that three out of every four families in Bangalore had even less than 60 sq. ft. and that the family could not sit for meals together, let alone sleep in the so-called house. Another distinguished civil servant, Mr. C. Narasimha Murthy, pointed out in a recent paper that even according to the Bombay municipal minimum, which specified only 30 feet of floor space per adult, 53 per cent of the houses of the poorer classes in Bangalore and 37 per cent of such houses in Mysore were overcrowded.

Filthy slums

The position in the lesser towns may not be so serious but everyone of us knows of the filthy slums that disfigure every town of any importance and how poverty compels even the rural folk to live in dirt and squalor.

That gives an idea of the magnitude of the problem. I have heard it said—as doubtless many of you have—that it is impossible of solution. I have heard employers blame municipalities, and municipalities, in turn, lay the responsibility on the Government, with the result that housing the poor has tended to be nobody's business. But instead of engendering defeatism, I think the problem is one that should spur us to bold and speedy action; and the example of countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, Austria, Sweden and the Soviet Union should encourage and inspire us.

Mr. Krishna Rao has estimated that at least 20,000 houses should be built in the City of Bangalore if the slums have to be blotted out. It is estimated that Mysore would require about 15,000 new houses. Adding to this the requirements of the Civil and Military Station and other major towns in the State, it would seem that at least 50,000 cheap new houses would have to be built if a minimum housing standard is to be attained in the urban areas of the State.

The villages, too, are not free from squalor and overcrowding, though the rural housing problem is slightly different from the urban as, for instance, in the preponderance of thatched huts and the consequent risk of fire.

Agraharam houses

As you know, the 100 Agraharam houses that were opened in 1938 had each a built area of about 500 square feet and included, in addition to living room, a verandah, a cooking place and bath-room

with smoke chimney, a flush latrine and electric lighting. Each Agraharam had also a common park and play-field attached. Those houses cost a little less than Rs. 600 each, but that was in 1938. Costs have gone up greatly during the war years, and I understand that such houses would now cost over Rs. 1,200 each. Everyone hopes that these inflated costs will go down as conditions return to normal. The great improvements in building design and construction, made possible by the extended use of concrete, and steel, and processed wood and other materials, and the extension of the technique of pre-fabrication and mass production, should doubtless enable engineers to build better houses at low costs. Housing experts in Europe and America have also found that the construction of multistoreyed houses is less wasteful of valuable building sites and reduces building and servicing costs while providing more light and ventilation.

A Housing Programme

Fifty thousand houses at an average of Rs. 1,200 a house will cost six crores of rupees. If the provision of a minimum housing standard is recognised to be as important as the provision of food or education or medical relief, the financing of the undertaking, spread over the next few years, is not such as should cause dismay if the resources of Government and of local bodies, of employers and Societies, and of private philanthropy are all bent towards this end. There is urgent need for the setting up of a strong National Housing Board to plan a housing programme, to stimulate and mobilise all these resources, and to use them to the best advantage.

Experience both in other countries and in our own has shown that the most satisfactory way of housing the poorest is in cheap homes built and owned by Government or the Municipalities, and let to the occupants at a rent which does not exceed about one-tenth of the occupant's earnings. Such rent has, almost inevitably, to be sub-economic, and the loss which could only be met by public ownership would be in the nature of a grant or subsidy, like public expenditure on water-supply or sanitation or education. In almost all cases where sites or houses have been sold at concession rates to the poor, the property is found soon to have changed hands and gone into capitalist holding, or so badly partitioned and overcrowded as to make it indistinguishable from the original slum.

Subsidised building

Governments have stimulated and aided housing in many ways. Some Administrations have paid a substantial subsidy for each new house built.

Many Governments have granted tax-concessions to house-builders; and this method has recently been followed by the Government of India. The grant of land and other facilities, free of cost or at concession rates, and the advancing of long-term loans either wholly interest free or at very low rates of interest, are the more familiar methods in which the State has encouraged and assisted housing schemes. Some Governments have made it compulsory for Insurance Companies to invest a portion of their funds in local housing. Compulsion or no compulsion, one of the most spectacular community housing projects in America is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Parkchester, the New York City, housing 34,000 persons in 12,200 apartments.

Besides Government and local authorities, large employers of labour have in other countries, built extensive housing colonies for their employees,—moved by an enlightened self-interest as well as by compulsion and aid from the State or local authorities. The responsibility of factories, mills, mines and other industrial concerns in the matter of providing adequate housing for labour, and the great advantages that the industries themselves stand to gain by making such provision are now being slowly recognised in our country, and we may well hope that employers may in the future be urged and assisted to make their contribution to the problem of abolishing the slum, which is so frequently the by-product of unplanned industrialisation.

Beautiful garden cities

Philanthropy and private enterprise have been responsible for some of the most beautiful garden cities in England and the U. S. A. Gift of house and Agraharam has been one of the age-long traditions in our land, but in later years Indian philanthropy has tended to flow in other channels. When the importance of adequate housing for the poor comes again to be recognised and the housing conscience of Governments and the people is re-awakened, I have no doubt that the natural philanthropy of our countrymen, which now endows hospitals and schools, and temples and polytechnics, will find expression in beautiful Agraharams and garden colonies. The Rajaram Agrahar is a modest example of such twice-blest charity, which provides cheap homes for the poor and at the same time finances Maternity and Infant Welfare work in the City. I am happy to learn that this example is now being followed and that a further gift of nearly

sixty houses has been promised by other philanthropic citizens of Mysore.

And now I come to the role of Co-operative Housing Societies. It is now widely recognised that Housing Societies are most admirably suited to fulfil the task of providing decent homes, particularly for the middle classes, on the instalment plan. The great Housing Co-operatives, and what are called Co-partnership Housing Societies in Europe and America, have built extensive garden cities and colonies with parks and play-fields, baths and gymnasia, schools and amusement centres, stores and club rooms. Their achievement constitutes an inspiring example; and I would suggest that enthusiastic Housing Societies like yours should study the prospects and plan of successful co-partnership enterprises like Ealing Tenants, Letchworth Garden City and the Co-partnership Homes of Massachusetts and New York.

Rates of interest

I am glad to hear that the Apex Bank has in recent years been making advances to your Society at a lower rate of interest than was at first charged and that the reduction of the rate of interest has greatly helped to increase the popularity of your Society and has raised the number of members from 470 in 1945 to 1,400 to-day. I realise that you require more funds and at lower rates of interest, if you have to continue to expand the good work that you have undertaken; and have no doubt that the request that you may make in this connection will receive the earnest and sympathetic consideration of Government. There are few societies which have done pioneering work of the type that you have done, and fewer indeed that have done it, though in an humble way, over a period of 30 years. For this you deserve not only congratulations of all that have appreciated your work but also the gratitude of the people whose lives you have made brighter by providing them with homes. It is characteristic of the spirit of your Society that you have placed the housing problem of your members above that of your own Society and that you are building a habitation to yourself only after you have built 40 houses for your members. Your work is one that deserves all the encouragement and appreciation and I have no doubt that the good City Fathers of Mysore and the President and Members of the Improvement Trust will give you all the assistance possible in the construction of the new houses you have projected and in the manifold expansion of your activities.

THE 1948 OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON

BY BRUCE HARRIS

In view of the holding of the All-India Olympics in Bangalore in February last, the following article on the coming Olympics to be held at London, issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, will be read with interest.

The 1948 Olympic Games to be held in London will largely be patterned on the Los Angeles, 1932 model. Lord Aberdare, British representative on the International Committee, says that Los Angeles organised the Games on model lines, and we cannot do better.

I shall be surprised if we in Britain can build so extravagantly as the Californian city. So many houses in London are bomb-blasted, so many families living with 'in-laws,' that we just have not got the men to build model Olympic villages. There would be a public outcry if builders were diverted in thousands to house athletes while Londoners are homeless.

Yet we shall make-do very well. Athletic teams will be scattered here and there in hotels, schools and sports clubs in the 30 mile square which is modern London, but they will be comfortable. The success secured at the time of the United Nations Assembly shows what can and will be done.

Two Stadiums

For stadiums we are well off, Wembley, scene of the biggest event of the sporting year, the Football Association Cup Final, is about eight miles from central London and holds nearly 100,000; the White City, scene of the athletics in the 1908 Olympiad, is slightly smaller, but is closer—about four miles only—from Piccadilly Circus, which we in our pride still regard as the centre of the universe. Wembley has a swimming pool of Olympic pattern but no running track; White City has a running tract but no swimming pool. One or the other of them can accommodate all the Olympic events except the outside events like rowing and yachting and the winter sports, which will be held in Switzerland. Wembley is willing to lay down a running track if desired, but I think it more likely that the stadiums will both be used. Both escaped serious bombing.

Lord Burghley—winner of the 400-metre hurdles at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928 and

until recently Governor of Bermuda, has the number one job as organiser for 1948. He is Chairman of the committee, representing all branches of sport concerned thrashing out the details.

Britain sent to Berlin for the 1936 Games 324 competitors, reserves and officials. There were 53 nations there, from Afghanistan to the United States in alphabetical order. Certainly numbers will diminish in 1948, for presumably enemy powers will be absent, but if we get 30 nations averaging 200 competitors each, that makes 6,000 plus all the onlookers who will want to stay in London for the duration.

Starting from Scratch

I wish I were as certain that Britain would compete as successfully as it will organise. Jack Crump, probable manager of our athletic team, reminds me that he will have to start from scratch after six years in which sport has been subordinated by the war in England. The lads he is watching are as yet no more than names to be sporting world. Our only world celebrity now, running is Sydney Wooderson, former mile world record holder who ran in America just before the war. But Wooderson, in the Army all through the war, is now 31, settling down to his work as a lawyer and "over the edge" for the faster races. So in 1948 his distance will be not 1,500 metres but 5,000, leaving the shorter races to Douglas Wilson, little inferior to Wooderson as a miler but come some way below the standard of the great Swedes, Haegg and Anderson. He is 26 and world beaters usually reveal themselves before that age.

It is much the same in nearly all the other branches of the Games—we have been too busy about the war, and too close to it, to develop our young athletes, and the older ones are getting past it. But we have two years in front of us and much may be done in that time.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF MYSORE

(NOTE.—These notes are summaries of the proposals for development formulated by the Department concerned. The proposals have to be considered by the concerned Policy Committee and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance and then placed before the Government with the recommendations of these Committees for decision.)

EXPANSION OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

A Five-Year Programme envisaged

A five-year programme for the further exploitation of the State's mineral resources has been drawn up by the Geological Department. It includes the prospecting of the gold-bearing reef deposits at Bellara in Tumkur District, a plan to develop large-scale mining and levigation of china-clay from kaolin deposits at Bageshpura in Hassan District, schemes for the manufacture of cement and cement asbestos products and production of hydrated lime and lime products at Banasandra.

Further Prospecting for Gold

A general investigation has shown that the gold bearing deposits at Bellara, Kuderakonda, Jalagargundi and Kempinkote appear to be promising and therefore deserve more careful and intensive investigation. Mining work has accordingly been commenced, in the first instance, on a selected portion of the auriferous reefs at Bellara, at an estimated initial outlay of about Rs. 17 lakhs. If the results are satisfactory, further investigation of the nature of the reef at greater depths is proposed to be conducted and under-ground prospecting operations extended to other gold bearing quartz reefs known to occur further up and also at Kuderekonda and other places.

Large-scale Kaolin Mining

Kaolin deposits are found in varying qualities in Bangalore, near Bageshpura in Hassan District and also in some parts of the Malnad. The deposits near Bangalore are being utilised for the manufacture of high tension insulators at the Government Porcelain Factory and for ceramic and refractory products by a few other concerns. An intensive geological survey conducted at Bageshpura reveals that the deposits there contain about a quarter million tons of kaolin, of which some quantity, on levigation, could be utilised as a filler in paper manufacture. The scheme for undertaking large-

scale mining and levigation in Bageshpura to supply refined kaolin to the Mysore Paper Mills and other industries in the State is estimated to cost Rs. 90,000.

Utilisation of at least a quarter million tons of china-clay in Narasimharajapura and Thirthahalli taluks for production of porcelain and other ceramic articles is also contemplated.

4,000 tons of Cement-Asbestos Sheets every year

The demand for cement asbestos sheets has been very heavy and the State is depending for its needs upon imports. The scheme proposed to meet this demand envisages the utilisation of asbestos deposits near Hole-Narsipur for the manufacture of about 4,000 tons of plain and corrugated cement asbestos sheets per year. The plant is proposed to be set up at Bhadravati as an adjunct to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. The scheme when completed, is expected to yield a profit of 10 to 12 per cent on the capital outlay.

Three feeder cement plants to be installed

Small cement plants of a daily output of about 50 tons are proposed to be installed near Vani Vilas Sagar in Chitaldrug District and at Huliya and near Sira in Tumkur District, to serve as feeders to the main plant at Bhadravati, the capacity of which is proposed to be expanded by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the present output. Those plants will produce either finished cement or the intermediate product clinker to be transported to Bhadravati for utilisation in the manufacture of cement. They are to be installed one each year during the 1st, 3rd and the 5th years of the quinquennial period, at a capital cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and working expenses amounting to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for each factory during the first year of operation.

Increased Production of Limestone

It is known that there is a steady demand in the State for about 4,000 to 5,000 tons of limestone and burnt lime in the Coffee estates. The Building Industry is also a major consumer of superior lime. As there are extensive limestone deposits in the State which are as yet unutilised, it is proposed to undertake large scale mining, crushing, burning and slaking of limestones for production of hydrated lime and lime products, for the present at Banasandra or Kundli in Tumkur District. The production will help to meet not

only the local demand but also provide a sufficient margin for export to the neighbouring Provinces. A capital expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh and a working expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh are required in the first year, expenditure in the succeeding years being met from sales. The scheme, when put into operation, is expected to yield about 10 to 12 per cent on the outlay.

The schemes as outlined above are estimated to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 29.2 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 18.5 lakhs during the five-year period.

NEW MEASURES TO WIPE OUT FOODGRAIN DEFICIT

2,50,000 acres to be brought under improved strains of paddy seed

The need to attain self-sufficiency in food production and to secure a substantial increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturists is emphasised in the five-year programme of agricultural development envisaged for Mysore. The programme represents "the continuation on an amplified and intensified scale of the work that is being done for many decades past" and includes in its scope the increase of food production by means of scientific methods, the improvement of the productivity of the soil, the extensive distribution of improved strains of seed and manures, mechanisation of agriculture, and wider diffusion of agricultural methods, practices and education.

Rice is the main food of the upper and middle classes of the people of Mysore. The State, though self-sufficient in ragi, is deficit by 50,000 tons of rice per annum. This deficit is to be made up by extending the area under wet cultivation by constructing big irrigational projects, by distribution of improved seeds and by using more and better manure. Eighty-three thousand pallas of improved strains of paddy are to be produced for distribution to raiyats. One basic central farm in each district besides a number of seed farms in the raiyats' fields will be established covering an area of 1,000 acres to produce sufficient seeds to meet the needs of 50,000 acres in the first year increasing by 50,000 every year, so as to reach 2,50,000 acres in the fifth year. Artificial manures and groundnut oil cake of the value of Rs. 37.5 lakhs are proposed to be distributed at a concession rate of 12½ per cent below cost. At a conservative estimate the 2½ lakhs of acres under improved strains of paddy will mean at the rate of two pallas

per acre an additional yield of 5 lakhs of pallas of an estimated value Rs. 50 lakhs at the end of five years.

20,000 improved ploughs to be distributed at concession rates

There are hardly 30,000 improved implements for 65 lakhs of acres of land under various crops. It is proposed to distribute 20,000 improved ploughs each year at a concession rate of 25 per cent below cost so that at the end of five years, a lakh of ploughs may be in use. The output is expected to increase by at least 10 per cent in the areas covered by these improved implements.

Sixty-one taluks to have one tractor each

The net area under cultivation in the State is about 67 lakhs out of 81 lakhs of acres of assessed lands under occupation, leaving 14 lakhs of acres fallow. It is now proposed to provide one tractor for each of the 61 'maidan' taluks for converting fallow and virgin lands into arable tracts to augment the total yield of food and money crops, at a total cost of Rs. 6.85 lakhs in the five-year period.

Establishment of 50 demonstration farms and a few experimental farms

More farms are necessary for experimental and demonstration purposes in various rural areas. It is proposed to start 50 more demonstration farms besides a few experimental farms in taluk headquarters to popularise improved methods of agriculture at the rate of 10 farms each year.

*** 75,000 tons of compost every year to aid increased production**

As most of the soils in the State are deficient in fertility, it is proposed to produce organic manure from agricultural wastes. Manufacture of compost will be encouraged by the grant of a bonus of 12 annas per ton during the first year. It is expected that 75,000 tons of compost will be produced every year and the cost on account of the advising and supervisory staff will be roughly Rs. 2.56 lakhs for the five-year period.

New Drive for cultivation of Money crops

It is computed that money-crops cover an area of 16 lakhs of acres in the State. Intensive breeding of oil seeds, root-crop seed potatoes and cultivation of essential oil plants are proposed to be undertaken at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. An impetus to fruit cultivation will be given by developing the Central Fruit Research Station located at Hessarghatta.

Two additional Kannada Agricultural Schools

To meet the increase in demand for trained personnel for the development of agriculture on scientific lines, two more Kannada Agricultural

Schools, one in 'Maidan' and the other in 'Malnad' are proposed to be opened in addition to the three existing schools. The scheme envisages the training of 100 students each year in all the five schools to enable each hobli to have at least one fieldman. To create a lively interest among intelligent raiyats for introducing improved methods of cultivation, batches of such raiyats are proposed to be taken round Government agricultural farms, where the different phases of work will be explained to them and practical demonstrations given for their benefit.

Agricultural Research and Statistics

Research work should be encouraged with a view to find out the means by which more food could be grown, comparatively at cheaper cost and also to make the food yield better results through conservation of their nutritive values. The foremost difficulty is the lack of statistical data and a thorough knowledge of weather conditions as applicable to crops. The formation of a Board of Agricultural Research and Statistical and Agricultural Meteorology sections will form important items in this five-year plan.

The several schemes as outlined above when implemented, involve a total capital expenditure of roughly Rs. 15 lakhs and a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 76.28 lakhs during the five-year period, beginning with Rs. 11 lakhs in the first year and increasing to Rs. 18 lakhs in the fifth year.

WATER RESOURCES

Twenty-eight Irrigation Projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 Crores

Development of Irrigation as a means to realise economic self-sufficiency in the matter of food production in the State has always received prior consideration of the Government. Mysore is one of the best endowed States in India in the matter of potential water wealth. A five-year programme of Irrigational projects, designed to bring under wet cultivation about 93,000 acres has been drawn up, involving an estimated outlay of Rs. 2 crores.

Major irrigation works, of which some are already under way, include (1) construction of Tunga anicut costing roughly Rs. 57 lakhs to irrigate 27,000 acres, (2) construction of a pick-up weir costing roughly Rs. 11 lakhs to irrigate 6,500 acres, (3) construction of Dandavathi reservoir costing roughly Rs. 11 lakhs to irrigate 8,000 acres, (4) Bhadra left bank channel costing Rs. 10 lakhs to irrigate 8,000 acres, (5) a tank at Devarahalekere in Harihar taluk costing Rs. 17 lakhs to irrigate 5,750 acres, (6) a reservoir at Antigola costing Rs. 9½ lakhs to irrigate 7,000 acres, (7) a tank at

Suvarnamukhi costing Rs. 9 lakhs to irrigate 3,000 acres, (8) an anicut across Vodavati near Naranapur costing Rs. 1.85 lakhs to irrigate 2,200 acres, and (9) extension of Turaganur Branch of Irwin Canal costing Rs. 3.65 lakhs to irrigate 5,000 acres. The others are relatively small projects, each of them is expected to irrigate 500 to 1,000 acres. When these projects are completed and the lands under them are brought into cultivation, the production of food grains in the State will considerably increase.

10,000 Minor tanks to be restored

Out of 20,803 minor tanks in the State, 5,585 have been restored. Of the balance, about 10,000 tanks may be assumed to require restoration. These tanks, if restored, will ensure steady supply of water to the lands under them and contribute to the increase in the production of food crops. It is programmed to complete the restoration of these (10,000 tanks) within a period of 20 years at the rate of 500 tanks each year at an estimated outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs per year.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVE-STOCK

Seven Breeding Centres to be started for Pedigree Cattle

In Mysore, as in the rest of India, rural prosperity is closely related to the possession by the raiyats of healthy and hardy cattle for agricultural operations. Further, the State is more or less segmented into small agricultural holdings and as the agriculturist is almost entirely dependent upon animal power, the first requisite is well-bred cattle.

Distribution of 150 stud bulls free to selected breeders every year

For all round rapid improvement of cattle wealth, provision for adequate number of good stud bulls will have to be made. It is proposed to supply 150 bulls to selected breeders every year free of cost and 150 private breeders will be given a premium of Rs. 100 every year for maintaining bulls in good condition for service. The object is to increase the breeds of superior cattle in the State by 200,000 during the period of five years. Seven cattle breeding stations with 200 animals in each station are proposed to be started—one for Hallikar, five for Amrit Mahal, and one for malnad giddas, besides improving the present breeding station at Ajjampur, where breeding on scientific lines could be undertaken to supply an adequate number of stud bulls for improvement of State cattle.

One Sheep breeding Farm for each District

Sheep farms are proposed to be started in each district, except Shimoga, to convert the animals into more profitable ones, both for their meat and wool. These farms will serve as breeding centres for producing stud rams of standard wool quality to be distributed to villages. Subvention flocks will be established at the rate of 8 to 10 flocks in each district and the raiyats maintaining such flocks will be given facilities for grazing, treatment of sick sheep, etc. Two hundred Bikanir stud rams will be provided every year for a period of five years through Sheep Breeders' Associations to effect an improvement in the quality of local sheep.

Machine shearing of sheep will be introduced on an intensive scale to meet the demands of the wool industry in the State. A Wool Analysis Laboratory is proposed to be started at Bangalore to study variations in quality between fleeces of

different zones and between sheep of the same breed and between sheep of different breeds. Such a study will help in the elimination of factors detrimental to the evolution of a type of sheep, yielding better wool and of better breed.

The introduction of certain breeds of milch goats in large numbers for grading up the local goats is contemplated in two breeding farms to be established for improving the milk yield.

Three Dairy Farms with 200 Cows in each

To start with, three dairy farms are proposed to be started in Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga districts, to improve the milk yield by selective breeding with Seindhi, Hallikar and buffalo cows. A beginning will be made with 100 cows in each dairy and 25 cows will be added every year to reach the full complement of 200 cows at the end of five years. These dairies will serve as seed farms for improvement and propagation of the breed all over the State.

Improvement of existing Poultry Farms and starting of twelve more farms

Though certain breeds of cattle and buffaloes can give fairly good yield of milk under sound environmental conditions, the methods involved are necessarily slow. An alternative method of making good the protein deficiency of cereals is by supplementing the diet with eggs which have a higher biological value than milk. The urgent need for expansion of poultry farming as a rural industry is therefore emphasised in this scheme. Recent experiments have shown that the average diet of large sections of the population in the rice consuming areas can be fairly balanced by the addition of eggs. It is proposed to reorganise the existing 5 units and develop the Ajjampur and Hunsur farms to have a strength of 1,000 and 500 layers, respectively, besides opening 12 more 100 layer units in different places during the next five years. It is also proposed to start two duck farms in Maddur and Hessarghatta tanks as an experimental measure with 1,000 birds in each farm. Introduction of ducks in irrigational tracts provides a very simple and effective biological control of liver-fluke disease to which cattle is exposed in such areas. To meet the growing demand for turkeys, rearing will be undertaken in a Government Turkey Farm, proposed to be established at Hessarghatta.

Twenty-four bee-keeping centres to be opened

The scheme for development of bee-keeping in the State includes an intensive study of bionomics of the honey bee and hybridization. Twenty-four bee keeping centres throughout the State as part of the rural industry drive will be opened.

Development of Fisheries

Selection, preparation and management of fish nurseries will be undertaken in Krishnarajasagar, Shimoga and Kolai divisions to improve fish productive capacity. A Fishery Research Station is to be established at Krishnarajasagar to undertake systematic investigations on different aspects of fish and fishery development in the State.

Starting of 105 new Veterinary Dispensaries at the rate of 21 per year

Treatment and prevention of cattle diseases will be undertaken on wide scale. At present, there is only one Veterinary dispensary for every 10,000 heads of cattle. It is proposed to increase the number of institutions from 94 to 199 to enable one dispensary to cater to 25,000 heads of cattle. Twenty-one new dispensaries will therefore be added every year during the next five years to provide one dispensary for every two hoblis.

Expansion of Serum Institute

The Mysore Serum Institute at Bangalore will be suitably expanded so as to afford scope for

preparation and supply of various biological vaccines to meet the growing needs. Provision is also made for conducting laboratory and field investigations on animal diseases and animal husbandry problems in the State.

Training of Personnel

An intensive training of personnel of the department in administration, research, farm methods and field work, both in India and abroad, is contemplated. It is proposed to depute 12 candidates to foreign countries for training in different subjects during the five year period in addition to 25 stipendaries, to be trained each year in the next three years at Veterinary Colleges in India. A Training School is proposed to be started in the State for training 50 lower subordinate technical staff every year as "Veterinary Stockmen" to cater to the 105 rural dispensaries to be established in the next five years. Five candidates will be deputed every year to specialise in dancing for a period of three years. A refresher course for two batches of 6 Veterinary Inspectors each year to acquaint themselves with the latest methods, will be started at the Serum Institute, Hebbal.

The above schemes to conserve and improve the cattle wealth of the State, will involve an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 23.56 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 11.51 lakhs in the first year, rising to Rs. 17.13 lakhs in the fifth year.

A FIVE YEAR PLAN TO DEVELOP MYSORE FORESTS

10,000 acres to be brought under Fuel Plantation

With an increase in population and growth of industries, the demand on the State's forest resources is increasing day by day. Some of the major industries such as the Mysore Paper Mills, the Mysore Plywood Corporation, the Wood Distillation and Preservation Plant, the Lac and Paint Works, the Sandal Oil Factories, the Match Factories, besides, a large number of saw mills in the State are the direct outcome of exploitation and utilisation of the forest resources. The five-year programme for development of the forest resources is drawn up in order to attain self-sufficiency in respect of raw materials needed for the various industries and the fuel needs of the State.

Scarcity of fuel supply in maidan tracts is being acutely felt. Unless vigorous measures are taken from now, the problem of fuel supply to urban areas in these tracts will assume serious proportions. To meet the requirements, it is proposed to raise fuel plantations on 40,000 acres of land in maidan regions, 25 per cent of the area being stocked by Government agency in 40 taluks in Bangalore, Kolai, Tumkur, Mandya and Chitaldrug districts at the rate of 2,000 acres annually during the next five years. These plantations are expected to yield on maturity 250,000 tons of fuel of the value of Rs. 12,50,000 at the end of ten years for an outlay of about Rs. 7½ lakhs spread over 5 years.

One lakh and fifty thousand tons of fuel are being exploited every year to meet the requirements of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

In order to avoid transport difficulties, and to keep down the cost of production, deviations from the sanctioned working plans had to be permitted and in some cases, this has resulted in over-exploitation. It is now proposed to re-stock the areas beginning with 1,000 acres in the first year and working up to 3,000 acres at the end of five years, so as to make up for the over-exploitation.

50,000 C.ft. of timber every year from Forests to be exploited by improving communications

Many forests have remained untapped in the ghat region because of inaccessibility. Proper and regular communications for road transport have to be made to harness the forest resources in these areas. It is proposed to exploit the forests in the Bhadra valley by extending the existing road by 22 miles in the next five years, gradually exploiting the thick woods *en route*. It is expected that 50,000 c.ft. of timber can be collected every year in addition to 2,000 balagi poles when the road is completed, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 15,000 per annum from the beginning of the second year.

500 acres to be brought under Cinchona Plantation

It is estimated that the State imports 16,000 lbs. of cinchona and 5,000 lbs. of quinine salts every year. In the opinion of competent authorities, about 2,000 acres of land in the State are fit for the growth of cinchona. It is now proposed to raise cinchona plantations over an area of 500 acres in Kemmangundi and adjacent areas of Bahabudan Hills in the next five years, at the rate of 100 acres per year. A successful outcome of this scheme will enable the State to obtain an adequate quantity of a drug that plays a valuable part in the fight against malaria.

20 tons of crude lac every year

With the expansion of the Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Government Electric Factory, Toy Industry in Channarayana, and Mysore Railways,

the need for more intensive production of lac and lac products has arisen. It is proposed to raise the annual production to 20 tons of crude lac in certain areas of Bangalore, Mysore and Bhadravati divisions to meet the needs of local industries.

Manufacture of Battery separators

Battery separators are in great demand all over India. The manufacture of battery separators was taken up in 1942 with a pilot plant to produce 40,000 treated wooden separators monthly at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore. It is now proposed to instal modern machinery, besides re-conditioning the existing plant, to increase production to 150,000 separators every month yielding a net revenue of Rs. 60,000 per month.

A Sylvicultural Research Station

The fundamental factor in scientific forestry is sylvicultural research and with this end in view, a Sylvicultural Research Station is proposed to be established to investigate and evolve efficient methods of regeneration and productivity of forest produce, to control erosion, to foster grassland management and cultivation of fodder trees. The station will concentrate not only on research and compilation of data but will also serve as a co-ordinating centre of all forest work in the State.

Training of Personnel

In order to carry out the schemes, adequate and well-trained technical personnel is essential. Provision is therefore made for recruitment and training of a large number of officers both in the Forest Rangers' School run by the State and in the Indian Forest College at Dehra Dun.

The schemes outlined above, are expected to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 25.5 lakhs and a recurring expenditure ranging from 2.95 lakhs in the first year to Rs. 4.27 lakhs in the fifth year. In some cases, revenue will accrue only after the five-year period is over.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR SERICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS IMPORTANCE IN RURAL ECONOMY

The Sericulture Industry in Mysore plays an important role in rural economy as the largest and most important cottage industry practised largely as a subsidiary means of livelihood by small agriculturists. It is estimated that over 200,000 families are engaged in the various branches of the industry in over 3,000 villages in the State. The schemes of development aim at improving the quality and increasing the quantity of output, reducing the cost of production and stabilising the industry on a satisfactory and efficient basis so as to face external competition.

A Central Sericultural School and a Research Institute

Sericultural education is indisputably a vital factor in promoting the silk industry of the State. A Central Sericultural School is proposed to be started at Channarayana to provide short-term training for sericulturists in the latest technique and improved methods in sericulture. Provision is also made for training the staff of the department at this School to enable them to demonstrate scientific methods to sericulturists in their very homes.

The future prosperity of the sericultural industry lies largely in an appreciable reduction in the high cost of production of local silk. Besides, the various processes associated with the industry will have to be scientifically examined and modernised. It is therefore proposed to establish a well equipped Sericultural Research Institute at Channarayana for conducting researches in moriculture, sericulture, grainage technique, etc.

55 Farms for Producing Seed Cocoons

In order to provide additional sources of seed cocoons, 50 seed cocoon farms of 8 acres each, are proposed to be established to rear Mysore seed cocoons at the rate of 10 farms every year. Each farm is expected to yield about Rs. 1,000 per annum by the sale of seed cocoons. Similarly, five farms for multiplication of foreign race seed cocoons from hill-seed, are to be established in the next three years.

Two new Hill-stations for rearing Silk-worms

Two new hill-stations are to be started for rearing Univoltine and Bivoltine races of worms to

maintain the virility of the races and to produce enough basic seed for the preparation of first generation cross-breeds. It is expected that this will improve the quality and the yield of silk considerably.

Starting of Twelve Mulberry Nurseries

Twelve mulberry nurseries are proposed to be started at the rate of four per year, with a view to supplying quality mulberry seedlings to sericulturists all over the State. Distribution of mulberry seedlings will considerably help the sericulturists who wish to plant mulberry afresh, as the bushes raised from these seedlings would yield more leaves of superior quality.

Seed supply to be increased by about 60 lakhs of layings per year

The supply of disease-free layings to sericulturists is a basic essential. For this purpose, it is proposed to increase the number of Government and Aided grainages in the State. It is expected that the supply of examined seed would be increased thereby, by about 60 lakhs of layings per year, and that production would be stepped up to about 5 crores of layings at the end of five years, as against the requirement of 6 crores, for the 70,000 acre under mulberry.

Thirty-five Co-operative Societies to be started

Other schemes directly beneficial to the sericulturists relate to the supply of groundnut oilcake powder at cost price for manuring mulberry gardens and the opening of 35 Co-operative Societies at the rate of seven per year, with aided grainages to ensure increased supply of disease-free layings and the improvement of the quality of cocoons produced.

Provision of four cocoon markets with equipment for stifling cocoons either by steam or hot air to render service to the purchasers is also envisaged.

These schemes are estimated to involve a total non-recurring outlay of 31.78 lakhs and a recurring expenditure ranging from Rs. 2.89 lakhs in the first year to Rs. 6.45 lakhs in the fifth year.

RICE CONVERSION—A NEW PROCESS

In the United States a method for the preparation of rice has been developed which is known as "Rice-Conversion". Conversion is essentially a refinement of the time honoured Indian practice of parboiling, instead of being steamed at atmospheric pressure and dried in the sun as in the parboiling process, paddy is subjected to vacuum and steeped under pressure and subsequently gelatinised and dried under vacuum. Last year, a senior Officer of the Food Department was deputed to the U.K. and U.S.A. to find out the material facts.

Advantages Claimed

Recently a meeting was convened by the Food Department at which eminent scientists and experts were present to consider the process and make recommendations to the Government. The originator of the process was present and put forward the claims made for it. The scientific arguments in favour of the process were set out in a 17 page document which we cannot reproduce in full but some of the more important claims are as follows:—

(a) The average vitamin B1 retention in converted rice is nearly 90 per cent of the vitamin content of the paddy. The Hot Springs Conference Standard for a man weighing 60 kilos, (one kilo 2½ lbs.) moderately active, for maintenance of perfect health from a nutritional point of view, requires approximately 500 International Unit of vitamin B-1 per day. Therefore, a daily consumption of about 1 lb 3 ounces of Converted rice would supply this type of man with his complete daily B-1 requirements, whereas to obtain the same amount of vitamin B-1 the same man would have to take about 3 lbs. 9½ ounces of white rice per day.

(b) After conversion there is no distinction whatsoever between a converted—say—Aus or Buro—paddy and—say—first class Basmati, in respect of translucency, colouring, texture, milling, keeping and cooking qualities.

(c) Due to the translucency of "Converted" rice, "Converted" paddy as a rule need not be milled to as high degree of bran yield as white rice in order to obtain the appearance of a well milled grain. This appearance applies not only to the grain after milling but also to its appearance after cooking.

(d) Under any but very abnormal conditions of storage "Converted" paddy or rice can be kept in storage for almost indefinite periods without risk

of damage either from heating or weeviling.

(e) "Converted" rice will not "spoil" (disintegrate) by "end or side splitting" commonly termed "becoming mushy or pasty" nearly so easily as white rice, if over-cooked.

(f) Cooked "Converted" rice will stay "sweet" for far longer periods than will any other type of rice. Fermentation in the cooked "Converted" rice will set in only after a very much longer period of time than in parboiled rice or white rice.

(g) Labour cost as well as total cost of production in the conversion plant, is compared with well equipped commercial parboiling establishments, are substantially lower.

Vitamin Content

With regard to the actual vitamin content of converted rice it was claimed that conversion is superior to parboiling because the former process could always produce a uniform product of definite vitamin potency, whereas, the extremely variable parboiling practices could not be relied on to give constantly uniform product of definite vitamin potency.

The question as to whether converted rice would be acceptable to the Indian public was also discussed. It was felt that converted rice would be easily acceptable to those who are used to parboiled rice, but might not be so readily used by those that were accustomed to raw rice and have objection to parboiled rice. Arrangements are being made, in order to clear this doubt, to import a small quantity of converted rice from the U.S.A. so that controlled consumer tests may be conducted.

Economic Aspects

The economic aspects of the problem are also important, particularly as it is claimed that the process may work out cheaper than parboiling in some parts of India. Conversion is also said to have the advantage of giving a yield of finished rice from a given quantity of paddy higher than the yield obtained by other methods since the proportion of broken grains is greatly reduced.

The claims put forward for the process, if proved, may be of very great importance to India and results of the consumer tests will therefore be watched with interest.

Extracted from "Nutrition" a bulletin issued by the Department of Food, Government of India.

NOTES AND NEWS

FREE FEEDING OF STUDENTS

The arrangements made for free feeding of students attending the ensuing examinations at the various centres are exempted from the operation of the Mysore Food Order of 1946 published recently. (*Press Note dated 4th April 1946*).

RUBBER CONTROL

The Government have, by a notification, made a further amendment to the "The First Schedule" of the Mysore Rubber Control and Production Order, 1942. By this amendment, items under column "Grade and quality of rubber" have been reduced from 31 to 22. This will have effect from the 2nd April 1946. (*Press Note dated 5th April 1946*).

CENTRAL FOOD COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Central Food Council held on 29th March 1946, the Director of Food Supplies explained to the members the provisions of the "Mysore Food (Restrictions of service of meals by catering establishments and others) Orders of 1946." The Council unanimously adopted a resolution that small vigilance sub-committees of a few non-officials and one official each be appointed for Bangalore City, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Field, Davangere and all District Headquarters to explain the provisions of the Order and to bring lapses to the notice of the authorities.

The Council also passed a resolution recommending that groundnut cake powder obtained by milling pure groundnut after winnowing the dirt, etc., be tried in the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar as an experimental measure in substitution for part of millets ration. (*Press Note dated 5th April 1946*).

FOOD GRAIN ALLOTMENT

Mysore has been allotted by the Government of India 58,000 tons of wheat, 59,000 tons of maize, and 20,000 tons of rice, in addition to quotas from Indian sources. This allotment is only for the months of May, June, July and August. The stocks are likely to arrive quickly, the first arrivals being in May. (*Press Note dated 6th April 1946*).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The following press communique on "Foreign Exchange for Business visit to U. S. A.", issued

by the Finance Department of the Government of India, is republished for general information:—

"It has come to notice that Indian businessmen on business visits to the U.K. and intending thence to travel to the Continent or to the U. S. A. frequently omit to provide themselves with the requisite foreign exchange facilities before leaving India. Such foreign exchange cannot be obtained by them in London without the prior approval of the Exchange Control Authorities in India.

Travellers who fail to take the precaution of securing the necessary foreign exchange before their departure from India are thus put to considerable inconvenience and held up in U. K. until they have obtained sanction from India after satisfying the authorities in regard to the necessity of the journey.

Travellers to the U. K. who propose visiting the Continent or the U. S. A. are, therefore, advised to apply to the Reserve Bank for the requisite facilities before departure from India."

THE SULPHURIC ACID (CONTROL) ORDER, 1946, CANCELLATION

By a notification, the Government of Mysore have cancelled the Sulphuric Acid (Control) Order, 1946, with effect from 1st April 1946. (*Press Note dated 9th April 1946*)

SEEDS FOR POOR CULTIVATORS

The Director of Agriculture in Mysore has received from the Agricultural Production Adviser, Government of India, for local distribution 766 packets each of Brinjal, Lauki, Sem and Bhindi (Lady's Finger) seeds out of the 10,000 packets of summer vegetable seeds offered by Messrs. L. R. Brothers, Saharanpur, as a free gift to His Excellency the Viceroy, who has been pleased to accept them for free distribution to poor cultivators in rural areas.

It is notified for general information that arrangements have been made for the free distribution of these vegetable seeds to poor cultivators in the rural areas of the State through the depots of the Agricultural Department in the Taluks. (*Press Note dated 12th April 1946*).

TENTH QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS

REVIEW OF RESULTS

The 1945 census was taken after a period of cattle diseases and of fodder scarcity which prevailed on a large scale in parts of the State. The following is a comparative table of the total number of live-stock and agricultural machinery and implements according to the Census held on 31st January 1945 and that held in 1940

No	Items	Numbers		Percent change of increase (+) decrease (-)
		In 1940	In 1945	
1	Bulls and bullocks	1,408,198	1,464,994	+ 01
2	Cows	1,618,179	1,686,256	+ 22
3	Male buffaloes	50,171	46,328	- 07
4	Cow buffaloes	544,721	560,650	+ 03
5	Young stock (cattle and buffaloes)	1,285,156	1,223,066	- 05
6	Sheep	3,056,813	2,765,057	- 2
7	Goats	1,774,810	1,783,016	- 2
8	Horses and ponies	1,000	10,011	- 2
9	Donkeys	1,591	37,411	- 17
10	Carnels	17	24	+ 41
11	Pigs	13,112	16,618	+ 26
12	Poultry (a) Fowls	3,231,205	2,491,661	- 23
	(b) Ducks	10,041	16,071	+ 6
13	Ploughs (a) Wooden	812,238	542,036	- 0002
	(b) Iron	31,313	18,368	+ 2
14	Carts	260,923	219,657	- 0
15	Sugarcane crushers—			
	(a) Worked by power	31	411	+ 130
	(b) Worked by bullocks	6,912	1,057	- 09
16	Oil engines, with pumps for irrigation purposes	197	118	- 25
17	Electric pumps for wells	545	800	-
18	Tractors	11	113	+ 92

The figures show an increase under bulls and bullocks, cows and cow buffaloes while there has been a considerable decrease under 'young stock' sheep, goats and poultry. The increase under the three heads is, as pointed out by the Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, more illusory than real as it is far below the increases from quinquennium to quinquennium and even the little increase is due to the preponderance of scrub cattle over useful ones. The small increase in cows is due to the prosperous milk

trade, particularly in the Cities and round about the Military camps. During the latter part of the quinquennium, action was taken to regulate by order under the Defence of India Rules, the movement and export of cattle and the slaughter of cattle and to control the consumption of meat by a special Control Order. The decrease under sheep, goats and poultry is said to be due to the increased demands for consumption particularly by the Military Authorities.

The position in regard to cattle in the State was rapidly surveyed by Major Simpson and Government have passed their orders in Government Order No S D 781 91—C 120-44-47, dated 1st August 1945, approving of some of his recommendations with a view to arresting the further deterioration of the cattle wealth in the State and to improving and conserving the really useful stock. The main recommendations approved by Government were the following—

(1) The minimum slaughter age of cows and the buffaloes was raised to fifteen years.

(2) Bulls, bullocks and he buffaloes under ten years of age were permitted to be slaughtered on the certificate of a Veterinary Officer that they are unfit for any other purpose.

(3) The ban on the export of working animals was continued.

(4) About a dozen cattle fairs were ordered to be held every year at suitable time and places, sales at these fairs being registered.

(5) The movement of cattle from the interior of the State to the border taluks were ordered to be controlled.

The increase under iron ploughs, though not marked, is a satisfactory feature, being due to the propaganda carried on by the Agricultural Department and the example set by persons who have taken to more advanced methods of cultivation.

It is noteworthy that there is a marked increase in the case of tractors and power-worked sugarcane crushers.

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

AMENITIES OF BHADRAVATI

Recently some comments and suggestions on the amenities that are now being afforded in Bhadravati Town appeared in a local newspaper. The following facts are published for information in this connection :—

It has been the policy of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, from the beginning, to provide all that is possible by way of housing and other kinds of amenities for their employees. Between 1918 and 1923 a new town was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 6'80 lakhs. With the expansion of the Works, there was an expansion of the amenities also, such as houses, schools, dispensaries and recreation centres, involving an additional cost of Rs. 8'69 lakhs. Even as it is, only about 40 per cent of the employees are being accommodated in the houses built by the Works. Nearly 33 per cent live in sheds put up in areas assigned by the Works, where they are given, free of cost, facilities of sanitation, street lighting and protected water supply, such as are provided to other parts of the town. About 800 of the employees live in the old town. The housing programme of the Works envisages the replacement, as quickly as possible, of the sheds in the Works area by houses suitable for industrial workers. A contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs is being made every year to the Amenities Fund which is mainly utilised for increasing housing accommodation to labour. During the last six years, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been spent on the construction of houses from the Amenities Fund.

The unstable conditions of the last few years have stood in the way of adequate progress being made in this direction. In fact, there has been a definite set-back during the past two years on account of non-availability of building materials and labour. A scheme of providing 53 blocks of houses to accommodate, 212 families, which was taken on hand to clear the shed area along the Umblebyle and Shimoga Road and which was sanctioned in December 1942 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, has been only partially completed and steps to push through the rest of the programme

are being taken. In this connection, mention has also to be made of the apathy of the employees living in sheds to change over to newly constructed houses. For several months, houses had to be kept vacant because the inhabitants in the shed area either refused to shift or would not shift in time. Pending the provision of houses to the entire population, which is a matter of some years, a new shed area adjacent to the new quarters has been provided for building sheds on an improved model. It has been possible to make a beginning in this direction only very recently. It is the definite policy of the Works to provide houses to all their employees in the new town area as early as possible, and to this end, a 15-year plan, to be carried out in three stages, corresponding to the programme of expansion of the Iron and Steel Works, has been framed and will be given effect to shortly. It is hoped that condition will soon be favourable to speed up the programme and achieve the end in view.

As regards accommodation for visitors to Bhadravati, the absence of a Travellers' Bungalow there is, no doubt, a source of public inconvenience, but a majority of the visitors—both official and non-official—are generally being accommodated in the rest-houses belonging to the Works. The Chairman's Bungalow was really the General-Manager's Bungalow according to the original plan and was built as such, though it has since been converted into an Inspection Bungalow for the use of distinguished official and non-official visitors both from within the country and from abroad. This bungalow is being exclusively used for such visitors whose number is increasing and it would hardly be possible to consider the suggestion that it may be used as a Travellers' Bungalow. The construction of a separate Travellers' Bungalow at Bhadravati is receiving attention and, in the meantime, with a view to providing increased conveniences for the general public visiting Bhadravati, it is proposed to set apart one of the Rest-houses belonging to the Works as a temporary Travellers' Bungalow.

CO-ORDINATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

DECISIONS AT RECENT MEETINGS

The 4th meeting of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee was held on the 19th March 1946 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Binerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd)

2 The proceedings commenced with a brief address to the members by the Chairman, in the course of which the progress achieved so far in respect of planning and the broad lines of further work before the Committee were outlined and reference was also made to certain urgent measures for increasing food production in the State.

3 After reviewing the work of the Policy Committees, the question of ways and means of financing the second stage of the Top Falls Project was considered in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer. The allocation of the total estimated expenditure of Rs 5 crores was roughly fixed as follows —

<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>	
1946-47	50
1947-48	200
1948-49	200
1949-50	45

(In addition to Rs 5 lakhs allotted in 1945-46)

4. Under post-war agricultural development schemes, besides the programme already approved at the last meeting, a scheme to open 50 agriculture demonstration farms at the headquarters of taluks was approved, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,87,500 non-recurring and Rs. 2,81,100 recurring for 5 years, with receipts estimated to amount to Rs. 2,25,000.

5. In view of the present food situation, the Committee resolved to recommend the urgent purchase of tractors and the introduction of the tractor service on a co-operative basis giving financial assistance to the Societies. Private ownership of tractors was also proposed to be encouraged when applications were forthcoming.

6 Government having already sanctioned a scheme for subsidising the construction and repair of irrigation wells in the State in a recent order, which was read at the meeting, the Committee recommended the adoption of a more liberal scale of subsidy and the expansion of the scheme on the same terms in other parts of the State in need of relief. The Committee also resolved to recommend the appointment of an officer of the status of a

Deputy Commissioner to be in special charge of the well-digging and restoration operations with a view to speed them up.

7 As regards the accelerated programme of restoration of minor tanks, the Chief Engineer was requested to explain the scheme that he had prepared and which was now before the Policy Committee of Public Works and Transport. To avoid delay, the Committee accorded its general approval to the whole scheme with the additional suggestion that bulldozers may be used for the purpose and requested the Development Commissioner to obtain the sanction of the Policy Committee and place it before Government for sanction as a matter of first priority and urgency. The amount required under recurring and non-recurring charges, to which the Financial Secretary agreed might, it was proposed be met from the Pannas Insurance Fund to relieve distress while it lasted and thereafter from the Irrigation Reserve Fund.

The Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee was held at the Mythie Society Hall on the 2nd April 1946 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Binerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retd) —

The Committee considered three schemes for the improvement of livestock in the State and approved two of them —

(1) free supply of 150 Hallikar Amrit Mahal Sindhi and Murrah buffalo breeding bulls every year and payment of a premium of Rs. 100 per bull to selected breeders at a total expenditure in 5 years of Rs. 1,62,200 and

(2) the establishment of three Government seed farms in different parts of the State for the propagation and development of better breed of milch cattle at an expenditure in 5 years of Rs. 6,88,500.

The Committee approved of 7 out of 9 plans of post-war development of Sericulture in the State at a total expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 11.45 lakhs recurring. The more important of these are

- 1 Starting of a Sericultural School and Research Institute,
- 2 Rearing foreign races of silk worms,
- 3 Accelerated supply of disease-free layings, and

4. Development of Sericultural Co-operation.

The Committee next considered 4 schemes of mining development of which two related to Gold mining and prospecting and Kaolin mining and levigation were approved. Of 11 post-war Forestry schemes considered by the Committee, 10 were finally approved, including the establishment of a Sylvicultural Research Station, reforestation of barren areas, rehabilitation of over-exploited areas and improvement of forest communications.

Out of 12 schemes of post-war industrial development considered by the Committee, 7 were approved, including the 3-year plan for the starting and development of cottage and rural industries in the State and the expansion of the Government Electric Soap, Implement and Porcelain factories.

Sixteen schemes of post-war educational and medical development were also considered and it was decided to refer them for detailed scrutiny to a Sub-Committee, with the personnel indicated below, the Heads of the Departments concerned being co-opted to serve on the Committee:

1. Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.),
Commissioner, Economic Development
and Planning.
2. Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. (Hons.),
Financial Secretary to Government.
3. Khan Sahib Mr. Mahomed Sheriff, B.A.,
LL.B.,
4. Mr. Bhoopalain Chandrasekhariah,
B.A., and
5. Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L.

The Secretary, Co-ordination and Finance Committee, will be the Convenor of the Sub-Committee.

The 6th meeting of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee was held at the Daly Memorial Hall on the 26th April 1946 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E. I.C.S. (Retd.)—

The question of exhibiting in the next Budget the expenditure on post-war schemes so far

recommended for sanction was brought up by the Financial Secretary, who suggested that, in addition to making the necessary provision under each major head by a deduct entry in respect of expenditure to be met from accumulated funds, a proforma account and a reserve account may be prepared and appended to the Budget, indicating at a glance the allocation for expenditure on all post-war development schemes during the next official year. The Committee welcomed the suggestion.

The progress made in the consideration of post-war schemes by the Committee up to 2nd April 1946, the date of its last meeting, was reviewed and a statement was placed before the members which showed that out of 82 schemes brought up for consideration 64 had been finally approved with suitable modifications, involving an expenditure, under the five-year plan, of Rs. 901'14 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 215'12 lakhs recurring. In order to lay down priorities regarding the programme so far recommended, including those still remaining to be considered by the Committee under Education, Public Health and Medical, a Sub-Committee consisting of the Financial Secretary and Messrs. Devarao Shivaram, C. Subramanya Iyer, Belur Srinivasa Iyengar and D. S. Mallappa, was appointed to suggest a definite scheme of priorities taking all the schemes together, group by group, according to the classification already adopted. The Committee was requested to indicate the provision required for the first year (1946-47) of the five-year programme and also the ways and means for meeting the expenditure.

The general question of allocating funds for the programme, from reserves and revenue Budget, as the case may be, was left to be taken up at a later stage when the financial forecast for five years is made available to the Committee to enable them to suggest ways and means for carrying out the whole programme.

OPENING OF VETERINARY DISPENSARIES IN THE STATE

A TARGET OF AT LEAST ONE FOR EVERY TWO HOBLIS

There is at present one Veterinary Dispensary in each taluk in the State except Molakalmuru and Periyapatna, the total number of dispensaries being 91 and 3 more have been sanctioned recently making a total of 94 for the State.

The target is to provide one institution to at least every two hoblis, which is in consonance with the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture according to which there should be a network of Veterinary Dispensaries in India situated at a distance of at least every ten miles.

In order to provide for the Veterinary aid envisaged on the Royal Commission's recommendations and with a view to prevent the large mortality of cattle due to outbreak of rinderpest, etc., it is considered necessary to open at least 105 more dispensaries in the State at strategical places during the next five years.

The Board of Agriculture have examined the scheme and passed a resolution that Government be requested to sanction a scheme for the establishment of 105 Veterinary Dispensaries in the State within the next five years at a cost of Rs. 4,98,015. The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Services has recommended the adoption of the above scheme in pursuance of which 21 dispensaries will have to be started every year commencing from 1945-46 for a period of five years and estimates the cost of the scheme at Rs. 1,66,005 for the fifth year, when the scheme will have been fully carried out.

In the interest of the cattle wealth of the country, Government are pleased to approve of the programme involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 33,200 per annum, a similar sum spread over a period of five years being added each year and to direct that a beginning may be made in this behalf by undertaking the first year's programme, without any commitments for the succeeding years and further expansion regulated in the light of the experience gained. As a partial set off against this increase in expenditure, Government are pleased to direct that steps be taken to levy a moderate fee for the treatment of cattle belonging to the wealthier classes of raiyats, *viz.*, raiyats paying an assessment of over Rs. 100 or those who pay income-tax to Government. The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, is requested to formulate suitable proposals and submit the same for the approval of Government.

HEALTH UNIT IN SOWLANGA, HONNALI TALUK

The President of the District Board, Shimoga, forwarded a copy of the resolution of the Health Committee of the Board, requesting sanction for the establishment of a Health Unit at Sowlanga, Honnali Taluk, as the villages round about were in the irrigated channel area and malaria was prevalent in those villages throughout the year. The Director of Public Health, who was consulted in the matter, reported that as a result of a Malaria Survey of the villages round about Sowlanga within a radius of four miles it was found that the villages in the area are situated under semi-malnad conditions with channel irrigation and that the condition in the area was so bad that the establishment of a Health Unit at the place was an urgent necessity. He has, therefore, submitted proposals

for the establishment of a Health Unit at Sowlanga to serve a group of 38 villages in the area at a cost of about Rs. 18,895 or Rs. 19,000 in round figures.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Director of Public Health for the formation of the Health Unit at Sowlanga, Honnali Taluk, with certain modifications in the suggested scales of pay and allowances in order to bring them into line with those allowed in other units at a total cost of about Rs. 17,638 for a period of three years in the first instance. The expenditure during the current year will be met out of the sanctioned grants of the department by re-appropriation if necessary and necessary provision will be made in future budgets.

SINKING IRRIGATION WELLS

GRANT OF SUBSIDY

In view of the adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent distress prevailing in the State, particularly in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur, Government consider that some special measures are necessary to stimulate food production and that greater inducement should be held out to the riyats to sink irrigation wells for raising food crops. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that a subsidy not exceeding 50 per cent of the estimated cost of such irrigation wells be given for sinking irrigation wells subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well. The grant of subsidy will be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The wells should be completed before the end of June 1946 and only food crops will be permitted to be raised under these wells during the next three years commencing from 1945-46.

(2) One-half of the subsidy will be paid when the well work is taken up and the other half will be treated as a loan and will be written off if the well is completed by the 30th June 1946.

(3) If the conditions of the grant are violated, the entire amount advanced including the amounts granted as a subsidy will be recoverable immediately as an arrear of Land Revenue Demand.

(4) If the riyat requires financial assistance under the Land Improvement Loan Rules to meet the balance, if any, of cost of the well, a loan to the extent necessary will be granted under the normal rules. These loans

will be free of interest for the first year and will bear a low rate of interest of 2 per cent per annum from the second year onwards.

The benefit of a similar subsidy will be extended in the case of irrigation wells sunk on or after 1st April 1946 in other districts of the State with the modification that the amount of subsidy in these cases will be limited to 25 per cent out of which 12½ per cent will be paid at the commencement of the work and the balance after the work is completed.

2. An additional allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs is sanctioned for the purpose. The Revenue Commissioner is to distribute this amount among the several districts in proportion to the demand therein. A supplementary demand for the above amount will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course.

3. The Revenue Commissioner may also contact the Military authorities as they are in a position to help in the matter of sinking and deepening of wells.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is to issue suitable instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to ensure that proper advantage is taken of the above concessions and that a large number of irrigation wells are sunk before the end of the official year. He is also to submit proposals for special staff, if any, which may be necessary for attending to the work connected with the scheme.

5. The concession will also apply to those cases which involve deepening of existing wells.

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

At its meeting held at Bangalore on the 20th April, 1946 under the Presidentship of Sir Herbert Stewart, the Indian Central Coconut Committee decided among other things:—

(1) to locate the permanent headquarters of the Committee at Erakulam;

(2) to set up two Central Research Stations under its direct control, one for fundamental work on coconut cultivation and improvement by breeding, and the other for pests and diseases, the former at Kasaragod in South Kanara or some suitable place in Malabar, and the latter at Kayamkulam in Travancore State;

(3) to recommend to the Provincial and State Governments to set up (a) Regional Stations for research on cultural and manurial aspects of coconut improvement and (b) sub-stations for control of pests and diseases;

(4) to publish a popular handbook in non-technical language on "Coconut growing" and embodying the known methods of improvement for the use of growers;

(5) to arrange to draw up grade specifications for copra and coconut oil with a view to standardisation of the marketed products;

(6) to depute some members of the Committee to Ceylon to study the technological aspects of coconut research and improvement with a view to set up a Technological Research Laboratory under the Committee.

The Committee also considered the matter of price control of copra, coconut oil and coconut cake, and expressed its views as to the levels at which the prices of these products should be fixed in the event of their coming under control.

SHIPPING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORT TO FAR EAST.

It is expected that shipping opportunities for commercial exports to the liberated Far Eastern territories may be available from the beginning of May. Exporters to these destinations are, therefore, informed that in regard to non-prohibited controlled commodities, they should submit applications for export to the Export Trade Controller at the port concerned with evidence of their previous shipments of the commodity applied for during the three years ending March 1942, in the case of cotton piece-goods, and three years ending March 1941, in the case of all other commodities, unless such evidence has been produced already.

As it will be necessary for steamship companies to know in advance the amount of cargo to be lifted to these destinations, exporters should book their consignments with the steamship companies immediately after receipt of export licences. Licences for export of quota-restricted commodities will be granted generally on the same general plan as for other destinations, except that in the case of Far Eastern territories the triennium ending March 1941 or 1942, as the case may be, will be taken as the basic period. Manufacturers will also be considered for licences for export to these destinations according to existing instructions as for other destinations.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FOR 1944-45

Large Industrial Establishments—There were 313 (330) large industrial establishments working in the State during the year under report, employing on an average 81,151 (86,202) persons. Of these establishments, 293 (299) were perennial and the remaining 30 (31) were seasonal.

The number of cotton mills working in the State remained the same as in the last year, viz., nine. Of these, four were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, three in the production of cotton yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. There were five woollen mills working in the State with 9,092 (9,415) spindles and 165 (167) looms and the total quantity of goods produced amounted to lbs. 98,97,183, (lbs. 10,296,301) valued at Rs. 88,48,501 (Rs. 50,76,162).

Financial and other assistance to industries—The department continued to render assistance in various ways for the starting and development of large and small scale industries. In addition to the grant of loans under the industrial loan rules, a sum of Rs. 26,000 was sanctioned during the year under review for rendering financial assistance to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own. Technical assistance by way of erection and repairs of industrial plant and machinery belonging to private industrial concerns was also continued, as also the supply of rectified spirit either duty free or at concession rates.

Industrial concerns worked by the Department—(a) *The Government Central Industrial Workshop*.—As in previous years, the Central Industrial Workshop was engaged in catering for the needs of the several Departments, the Government aided industrial concerns and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs, manufacture and supply of simple machinery and agricultural implements. During the period under report, the production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,66,242 (Rs. 1,82,000) and Rs. 1,70,000, respectively.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.—The Institute imparted training, as in previous years, in high class fine arts modelling, metal work, inlay work, ivory, sandalwood carving etc. There were 165 (262) students under training and of these, 148 (122) received scholarships of the total value of Rs. 8,278 (Rs. 8,248). The value of the articles produced amounted to Rs. 56,714 (Rs. 1,13,911) and the sales amounted to Rs. 82,962 (Rs. 1,71,720). The fall in production and sales was due to the difficulty of getting raw materials, dearth of skilled labour and want of transport facilities.

The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.—The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 4,639 (Rs. 2,602) and Rs. 1,477, respectively.

The Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.—The value of the stocks handled during the year under report was Rs. 73,093 (Rs. 1,94,037). Even with the inadequate supplies of stock, the sales amounted to Rs. 1,37,621 (Rs. 1,25,017).

Rural and Cottage Industries.—The department continued to pay special attention to intensify the work of the existing centres and the opening of new centres. Nine (ten) new centres were started during the year, bringing the total number of centres to 45 at the end of the year. A brief account of work done in some of the important centres is given below—

Hand-paper Making Centre—Work was continued in the existing centres at Hosur and Bilurval and two centres—one at Bangalore and the other at Hassan—started work during the year. The output and the sales of all the centres amounted to Rs. 3,335 (Rs. 3,243) and Rs. 4,036 (Rs. 2,536), respectively.

Leather stitching and Button-making Centres at Dodduridduvranahalli—Articles of the value of Rs. 3,900 and Rs. 340 were produced in the leather-stitching and the button making sections, respectively and the sales of both the sections amounted to Rs. 1,300.

Pottery and Smithy Centres—Work was continued at the Pottery Centres at Closepet, Doddballapur and Chikmagalur and the Smithy Centres at Closepet and Kunigal. The production and sales in the Pottery Centre at Closepet amounted to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 964 respectively, while the Smithy Centre in the same place produced articles worth Rs. 11,130 and sold articles of the value of Rs. 7,960.

Mat Weaving.—The mat weaving centres at Bidinaval and Hiriyur continued to work and the centres at Doddballapur Town and at the Doddballapur Rural Welfare Centre re-started work. New centres were started in certain other places, viz., Belagodu, Giddohanahalli, the Labour Colony in Bangalore, Mahila Samajas at Chikmagalur and Hassan, the Labour Colony in Kolar Gold Fields, the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, and at Nacamangala, etc.

Brass Work at Nayamangala.—The centre continued to manufacture furniture fittings, door handles, etc. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 630 and Rs. 2,350 (including old stock), respectively.

Other Cottage Industries.—The Carpentry Centre at Ankanahalli, and vologari work at Channapatna, the rattan work in the Industrial Schools at Shimoga and Hassan and the coir industry at Adivala, Malgal and Arsikere were continued during the year.

Tile-making.—Two tile-making centres—one at Bellur and the other at Bagopalli—were sanctioned during the year and necessary action is being taken to start them early.

Development of Cottage Industries.—With a view to organising rural and cottage industries on a large scale and also co-ordinating the work of the cottage industries with the activities of the rural development drive, proposals are under consideration for the formation of a suitable organisation. Certain cottage industries, e.g., button-making, basket making, mat-weaving, etc., are proposed to be started in the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram at a cost of Rs. 21,000. Proposals are under consideration for the development of the con industry in the State. Government have sanctioned the award of scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem to Depressed class students for undergoing training in various cottage industries such as, carpentry, smithy, leather-stitching, etc. Fifty-one candidates are reported to be under training.

Industrial Schools.—The number of industrial schools under the control of the department remained the same, as in the last year, namely, nine. Besides these, two private industrial schools, the S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, and 23 home industries classes received grants-in-aid from the department. The total number of students undergoing training during the year was 1,939 (2,006) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,41,700 (Rs. 1,49,556), of which Rs. 1,24,508 was spent on Government industrial schools, Rs. 11,400 on home industries classes and Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools. The Zenana Home Industries Institute, Channapatna, continued to impart training to Gosha women in tailoring, lace and lacquer work. There were 60 students undergoing training in the beginning of the year. In order to enable students to undergo training in industrial subjects in recognised institutions outside the State, scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,200 were continued.

Administration of Special Acts and Control Orders.—(a) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—The department sold weights and measures of the value of Rs. 4,901 to the public, 17,542 (17,753) units of weights and measures were tested and a sum of Rs. 1,165 (Rs. 1,198) was realised as testing fees. Prosecution proceedings were

instituted in 67 (81) cases and a sum of Rs. 791 was recovered as fine.

The Mysore Patent and Designs Act.—The number of applications filed for patents was 29 (30). Six of these originated in Mysore, 19 in India and 4 from abroad. The income realised from fees was Rs. 3,324 (Rs. 3,203). All the three applications received for registration of designs originated in Mysore.

The Mysore Factories Act.—The total number of notified factories stood at 413 (394) at the end of the year, of these, 377 were perennial and 36 seasonal factories. The average daily number of workers employed in all the notified factories stood at 57,600 (53,007). The health of the employees in almost all the factories continued to be generally good throughout the year. There were 1,167 recorded accidents, of these, seven were fatal, nine serious and the rest minor accidents. There was only one case of prosecution for non-submission of annual returns and it was withdrawn on the party giving an assurance of timely submission of the return in future.

The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.—There were 23 (31) ginning factories working at the beginning of the year. The total quantity of cotton pressed during the year was 27,796 (18,456) bales of 100 lbs. each. All the factories were inspected during the year.

The Mysore Maternity Benefits Act.—The total number of women employed in the several industrial concerns was 6,635 (5,140) and a sum of Rs. 7,458 was paid to 665 women as maternity benefits.

Steam Boiler and Prime Movers Act.—The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 286 (276), of which 276 were in commission and ten were not working. Two hundred and seventy-six boilers were inspected during the year. There were neither boiler accidents nor prosecutions in the period under review.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—At the end of the year 1943, there were in all 587 (584) post offices in the State, of which four were head offices, 85 (84) combined offices, 47 (46) sub-offices and 461 (450) branch offices, inclusive of the two new post offices opened during the year. The number of telegraph offices was 85 (84), of which 18 (18) was guaranteed telegraph offices and the remaining 67 non-guaranteed ones.

Wireless Licenses.—The number of radio licenses during the year under report was 4,430 (4,343) and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 49,976 (Rs. 51,806). Two prosecutions were launched and these were compounded on payment of the surcharge.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

1 *Weather conditions and crop prospects.*—There was fairly good rainfall in all the districts during the fortnight ending 15th April 1946. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be fair. The recent rains have helped to improve the conditions of pasture, fodder and water. Ragi and jola have been sown in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya and Chitaldrug districts. Land is being prepared for sowing irrigated ragi and jola in parts of Maddur, Malavalli, Mandya and Nagamangala taluks in the Mandya District. Paddy in Tumkur and Kunigal taluks, and Bengalgram in Gudibanda and Tiptur taluks are being harvested.

2. *Progress of Basic Plant.* (a) *Any alteration in surplus or deficit position—fulfilment of quotas—Any comments on the position or factors affecting it.*—There has been no alteration in the supply position of the State. The situation continues to be a source of anxiety and a crisis is apprehended in the event of the grain allotted through the Combined Food Board not becoming available before the end of May. The following figures indicate the quotas of foodgrains allotted to the State and the progress of procurement.—

Source	Quota	Progress
I. Rice (including broken rice)		
1 Coorg ...	19,733 87	9,468 53
2 C. P. and Bejar ...	3,000	3,000
3 Do ...	5,000	2,907 8
4 Do ...	4,000	...
5 Eastern States (Via Madras)	1,223 1/2	1,227 7
6 Burma ...	2,967	2,914
7 Orissa ...	6,000	6,011 5
8 Jeypore (Br.) ...	215	215
9 Nalgah (Br.) ...	400	...
10 Assam ...	465	...
11 Assam ...	29,000	...
II. Millets.		
1 Hyderabad ...	33,625 6	12,199 08
2 Baluchistan ...	15,300	2,185 3
3 Baroda ...	2,000	515 6
4 Cochin ...	159 3	159 3
5 Jeypore ...	36 7	18 4
III. Wheat and Wheat Products		
1 Imported (wheat) ...	16,000	22,001 5
2 Punjab (W. P.) (Sind) ...	4,000	3,826 78
IV. Barley.		
1 Bikaner ...	738	701
2 Bikaner ...	1,000	...

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th April 1946 :—

	Imp. Maunds
1 Paddy ...	2,214,646
2 Ragi ...	277,979
3 Jola ...	51,402
4 Wheat ...	608
5 Others ...	1,925
Total ...	2,549,556

Issue or receipt of despatch instructions—Any difficulties or outstandings.

Despatch instructions have been issued in respect of all the allotments so far made including the quotas of rice from Assam and C. P.

Despatches and/or receipts—any comments.

Despatches are in progress in all procurement areas.

3. *Market conditions.*—A survey of trend of prices—Explanation of any factors special to the period under review.

The prices remain the same as previously and are strictly controlled.

4. *Procurement.*—Inspection and Storage.

The surplus of the current harvest is almost getting exhausted and acquisition is gradually tapering off. Suitable arrangements have been made for the proper storage of the grains.

In view of the heavy quantities of overseas imports of grains shortly expected in the State there is great need for extra accommodation for storage. Efforts are being made to secure some suitable type of military structures for the purpose.

5. *Movement.*—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.

No special comments to offer.

6. *Rationing including nutrition.*—Progress of rationing and review of its working.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in all the towns. Following the suggestions of Mr. Mitra, Nutrition Expert, Government of India, a preliminary conference is proposed to be held shortly to consider the question of forming a "Nutrition Advisory Committee" in the State to deal with the question of popularisation of grains which are new in the area and to formulate proposals regarding the establishment of a balanced nutritional diet of a fair and healthy caloric value.

7. *General.*—The available stocks are expected to last for about a month and a half more at the present rate of consumption. The Government of India had proposed allotting to the State 58,000 tons of wheat, 59,000 tons of maize and 20,000 tons of rice for the period from May 1946 to August 1946 from the allotments made by the Combined Food Board at Washington. But intimation has since been received from the Food Department, that actually only 32,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of maize have been allotted.

In view of the heavy deficit with which the State is now faced, it is very necessary that the allotment for the period ending August 1946 is enhanced to at least 1,37,000 tons as originally proposed a major portion of which may be rice.

The Deputy Director of Storage, Government of India, Food Department, Mr. K. R. Sontakey, who inspected some of the Government godowns was pleased to express satisfaction at the methods employed to ensure the safety of the grains.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

NOVEMBER, 1945

The general condition of the market was more or less steady. The fluctuations in the prices of both raw materials and finished goods were normal. There was, however, an upward trend in the prices of pulses, oils and oilseeds during the month. The prices of bricks and tiles depreciated, and the index numbers for these articles stood at 312 and 321 as against 474 and 333 respectively during the previous month.

The silk market showed signs of improvement owing to the activity on the part of the weavers. Prices of all grades of silk continued to be more or less steady.

The production under piece-goods, sugar, gold and glassware showed a decrease while in the case of yarn and Absolute Alcohol there was an increase.

The General Index Number of prices during November 1945 was 315 as against 317 during October 1945 and 296 in November 1944.

The following statement furnishes details —

Sl No.	PARTICULARS	Oct 1945	Nov. 1945.	Nov 1944
1	Foodgrains and pulses	311	336	38
2	Oils and oil seeds	249	303	221
3	Other food articles	310	310	276
4	Textiles	245	241	260
5	Others	369	311	373
6	General Index Number	317	315	296

Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during November 1945 by groups of articles. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100.

(a) and (b) Cotton Manufacture

The following statement shows the woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during November 1945 as compared with previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year. —

Average of three years ending 1937 to 39	November	October 1945	November 1945	November 1944	Percentage change as compared with		
					November 1945-27 to 1945-28	October 1945	November 1944
Mill-woven goods. —							
Lbs. (000) ...	623	1,472	1,431	1,406	+129.6	-2.8	+1.7
Yards (000) ...	1,900	5,069	4,961	4,842	+181.1	-2.1	+1.2

The following statement shows the monthly production of cotton goods in the Mills in the State since 1939-40 to 1945-46 (yards in thousands) —

Months	1939-40	1940 41	1941 42	1942 43	1944- 44	1944-45	1945-46
April	2,951	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,108	4,283	4,220
May	3,395	1,107	2,615	4,210	4,344	2,865	4,129
June	3,254	4,113	2,570	4,583	4,510	245	4,656
July	3,168	3,814	4,229	1,796	1,777	3,425	4,966
August	3,171	3,337	1,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926
September	3,236	1,468	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835
October	3,240	3,884	4,283	2,181	4,127	1,050	5,069
November	3,566	3,955	1,202	1,135	4,415	4,332	
December	3,821	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	
January	3,830	3,152	4,173	4,255	3,867	4,160	
February	3,154	2,708	3,798	4,018	4,320	3,519	
March	3,833	3,768	3,992	1,295	4,636	3,993	
Total	10,912	44,177	15,886	47,395	52,785	43,579	...

The total production of cotton piece-goods during November 1945 was 1,961,424 yards as against 5,068,730 yards in the previous month and 4,342,357 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was thus a decrease in the production of piece-goods in November 1945, by 107,306 yards or 2.1 per cent as compared with October 1945 and an increase of 619,067 yards or 14.2 per cent as compared with November 1944.

The market condition for cotton goods was reported to be steady during the month under survey. There was very good retail business transactions. The wholesale market was reported to be fairly active though there was shortage of finer varieties of cloth in the local market. The demand for mill cloth continued to be great and the stocks were limited. The distribution of cloth on coupon system continued during the month.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of November 1945, as compared with October 1945.

Particulars	October 1945	November 1945
MILLS		
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, per pair of 6 yds. No 5038	5 0 1	4 15 1
Coating—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yards (Tassur No. 22)	11 12 0	14 9 0
Coating—Binny Mills, per yard (Range 1,712)	...	...
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yds (Range 7,720)	10 0 0	9 11 0
Binny Mills Shirtings—Gold standard cloth Cella per yard	0 10 9	0 10 9
Longcloth—Mysore Mills (964) per piece of 40 yds.	22 11 0	21 10 0
Longcloth—Binny, coloured. No 1,100	No stock	No stock
Longcloth per yard S 6550	0 8 2	

C. Yarn

• The following statement furnishes the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during November 1945, as compared with October 1945 and November 1944 —

Yarn	October 1945	Nov 1945	Nov 1944	Percentage change compared with	
				October 1945	November 1944
Yarn lbs. (000).	2,516	2,576	2,835	+1 1	+10 1

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills during November 1945 was 2,576,073 lbs. as against 2,546,219 lbs. in the month of October 1945 and 2,837,897 lbs. in the month of November 1944. The production thus showed an increase by 29,854 lbs. or 1'1 per cent as compared with October 1945, and an increase by 238,176 lbs or 10'1 per cent as compared with November 1944.

The average price of yarn of 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. stood at Rs 11-0-0 during the month under survey and Rs. 11-1-0 during the month of October 1945.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.— During the month under survey, the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,781 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each as against 2,255 bales in October 1945.

Mill Consumption.—The following statement furnishes figures relating to consumption of Indian cotton by the Mills in the State —

Particulars	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in October 1945	7,440
Do in November 1945	7,401
Do in November 1944	6,272
Total consumption to date since 1st September 1945	21,952
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	17,715

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs during November 1945 was Rs. 21-1-0 as against Rs. 200-0-0 in the month of October 1945 and Rs 175 0 0 in the month of November 1944

D. Sugar

During the month of November 1945, the production of Sugar in the State was 2,891'2 tons

G. Gold

The total approximate quantity of gold produced in the Gold Mines in the State during the month of November 1945 was 13,540 fine ounces as against 14,095 fine ounces in October 1945 and 16,311 fine ounces in November 1944. There was thus a decrease of 3'9 per cent as compared with October 1945 and a decrease of 16'9 per cent as compared with November 1944 in the gold extracted during the month under survey. The total value of gold produced during the month under survey was Rs. 29,24,610 as against Rs. 29,59,950 in October 1945, and Rs. 28,05,492 in November 1944.

Production of Chemicals during the month of November 1945 as compared with October 1945:—

Particulars	Oct. 1945		November 1945	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming) ...	311	18	196	3
Do (fuming) ...	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral) ...	85	...	190	18
Do (acid) ...	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary) ...	...	...	...	...
Nitric Acid ( " ) ...	...	...	...	17
Aluminium Sulphate ...	92	12	98	1
Copper Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Ferrous Sulphate ...	3	11	4	3
Sodium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Alum ...	6	8	3	12
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...

Production of Glass and Enamelware in the month of November 1945 as compared with October 1945:—

	October 1945	November 1945
	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Glassware	61,300	41,200
Enamelwares	...	...

The enamel section was reported to be still remaining closed for shortage of coal and M. S. sheets and was likely to start work from the middle of January 1946.

Production of absolute alcohol during the month of November 1945 as compared with October 1945:—

OCTOBER 1945	NOVEMBER 1945
1,840 Gallons	3,532 Gallons

K. Silk

Charaka Silk.—The situation of the market continued to be more or less steady. There was not much variation in the prices of all varieties of silks. Enquiries from consumers were encouraging and supplies were forthcoming in moderate quantities.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of Charka Silk during the month of November 1945 as compared with October 1945.

	October 1945	November 1945
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sidlaghatta ...	...	...
Closetpet ...	22 0 0 to	23 0 0 to
Channarayana ...	37 0 0 per lb.	38 0 0 per lb.
Kempanahalli ...	...	...

Spun Silk.—The market that opened with an indication of slight improvement in the situation, continued to be more or less steady. Stocks on hand were moderate and enquiries from consuming

centres were encouraging. Rates remained steady.

Kashmir Silk.—Piecemeal supplies of Kashmir silk were being received. Consumers of silk were active owing to the satisfactory inflow of all grades of silk. Prices continued to be steady.

Foreign Silk.—No trade was reported to have been carried out for want of stocks on hand.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore Cocoons was Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. and the lowest was Rs. 2-2-0. Cross bred cocoon prices ranged from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-5-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the month under survey was 24 as against 27 in the previous month. In addition to the above, enquirers calling at the office were interviewed and furnished with the required information. The enquiries were from merchants and other bodies within and outside the State. The required information was furnished to them directly or through the Director of Industries of the respective Provinces and States concerned and they were also put into touch with the local businessmen and firms dealing in such products.

The following were some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the month of November 1945:—

1. Oil Mills in the State.
2. Prices of diet articles.
3. Erection of a Jute Mill.
4. Raw Silk Dealers and Throwing Mill.
5. Cycle Factory at Tumkur.
6. Mysore Soaps.
7. Grading of Tobacco.
8. Manufacture of Pachouli oil.

Joint-Stock Companies

1. Statement showing the particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and registered during the month under survey.—Appendix II.

2. Companies that having ceased work went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or became defunct during the month—Appendix III.

3. Existing Joint-Stock Companies that have increased or decreased their capital during the month—(Nil).

4. Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act—(Nil).

State-owned Railway

The total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 12,29,865 as against Rs. 15,94,099 during the previous month and Rs. 11,51,212 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1945 to the end of November 1945 were Rs. 65,30,187 as against Rs. 68,77,558 during the corresponding period of the previous year

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of November 1945 was 2,528,719 Railway maunds as against 2,853,461 Railway maunds in the month of October 1945 and 2,370,196 Railway maunds in the month of November 1944. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail from the 1st July 1945 to end of November 1945 amounted to 12,166,672 Railway maunds as against 10,944,854 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of November 1945.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in November 1945	Ratio
	Food grains and pulses			Rs a. p		Rs a. p	
1	Rice	Delta imported	100 seers	18 8 0	100	82 3 0	206
2	Paddy	Coimbatore, saana	640 "	36 0 0	100	91 6 0	262
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	99 9 6	277
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	48 10 0	284
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	194
6	Baller or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	51 10 0	712
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	24 14 0	855
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	50 0 0	417
	Total				800		2,659
	Average						836
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oil	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	12 11 0	291
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	1 5 0	100	12 2 0	260
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	15 3 0	208
4	Kerosene oil	White B O C or Socony	2 tins	1 10 0	100	9 15 8	916
5	Cotton seeds	Ginning factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	3 0 0	400
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	21 0 0	100	58 5 0	254
7	Lil seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	122 8 0	340
8	Huchellu	Do d	255 "	19 0 0	100	65 4 0	343
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	11 8 0	100	51 0 0	352
10	Groundnut	Unshelled local	210 "	5 0 0	100	83 7 0	418
	Total				1,000		3,026
	Average						303
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 0	100	46 1 0	303
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	5 11 0	303
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	133 12 0	304
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs	6 4 0	100	13 0 0	204
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	32 1 8	220
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	22 8 0	237
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	19 0 0	224
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures	4 8 0	100	18 10 0	303
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	19 8 0	748
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	5 4 0	100	44 2 0	401
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	18 0 0	190
12	Cardamom	Unbleached - Saklespur	21 "	42 8 0	100	49 8 0	116
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds of 32 lbs	29 0 0	100	190 0 0	679
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	264 lbs	16 0 0	100	10 4 0	252
15	Salt	Large crystals - Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	10 4 0	298
	Total				1,500		4,651
	Average						310
	Textiles						
1	Yarn	Grey - 20s, local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	11 0 0	210
2	Cotton, raw	Machine spun - long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	218 1 0	135
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 12 8	256
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous - Charaka reeled	lb	7 14 0	100	29 8 0	375
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey - average of 38'x4 yds wg 40 tolas and 44'x7 yds. wg 48 tolas	100	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	929
	Total				500		1,205
	Average						241

* Estimated price.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in November 1945	Ratio
	Others			Rs a p		Rs. a. p	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	236 4 0	414
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	51 0 0	100	225 0 0	417
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs	1 0 0	100	2 12 0	375
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	229
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	4 7 0	181
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	42 8 0	260
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	6 0 0	188
8	Skins Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	205 0 0	928
9	Bricks	White cut burnt local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	65 0 0	942
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	125 0 0	321
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholanibadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	22 0 0	298
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	6 1 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	0 ft	2 10 0	100	11 0 0	419
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	466
	Total					1,500	5,119
	Average						341

* Estimated price

ABSTRACT.

Item No	Main heads	* Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	November 1945	Ratio	General Index
1	Food grains and pulse	9	800	2 689	336	315
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	1,026	303	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	1 651	310	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,205	241	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,119	341	
				16,690	315	

* Estimated price

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of November 1945.

1. Companies Limited by Shares —

Number	Class and name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Object	CAPITAL		
				Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
				Rs	Rs.	Rs
	IV. Mills and presses	Murugappa Chigateri	To carry on the business of cotton spinning and weaving	30,00,000	2 69,700	2,69,700
	Cotton ginning, Pressing, Baling, etc					
1	Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd.	Director Office, Davangere		...		
			Total	30,00,000	2,69,700	2,69,700

APPENDIX III.

(A) Joint-Stock Companies that, having ceased work, went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of November 1945.

II. (A) Companies limited by shares :—

Number	Class and name	Date of registration	CAPITAL			Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
			Authorized	Subscribed	Paid-up		
	II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	(b) Railways and Tramway, Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd.	3rd September 1902	12,00,000	10,69,075	6,95,763	18th November 1945.	...
	X. Hotels, Theatres, Entertainments, "Chandra Films, Ltd "	2nd March 1913	1,00,000	25,000	...	4th November 1945.	...

II. (B) Companies Limited by guarantee and association not for profit—Nil.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1946—(A RISE OF ONE POINT).

The Working Class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of January 1946, works up to 1938 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 0.7 points.

As compared with the figures for the previous month, the Food Index advanced by 1.5 points to 237.4 owing to increase in the prices of Turdhal, Avaredhal, Greengram, Jaggery, Ghee, Vegetables, Fruits, Gingelly oil, Groundnut oil, Coconut, Tamarind, and Coriander.

The Index Number of Fuel and Lighting group declined by 0.4 points to 203.8 on account of a slight fall in the price of castor oil.

The Index Numbers of Clothing, House Rent and Miscellaneous Groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1936			December 1946			January 1946			Dec. 1915	Jan 1916	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
<i>Food.—</i>														
Raw Rice	... Seer	14.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212	
Boiled Rice	... ..	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	... ..	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	.. ..	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	3	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	... ..	3.4	0	2	8	0	6	11	0	7	6	259	281
Bengalgram Dhal	.. ..	1.4	0	2	11	0	9	1	0	7	2	320	246
Avare Dhal	... ..	0.6	0	2	7	0	8	0	0	8	2	310	316
Greengram	.. ..	1.2	0	2	0	0	6	7	0	6	8	329	333
Sugar	.. Viss	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169	
Jaggery	.. ..	1.9	0	3	6	0	9	4	0	9	8	267	276
Coffee seeds	.. Seer	1.4	0	3	11	0	12	11	0	12	6	330	319	
Meat (Weight) 2 lbs.	Wt. ..	7.2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343	
Curds	... Seer	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253	
Milk	.. ..	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghec	... ..	2.7	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	267	278
Onions	.. Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	4	9	0	4	5	380	353	
Vegetables	... ..	5.6	0	2	6	0	6	7	0	7	2	263	287
Fruits	... Doz.	0.9	0	2	0	0	2	11	0	3	0	146	150	
Gingelly oil	.. Seer	2.5	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	5	9	263	288	
Groundnut oil	... ..	0.4	0	1	8	0	4	5	0	5	0	265	300
Salt	.. ..	1.1	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	11	160	153
Cocoanut	... Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	2	11	267	292	
Tamarind	.. Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	5	8	0	5	9	174	177	
Chillies	... ..	2.0	0	7	4	2	5	1	2	3	5	506	483
Coriander	... Seer	1.3	0	1	5	0	7	7	0	7	8	536	541	
Garlic	... ..	0.7	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	5	9	317	288
Wheat Flour	... ..	1.4	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	100	100
Soji	.. ..	1.3	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	100	100
Ready made coffee	... ..	6.3	1	5	7	1	5	7	1	5	7	100	100
Total	... ..	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Food Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285.9	237.4

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936			Dec. 1945		Jan. 1946		Dec. 1945	Jan. 1946			
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.			
<i>Fuel and Lighting.—</i>														
Firewood	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil	Seer	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	5	8	0	5	7	296	291
Kerosene Oil	Bottle	...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	9	0	3	9	180	180
Match Box	Box of 40 sticks.	...	4.3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	250	250
Total		...	100.0											
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting 204.2 203.8														

<i>Clothing.—</i>			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.	...	14.6	2 0 9	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	187	187
Coating	Per Yard	...	22.5	0 5 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	191	191
Shirting	"	...	21.5	0 4 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas	"	...	3.0	0 4 0	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 10 1	252	252
Sarees	Each	...	22.4	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	200	200
Cloth for jackets	Yard	...	16.0	0 5 0	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 9 10	197	197
Total		...	100.0							
Index Number—Clothing										194.6 194.6

<i>House rent.—</i>			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
House rent	...	...	100.0	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	100	100
Total		...	100.0							
Index Number—House Rent										100 100

<i>Miscellaneous.—</i>			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Shaving	...	...	13.0	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	100	100
Washing soap	...	...	17.5	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	100	100
Supari	...	...	8.4	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	100	100
Beedi	...	...	11.2	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	100	100
Amusements	...	...	8.4	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2	100	100
Education	...	...	5.0	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	100	100
Medicine	...	...	8.3	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 1	100	100
Flowers	...	...	5.7	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	100	100
Household Necessaries	...	...	22.5	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	100	100
Total		...	100.0							
Index Number—Miscellaneous										100 100

Group	Weight proportional to the Total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Dec. 1945	Jan. 1946
Food	53.5	235.9	237.4
Fuel and Lighting	7.0	204.2	203.8
Clothing	13.8	194.6	194.6
House Rent	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	19.3	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0		
(Cost of Living Index Number)		193.1	193.8

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

From 1st March 1946 to 1st April 1946

Home University Library. (080)

Van Thal, H	...	Wimperis, H E Aviation	
Kierkegaard, S		Recipe for Reading (010).	
Maritain, J	.	Either/Or 2 Vols (104)	
		Redeeming The Time Tr by H. L. Binsse	(104)

Library of Living Philosophers (108)

	V 2	Banfi, A. & Others	The Philosophy of George Santayana.
		Bixler, J S & Others	The Philosophy of Alford North
		Whitehead	
Johnson, M		Time, Knowledge and the Nebulae	(129a)
Pear		Concept of Mental Maturity	(140 4)

International Psycho-analytical Library. (140 8)

Bowlby, J.		No 21	Laforegue R	Flc Dctct of Baudelair
Valentine, C W				Personality and Mental Illness (142)
Fordham, M				Intelligence Tests for Young Children (111)
Weldon, I D	...			The Life of Childhood (141)
Knox, I	...			Introduction to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason (192)
Taylor, A L				God and the Atom (204)
Dawson, C				Does God Exist? (210)
Lytton, Earl of	...			The Spirit of the Oxford Movement (224)
Murray, J M	...			Love Incarnate (224)
Urquhart W S				Adam and Eve (224)
McCallum R B				Humanism and Christianity (224)
Fisher, R A & Yates, F	...			Public Opinion and the Last Peace (300 4)
				Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research (310 4)
Allen, C K				Law and Order (320 4)
Matthews, P				European Balance (320 4)
Wootton, B				Freedom Under Planning (320 4)
Grew, J C				Report From Tokyo (320 4)

League of Nations

				World Economic Development—Effects on Advanced Industrial Countries by L. H. H. Staley (329a)
Andrus, J R				Basic Problems of Relief Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in South East Asia (330 4)
Baljit Singh				Our Economic Condition (330 4)
Lokanathan, P S				Transition to Peace Economy (330 4)
				India Post War Reconstruction and its International Aspects (380 4)
Merchant, Sir James	...			Post War Britain (330 4)
Turin, S P				U S S R—An Economic and Social Survey (330 9b)
Johnson-Davies, K C	...			Control in Retail Industry with particular reference to the British Motor Industry (331)
Baljit Singh				Whither Agriculture in India? (331 1)
Williams, G	..			Women and Work (332)
Garg, K L	...			Stock Exchange in India (334)
Lokanathan, P S.				The International Currency Background (334)
Abel, D	:			A History of British Tariffs, 1923—1942 (335)
Barna, T				Redistribution of Incomes through Public Finance in 1937 (386)
Cohen, Max.				I was one of the unemployed (388)
Caradog-Jones, D	...			Full Employment and State Control (388e)
Friedmann, W.				Legal Liberty (340 4)
Brierly, J. L.	...			The Outlook for International Law (345).
Dent, H C	.			The Education Act, 1944 (370 4)
Knowlson, T. S	...			Creating New Ideas (370 4)
Nunn, Sir Percy	..			Education—Its Data and First Principles 3rd Ed. 1945 (370 8).
Bathboi, J R.				Works Organisation, Management and Cost Control (381).
Diver, Maud	.			The Unsung—A Record of British Services in India (382)
Veale, S E	.			To-Morrow's Airlines, Airways and Airports (383)
Portes, M				The Dynamics of Clanship among the Fallensi (382).
Jowett, W. P	.			Chatting about English (410).
MacCarthy, P A D	..			English Pronunciation (410)
Baker, J. B	...			Science and the Planned State (504)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. IX

Bangalore, July 1946

No. 7

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to confer *Gandabherunda* titles on the following persons at the Birthday Durbar held at Mysore City on the 21st July 1946:—

Name	Title
1. Lady Thumboo Chetty ...	Desopakarini
2. Mr. Justice S. Venkataranga Iyengar, B.A., LL.M., Judge, High Court of Mysore.	Rajadharmaprasakta
3. Mr. M. Narasimhaia, B.A., C.E., M.I.E. (Ind), Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	Rajakaryaprasakta
4. <i>Dharmaprakasa</i> Mr. B. M. Sreenivasaiya ...	Rajakaryaprasakta
5. Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, B.A., Retired Inspector-General of Police ...	Mothamad-ul-Mulk
6. Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Retired Director of Industries and Commerce.	Rajasevaprasakta
7. Mr. C. Perumal Chetty, Mysore ..	Dharmaratnakara
8. Mr. B. N. Gopala Rao, Bangalore ...	Dharmaratnakara
9. Mr. Rajanahalli Maddurayappa, Davangere ...	Dharmaratnakara
10. Mr. Nandi Basappa, Mysore ...	Dharmaratnakara
11. Dr. T. S. Siddappa, I.M. & S., Retired District Medical Officer, Mysore ..	Dharmapravartha
12. Mr. M. P. Subrahmanyaraj Urs, Bakshi-in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore	Rajasevasakta
13. Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Hassan .	Rajasevasakta
14. Mr. C. Narasimhaia, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore ...	Rajasevasakta
15. <i>Vainakapravina Veene Vidwan</i> Mr. Venkatagiriappa, Mysore ...	Sangeethavisharada
16. Mr. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Kumbakonam ...	Gayakasikhamani
17. Mr. Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu, Principal, College of Music, Vijayanagaram.	Sangeetharatnakara
18. Mr. Thitte Krishna Iyengar, Mysore ...	Ganavisharada
19. Mr. Nyamathi B. Devendrappa, Mysore ...	Ganavisharada
20. Mr. Thimmachari Chaluvachari, Mysore ...	Vasthukalasevasakta
21. <i>Mahavidwan</i> Bra. Sri Jaggu Venkatacharya of Melkote ...	Sahityaratnam
22. <i>Nyayathirtha Mahavidwan</i> Bra. Sri A. Shanthiraja Sastry ...	Panditaratnam

MYSORE WAR FUND

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SPEECH AT FINAL MEETING

Diwan Bahadur Dr T. C. M. Royan, Education Minister and Chairman, Executive Committee of the Mysore War Fund, delivered the following speech at the final meeting of the Committee held on the 25th July 1946, in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Victory Hall, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

This being our last meeting, I thought it would be appropriate to recapitulate briefly the history and record of our work during the past six years.

Inspired by the noble appeal of His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar (of revered memory) to the people of Mysore to "help the cause of freedom by service or by money", the Mysore War Relief Fund was started early in 1940. This was the forerunner of the present Mysore War Fund Committee which was constituted in July, 1940, with *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail as the President and the late *Rajamantrapravina* Mr K. V. Anantaraman as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Sir Mirza directed the activities of the Fund till June, 1941, since when *Pradhana Siromani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau has been the President. Mr. Anantaraman was the Chairman of the Executive Committee till June, 1941, when he was succeeded by Sir D'Arcy Reilly, who held the Chairmanship till the end of 1942. *Mushir-ul-Mulk* Mr. J. Mohamed Imam was the Chairman till the 19th July, 1945, when you were good enough to elect me as the Chairman.

Several Sub-Committees which were auxiliaries to the main Committee were formed. They were the Women's Auxiliary Committee, the War Publicity Committee, the Entertainments Committee, the Finance and War Loans Committee, the Schools and Colleges Committee and the Red Cross and Ambulance Committee. Impressive as their record is, I can do no more than merely mentioning them here. I am sure due justice will be done to their fine work in the book on the "Mysore War Effort", which, I understand, is under compilation. I must, however, make a special mention of the activities of our Ladies' Committee. Lady Mirza Ismail, who was the first President of

the Committee, was succeeded by Mrs. N. Madhava Rau, who has been ably directing their activities since June, 1941. The voluntary and unostentatious work of the Women's Auxiliary Committee deserves the highest praise. Indeed it represents perhaps the most substantial part of voluntary and gratuitous War work in the State. Their work party out-put has been considerable and they have been able to despatch no less than two lakhs of articles consisting of hospital requisites and comforts to troops. They have also done very creditable work in looking after the provision of amenities for Indian patients in a large Military Hospital in Bangalore. Any account of our ladies' part in Mysore's War work would not be complete without a mention of the most enthusiastic and untiring efforts of Lady Thumboo Chetty who has been guiding the activities of the Civilian Welfare Committee of the Indian Air Force in Bangalore. You have now visible proof before you this evening as to how well that organization has blossomed. I am happy indeed to hear that this at least of the institutions for welfare work which took birth during an emergency of this War will continue to exist and carry on the good work done so far.

Over Rs. 60 lakhs collected

I hope you will bear with me if I pass in brief review, the major features of our work during the past six years and more. Thanks to the inspiring and generous support of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the total amount of contributions into or through this Fund has exceeded Rs. 60.85 lakhs. Of these, voluntary contributions from the people of the State account for nearly 12 lakhs. It might perhaps interest

you to know that at the time the Mysore War Fund was formed, the sponsors had as a target a collection of Rs 10 lakhs from the people of the State. This target has been amply exceeded and that without the least coercion or harassment in any form. Our thanks are due to the numerous contributors, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to our central Office for this substantial piece of work

You are aware of the manifold objects to which donations have been given. No worthy cause connected with War effort, regardless of colour or creed which applied to us for assistance has been denied help. While the bulk of our contributions has naturally gone towards the strengthening of the renowned Mysore Squadron, the welfare of the troops has received due attention and over two lakhs of rupees was disbursed for providing amenities for troops, building canteens and distribution of Christmas, New Year and Diwali gifts, and so forth. I should not forget to mention the generous help given by *Rao Bahadur Deva Rao Shivaram* for providing coffee canteens at the Railway Stations in Bangalore an amenity, which I understand, has been very keenly appreciated. Rs 40,000 was contributed towards the building of this fine Hall befittingly named after our beloved Sovereign. This Hall will continue to stand as a prominent monument to our sincere and honest labours. And there is no better use to which it can be put than it is put at present, namely, the delectation of servicemen in Bangalore

A triumphant note

I do not wish to take more of your time, by a more detailed review of our work. I must acknowledge the unstinted co-operation I received from all of you during my term of office as Chairman. Personally speaking, I have been a member of the Executive Committee ever since its inception. I will remember the dark days of 1942 when the enemy was almost on our threshold and gloomy clouds overcast the horizon. Fortunately, thanks to the valour of our troops, the immense war effort throughout the British Empire, and above all, by God's grace, we have survived those vicissitudes and we are now in the happy position of concluding our activities on a triumphant note.

Before I close, I must openly acknowledge the valuable work done by the three officers, viz, Mr T Ringaswami, Mr. C. Narasimha Murthy and Mr M S Swaminathan who have been Secretaries to the Fund as also by the competent though small staff that worked under them. Our warm thanks are due also to Messrs P L Poradon, T M S Subramaniam and B V Narayana Reddy who have shouldered the heavy burden of being the Honorary Treasurers of the Fund.

Though we can look back with pride and pleasure on our achievements, I fondly hope that it may never again become necessary to organise a War Fund, that peace and goodwill among men will take the place of aggrandisement and hatred.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MYSORE

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS OPENS NEW FACTORY

Mr. L. Siddappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Industries and Public Works, recently performed the opening ceremony of the Jayalakshmi Lock and Hospital Furniture Factory at Srirampur extension, Bangalore City. In the course of his speech on the occasion, the Minister declared —

At present, great endeavours are being made by pioneers in our country to start new industrial concerns. Indeed these attempts have roused a new hope and enthusiasm. The material progress of any country depends on its industrial advancement and it is well-known that the Mysore Government have been recognised as pioneers in taking the necessary measures for the industrial development of the State.

The generation of hydro-electric power at Sivasamudram began in 1900. It is no exaggeration to say that the development of hydro-electric power contributed in a very large measure to the industrialisation of the State. During the decade 1911-21, several industrial enterprises were started under the able guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. From then onwards, the Government followed a liberal policy of industrial advancement, as a result of which we see to-day several big industrial concerns flourishing in the State.

The industrial concerns in the State can be classed under three categories —

1. Industries founded and run by Government;
2. Industries aided by Government;
- and 3. Private owned industries

Government have evolved a well defined plan of helping industrial concerns undertaken by private entrepreneurs. Large scale industries requiring a large capital are started either by Government or Government aid the establishment of such concerns. Generally speaking, Government industries avoid competing with private enterprises. Large scale industries started by Government have been of great benefit to public. Consider for a moment what troubles people would have had to encounter if the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi had been closed when initial difficulties arose. I need

hardly add, therefore, that it is only in the interests of the State that Government have undertaken these large scale industries.

After the great Jog hydro-electric project is completed, the power generated in the State (including the power generated under the Cauvery Power Scheme) will be nearly two lakhs K V.V. and it is up to Mysoreans to come forward to take advantage of it. The Director of Industries and Commerce may be approached for help in connection with the enterprises to be undertaken by private individuals. The representatives of the State are in London and New York to be helpful in obtaining the required machinery and to secure the services of experts from Western Countries. Their help may be sought as and when the need is felt.

I may also draw attention to the fact that Government have already included in the plan for post-war reconstruction several new enterprises as well as the development of existing concerns. Government have also deputed a number of young men to foreign countries for receiving technical training. With a view to affording training for the starting of small industries by young men who may wish to have independent vocations, 26 useful subjects are being taught in Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute. Those intending to start their own industries after getting training in this Institute, may approach Government for assistance.

Although the Government have been following a liberal policy in regard to the industrial development only about ten per cent of the population follow industrial pursuits for earning their livelihood. One has only to glance at the figures of imports and exports of the State to find that even to-day a number of essential articles are being imported from outside. This aspect alone makes it clear that even now there is ample scope for the promotion of new industries. It is up to Mysoreans to take advantage of existing facilities and start new industrial enterprises.

I may also draw attention to the fact that at present industrial concerns in the State are mostly confined to particular areas. For satisfactory and well balanced development of industries, they should be dispersed all over the State in order to avoid congestion and its attendant evils.

Lastly, it is of the utmost importance that cordial relations should exist between the employers and workers in industrial concerns. Workers should pay primary attention to the improvement of the efficiency of industries in which they are employed. Likewise, it behoves the employers to safeguard the material interests of their employees. As the income of an industry increases, the benefits accruing to the workers ought also to keep pace with it. Among the amenities to be provided for workers I would consider the question of 'housing' to be of the utmost importance.

There remains now a sacred duty to be performed now, and it is the unveiling of

the portrait of our beloved Sovereign. Like all his forbears, His Highness the Maharaja is deeply attached to his subjects, and has kept before himself the noble ideal that the interests of the Ruler and the ruled are identical and inseparable. A recent incident bears eloquent testimony to this feeling on the part of His Highness the Maharaja. Soon after his return from a tour in the drought-affected areas in the State, His Highness granted, as you are all aware, a remission of assessment to the tune of 35 lakhs of rupees,—a concession which by the way, is unparalleled in the annals of this State or any other province in India. His Highness has also graciously commanded that every needful facility should be extended to people living in the affected areas in the State. Blessed are they who have such a noble Prince for their Ruler. I have now great pleasure to unveil the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja.

THROWING OPEN TEMPLES TO HARIJANS.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S REMARKS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Replying to the debate on a cut-motion to throw open temples to Harijans in the State at the last Session of the Legislative Council, held at Bangalore, *Rajasevaprakashta* M. Seshadri, Minister for Agriculture, observed —

"This is a subject which has been discussed on more than one occasion on the floor of this House. The attitude of Government on this question has been repeatedly explained when this question came up for discussion on previous occasions. On this occasion I wish to reiterate that there is no reason to suppose that Government have receded from the position which they accepted in the past. From the previous discussions on this subject in this very House, Members will recall that Government have repeatedly expressed their whole-hearted sympathy with the claim of our Harijan brethren for entry into temples. I assure the Honourable Members of this house that there is absolutely no difference of opinion on that point. Every one sympathises with the claim of our Harijan brethren for entry into temples. But the point for consideration is whether the time is ripe for Government to take executive or legislative action to give effect to this claim.

Every one sympathises with this cause but our difficulty has been in taking action to implement this sentiment. It is very easy to say that everybody in the State wishes to allow Harijans into our temples. But I am sure, and that fact cannot be gainsaid, that there is a very influential section amongst our people against their entry."

Proceeding the Minister said: "There is undoubtedly a very influential section of the people who are opposed to this measure. It may be that they are wrong. I do not mean to say that their views are correct, but the fact remains there is an influential section of the people who are opposed to this step, and would it be wise to force a decision of this kind on a section of our people? It is not merely the orthodox section that is opposed to it. I know personally that people who are by no means orthodox are opposed to the step. Therefore, the step to be taken is to bring about a change of heart in our people and create a suitable and proper atmosphere for this measure should be created. It is on that ground that Government have in the past, adopted the policy of hastening slowly in this matter. Let us not forget that our temples are institutions which we hold in trust for the people. Our position is that of trustees and one member was good enough to mention that fact. There are other institutions founded by certain people or certain Mutts which, although they are under the management of Government, are really properties and institutions held in trust by the Government for the time being. The position being what it is, it is obviously inadvisable for the Government to take any concrete step in this direction unless Government are assured that the volume of public opinion favouring the step is sufficient to afford necessary support to Government in initiating any measure to bring about this reform."

RELIEF MEASURES IN AFFECTED AREAS

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S FOOD POLICY

SUMMARY OF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN

In view of certain statements appearing in the Press, it is evident that casual visitors to the State carry with them very erroneous impressions of local food conditions and it is therefore necessary to draw attention to the realities of the situation.

The Mysore Government have all along been systematically planning for the alleviation of suffering, consequent on conditions of scarcity and have taken due care to see that there is no scope for unnecessary privation. With a shortage of 300,000 tons of foodstuffs in the State, there has been an allotment of only 68,000 tons in the *Kharif* plan and the quotas have been coming in slowly and, in some cases, have failed altogether. From May, there was some prospect of the deficits being made good by imports from overseas, and a total of 28,000 tons was received in May and June against an allotment of 40,000 tons. Even for July, the allotment falls short of the requirements by about 6,000 tons. The fact that with these insufficient stocks and uncertain supplies it has been possible to pull on so long, is itself a proof of the efficiency of the distribution arrangements. Nevertheless, Government have decided not to reduce the ration in statutorily rationed areas below 12 ozs. per head, 9½ ozs. in informally rationed urban areas and to maintain it at 7½ ozs. in provisioned rural areas where the official ration can be eked out by payments in kind by land-owning employees. It should be noted that simultaneously with this difficulty, Government are faced with an immediate increase in the number of cardholders, owing to the fact that partial producers are exhausting their resources and must depend for the remainder of the year on Government supplies. It has been suggested that oil-cake and yeast might be used in place of cereals. Experience has shown that having regard to popular tastes the proposal is unpractical. The Food Department in Mysore have a tough enough job to popularise wheat and maize among a population accustomed to eat

only ragi and jola. It is only by dint of systematic and timely propaganda that it has been possible in some measure to popularise the use of wheat in the rural parts.

There have been no epidemics so far on account of malnutrition. All the same, the Hoads of the Medical and Public Health Departments are frequently touring affected areas and keeping themselves in close touch with the situation, and reports received so far do not show any abnormal incidence of malnutrition. Extra medical personnel and equipment are held in readiness for proceeding to any place where their services are required. As it is, the facilities afforded for medical relief in Mysore are much better than in any other part of India.

Mysore was the first administration in India to introduce the system of monopoly procurement which has since been recommended by various important committees and extended to other parts. This scientific system has never come in for any adverse comment at the hands of any detached and competent observer.

Relief measures are being taken promptly and adequately in the affected areas. Public works have been started on an unprecedented scale. Subsidies are being granted to the sinking of wells and no money has been spared to promote the cultivation of off-season cereal crops. The sale of dehydrated potatoes and powdered milk involves heavy subsidies, but it should be noted that the Mysore Government have all along recognised the policy of subsidising foodstuffs, the selling prices of which are below those prevailing in the neighbouring areas. Dehydrated potatoes, on which Government have invested more than thirty-three lakhs of rupees, are being purchased at a price more than double the price of fresh potatoes. Dry milk and dehydrated potatoes have just been received and parties are being sent to the affected areas for demonstrating the cooking and use of these foodstuffs. One million multi-vitamin tablets are on order and arranged to be distributed in the distress areas. Steps

taken for the popularisation of groundnut cake have shown that this can be no true solution of present difficulties.

Detailed instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts sometime ago to open free kitchens where necessary and

some non-official agencies are co-operating in this move. The additional kitchens opened by non-official agencies receive a grant-in-aid by the Government and the best of them are run by Government officers and the members of their families.

41 FREE KITCHENS FOR THE POOR

Ever since the food situation became difficult, Government were particularly concerned about the needs of the destitute and the indigent. It may be recalled that as early as August 1943, His Highness the Maharaja gave an inspiring and gracious lead in providing for the free feeding of the poor in Mysore City and this has been followed up by Government in organising a series of free kitchens both under official and non official auspices. Detailed instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of districts sometime ago to open free kitchens where necessary and some non-official agencies are also co-operating in this move. Government have also authorised the Deputy Commissioners of districts to sanction in respect of these non-official kitchens grants equal to half the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs 1-8-0 per head.

At present 41 free kitchens are being run by Government (31 in Chitaldrug District, 4 in Kolar District and 6 in Tumkur District). It is estimated that over a thousand poor people are being fed in the free kitchens in Chitaldrug District. A large number of persons are being fed in free kitchens in Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Reports received so

far indicate that these kitchens are working satisfactorily and are serving the poor people in distress.

Dry milk and dehydrated potatoes have been just received and parties are being sent to the affected areas for demonstrating the cooking and use of these foodstuffs. Five demonstration kitchens have been ordered to be opened in the affected areas in addition to destitute homes. Orders have been also issued to give milk powder free to the vulnerable groups of the population in the distress areas and to those fed in the free kitchens.

Mention may also be made of the additional kitchens opened by local non-official relief committees who receive grants-in-aid from Government. Private philanthropists have also made useful contributions for the benefit of the poor. *Dharmaparakasha* B M Srinivasiah has donated a sum of Rs 1,000 per month for one year from the 1st May 1946, for running independent canteens in the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. *Dharmaparakasha* Devai to Shivaram, *Dharmaparakasha* L S Venkaji Rao and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company have also contributed for the relief of distress and for running free kitchens.

14,000 PEOPLE GIVEN WORK

With a view to provide employment to those employed on Relief Works, Government have recently sanctioned an additional set of works at an aggregate value of Rs. 1,65,000 in the Tumkur District and 61 works relating to improvement of sources of irrigation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,26,000 have been sanctioned in the Kolar District. In the Chitaldrug District, a major irrigational project at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.57 lakhs was sanctioned in Jagalur Taluk.

It may be mentioned in this connection that a comprehensive programme of Relief Works at a total cost of 44 lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by Government during December 1945 in the three affected districts of Chital-

drug, Tumkur and Kolar and every endeavour is being made to step up progress in respect of all Relief Works and more especially Irrigation Works. More than 14,000 labourers are engaged in the various relief works, and the expenditure incurred up to end of May 1946 amounts to Rs. 7,80,000.

Seven hundred and fifteen Village Improvement Works at an estimated cost of Rs 5,25,000 have been started and more than 5,000 labourers are employed. Works of the value of Rs. 2,32,751 have been completed and the remaining items of work are in various stages of progress. These village works attract a large number of riyats as they are started in the

neighbourhood of their villages and this arrangement dispenses with the necessity of their having to migrate to work spots situated at some distance from their homes.

Government have ordered that the scale of wages should be fixed at 8 annas and 6 annas per day for male and woman coolies, respectively and that grain depots should be started very near to places where a large number of coolies are employed on major Relief Works.

Temporary housing accommodation is provided wherever possible at Government cost. A Welfare Officer has also been appointed in the Chitaldrug District to look after the interests of labour.

Government have sanctioned the continuance of concession of waiving the raiyats' liability in respect of Tank Maintenance Works and deferring the recovery of their share of contribution in regard to Tank Restoration Works.

FODDER SUPPLY AND CATTLE WELFARE

SUBSIDISED SALE OF FOREST HAY

In view of the scarcity of fodder in some parts of the State, the State Forests in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur, and parts of Hassan and Kadur Districts were thrown open for free grazing. 'Amrit Mahal' Kavals in these areas were also made available for free grazing. The raiyats have been permitted to cut grass in the State Forests without any payment of seigniorage.

Arrangements were made to collect about 1,000 tons of 'Karada' grass (Forest Grass) from State Forests and the grass has been allotted to the three Districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur. In addition to this, 100 tons of hay from Sandur State were secured through the Military authorities. The selling price of Forest hay and Sandur grass works out to nearly one anna per pound on an average in some places, including transport and other incidental charges, but Government have fixed the selling price of both the varieties of grass at 3 pies per lb., as a measure of relief to the raiyats, the difference in value being subsidised by Government. The subsidy to be given by Government on this account works out to an average of Rs. 105 per ton, or, roughly Rs. 1,15,500.

As it was found that jungle hay was not much in demand on the ground that the cattle did not relish this hay on account of its coarseness, instructions have been issued to treat it with salt water before issue to the raiyats. The sprinkling of salt water is believed to make it more palatable and also enhance its nutritive value.

Steps have been taken to secure surplus ragi and paddy straw from Hassan, Mysore and Mandya Districts for being transported to the districts affected by distress.

With a view to conserving the available fodder resources of the State for use in deficit areas, orders have been issued under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the export of fodder outside the State, while the movement of fodder among the Districts is controlled.

Instructions have been issued for the opening of at least one fodder depot for each hobli either in the Hobli Headquarters or any other centrally situated place in the affected districts. Separate orders have been issued to make necessary arrangements to stock and sell groundnut cake and cotton seeds to *bonafide* agriculturists at concessional rates.

Action has also been taken to commandeer the surplus jola stalks available from the short-term crops in the water-receded areas of Krishnarajasagara and Irwin Canal Area in the Districts of Mysore and Mandya and it is estimated that about 5,000 tons of fodder would be available for distribution in other districts.

The question of opening relief centres for neglected cattle as well as for the use of cattle owned by poor raiyats who are unable to maintain them is under consideration.

With a view to protecting crops against damage by wild elephants in 13 centres in Mysore District and 2 in Hassan District, necessary arrangements have been made by the Forest Department and the necessary staff has been sanctioned for the purpose.

Effective action has been taken to supply fodder specially to the cattle in the distress areas. It is ascertained that no deaths directly due to inadequate supplies of fodder or starvation have occurred among cattle in any of the districts.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

The Thompson Mission which visited the State sometime back in connection with arrangements that might have to be made to meet possible scarcity conditions suggested the desirability of having a number of temporary medical units at suitable points in the affected areas. In connection with the location of such medical units, Government have just passed orders sanctioning the appointment of a medical officer to supervise and direct activities in the three affected districts. In addition, Government have also sanctioned the appointment of a Gazetted officer of the Revenue Department to look after the other administrative details involved.

The object of the scheme is to ensure that prompt medical relief is made available and that the Medical Department is fully prepared to meet any emergencies which may arise. It is intended that special relief work should be started as and when necessary keeping the plans ready for being put into effect at short notice. To enable quick and efficient service to be maintained it is proposed that the Government should meet the feeding charges of the personnel engaged.

Among the other measures for extensive medical relief to be undertaken, may be mentioned the following :—

(1) Establishment of medical units of 20 beds in about 20 places selected for this purpose.

(2) Establishment of Welfare Centres within easy reach of medical institutions.

(3) Providing ambulance vans with necessary medical staff for conveying patients and destitutes from their homes to the hospitals or Relief Centres.

Quite a large quantity of medicines and equipment has already reached the distressed areas. Out of supplies received from the Government of India, a large quantity of drugs and other articles are kept in reserve for immediate despatch to needy districts.

One million multi-vitamin tablets are on order and arranged to be distributed in the distress areas.

Measures were undertaken several weeks ago for mass protection of people against cholera and small-pox. According to latest reports about 10,930 people have been already inoculated against cholera. There has been so far no epidemics except one or two imported cases of cholera.

Extra medical and health personnel and equipment (70 Sanitary Inspectors, 70 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 60 Vaccinators), are held in readiness for proceeding to any place where their services are required. The Sanitary Inspectors will be responsible for checking vital statistics, reporting cases of sickness, chlorination of drinking water sources and for making arrangements for deepening the wells wherever water supply is inadequate. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be responsible for mass inoculation against cholera and the vaccinators for mass vaccination against small-pox. Necessary quantity of vaccines is kept ready.

Special Medical Officers have been recently deputed to make a rapid survey of the standard of health of the people in the affected areas.

The Heads of Medical and Public Health Departments have gone round the three districts and the District Medical Officers and the District Health Officers are frequently visiting the affected area. Weekly reports received do not show so far any abnormal incidence of malnutrition among the people. A close watch is being kept and medical and public health staff are ready to move into any area requiring special assistance, and this fact is being reported to the Government of India every week.

As it is, medical facilities obtaining in Mysore State are much better than in any other part of India. The average area served by each hospital or dispensary in the State is 73 square miles against 126 in Madras, 180 in Bombay, 510 in Bengal, 178 in the United Provinces and 131 in Bihar and the average population served by each hospital works to about 18,100 as against the all-India figure of 41,000.

TRADE IN GROUNDNUTS

In view of the famine conditions created by the failure of rains last year, arrangements were made by the Food Supplies Department with the oil mill-owners for the reservation of groundnut up to a maximum of 14,800 tons as an emergency reserve of food in the State. Under this arrangement, the oil-millowners held in reserve a considerable portion of the above quantity on behalf of Government.

Conditions have now changed and it is felt that the reservation of large quantities of groundnut for food purposes is no longer necessary. The next crop of groundnut is expected to come in sometime in October 1946. Under a reciprocal arrangement with the Madras Government, the State now gets groundnut seed from the Madras Province.

Added to this, Mysore has been given a quota of 18,000 tons of groundnut seed from the Madras Province under the Basic Plan of the Government of India. This quantity is expected to be imported into Mysore in the near future. It is, therefore, felt that there would be no difficulty in regard to groundnut seed for the whole of this year. Stocks would be coming in continuously and they could be obtained locally as and when required if there arises any necessity to do so.

In view of the foregoing reasons, the reservation has been cancelled and the restrictions against crushing have been completely removed. The oil mill-owners can now freely decorticate and crush their stocks.

SUPPLY OF MANURE FOR FOOD CROPS

FURTHER LIBERALISATION OF CONCESSIONS

The manures stocked at the Agricultural Depots for sale to raiyats who grow food crops are being issued in all deserving cases on credit up to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 to any one raiyat on production of a solvency certificate from the Amildar of the taluk in which the lands are situated or in the case of declared holders on production of a certificate from the concerned Shanbhog regarding the extent of lands owned on which food crops are grown.

It has been represented that the present procedure of issue of manures on production of certificate is working as a hardship in certain cases as solvency certificates, cannot always be obtained expeditiously and that a further liberalisation of the concessions particularly in respect of issue of the manures to actual growers is very desirable.

With a view to meeting this request, Government have directed in further elucidation of

their order, dated 19th July 1944, that the issue of manures from Agricultural Depots for sale to raiyats who grow food crops be made to the extent of actual requirements of the land up to a maximum of Rs. 100 to any one raiyat on credit on production of a certificate about the area of land of food crops in the actual possession of the raiyat from any of the village officers concerned or in the case of declared holders also on production of certificate from any village officer concerned, regarding the extent of land owned on which food crops are grown. The recovery of the cost of manures so issued will be effected either in cash or in kind after the crop is harvested by the Amildar of the Taluk to whom a list of all those people to whom this advance is made will be forwarded by the Agricultural officer of the District.

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GOLD MINES OF MYSORE

'ADMIRABLE' WORKING CONDITIONS IN "GOLD TOWN" OF INDIA

Rege Committee's Report

Gold mines in India are among the best in respect of working conditions. Wages are standardised and the future of the worker is safeguarded by "reasonable" welfare amenities such as well laid-out housing and adequate medical facilities are provided to the miners and their families. Cordial relations exist between the employers and the employees. These are some of the conclusions of the Report of the Rege Committee on Conditions of Labour in the Gold-mining Industry in India.

Gold-mining in India is practically confined to the Kolar Gold Field in Mysore State which started with 9 ozs. of gold in 1882, and now produce nearly 2 per cent, of the world output valued at over £50 million. Four European companies work the mines, two of which are as deep as the deepest mine in the world, over 9,000 feet vertically down. They yield to the Mysore State an annual revenue of over 2 crores of rupees.

Gold Town of India

Oorgaun, the gold town of India, in the Kolar District, has sprung up as a result of gold-mining. A colony of workers, mostly Depressed Class labourers from the bordering Tamil districts, has lived there for more than 50 years. About 14,000 are employed direct by the companies and 6,000 by contractors. Contract labour employed underground is paid by the companies themselves.

There is comparatively little employment of either women or children. Nearly 71 per cent of the workers have put in five or more years of service. Workers are divided into six categories and there are standing orders for all classes. There is no system of apprenticeship but the sons of employees are admitted for training in the mines workshops.

Describing the working conditions as 'admirable', the Report says that neither

thought nor resource has been spared in making the worker as comfortable and as safe as possible. Air-conditioning plants supply cool air at all working places. The mines are lit throughout with electricity. Excellent sanitary arrangements exist even underground. Shower baths have been provided near the shafts. The miner is supplied with a hat to protect him from rock falls, and with free carbide for his lamp.

Both underground and on surface, workers have three shifts of eight hours each and there is a weekly change-over of shifts. Sunday is a holiday for all except those on essential service.

Occupations and wage rates are standardised and the basic wage level compares favourable with that prevailing in other localities. There is no system of time-scale promotion but the worker gets an increment after putting in a certain period of approved service. Nearly one half of the workers get a basic wage ranging from As. 8 to As. 12 per day and their daily net earnings amount to about Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0. A cash dearness allowance is being paid from 1942. It is not linked with the cost of living but has been agreed to by the employers and workers. It varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 23 per month and compares favourably with the scale in other centres in Mysore State.

Bonus for Regular Attendance

No profit bonus is paid but a bonus of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8-0 per month is granted for regular attendance. About 90 per cent of the company labour and 60 to 70 per cent of the contract labour receive this bonus. A number of special bonuses are paid for good work done. Although the companies have been extremely prosperous until recently and have made by way of dividends many times their initial capital, the wages paid are not such as to leave a margin for savings to the workers even for meeting their ordinary social obligations.

The companies have followed a 'progressive' policy in regard to leave for their employees. The workers here get privilege leave for three weeks with pay in a year and at the discretion of the management, sick leave with pay and travelling expenses to their village homes. The future of the minor is safeguarded by the grant of a gratuity. But there is much room for improvement in the scales and conditions attached to its payment. It would be better to institute a compulsory system of provident fund on a liberal basis.

Well Laid-out Colonies

Well laid-out colonies have been built by the companies for housing their workers at Oorgaum; 12,348 huts are provided, but 10,404 of these are made of bamboo *thattis*. The rent for a single hut is As. 8 and for a double hut Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per month. Separate bathrooms are provided in the double huts. Though there are no electric lights in the tenements, the streets are lit by electricity and water is laid on at convenient places. Sanitation is adequate and ventilation satisfactory. Efforts are being made to plant trees in the colonies.

There is a post office and a market within easy distance of the quarters. Seventy-six per cent of the workers are thus housed, but the rest are put to a great

difficulty in obtaining suitable housing. They generally live in small huts outside the mining area, where conditions are unsatisfactory and the rent varies from Rs. 2 to 5 per month.

The health of the worker and his family has been well looked after by the companies which maintain a hospital with 250 beds and five maternity homes. There is a Lady Health Visitor for each mine and anti-natal clinics are also run. Under-nourished mothers and babies are supplied free milk and Shark-liver oil.

A Central Welfare Committee, consisting of the Superintendent from each mine, the Chief Medical Officer, the Secretary of the Mining Board and the Welfare Officer, co-ordinates all welfare work and allocates funds.

Two special features in the colony are the cattle sheds for the use of the workers and the *Dhobikhannas* where they can do their own washing. Primary education is entirely free and in addition to Government schools the Welfare Committee runs schools at each Mine. Night schools have been opened for the operatives. A number of sports clubs are run by the members providing indoor and outdoor games. All sports goods are supplied to the clubs by the Welfare Committee at half the cost. Each club has a library and a reading room. There are five halls for staging dramas and an open-air cinema giving free shows. Temples and churches have been built with liberal donations by the companies. In the year ending March 1944, a sum of Rs. 83,837 has been spent on welfare work.

Labour Associations

Gold miners are liable to be affected by silicosis, a disease which resembles tuberculosis. In recent years the number of silicosis cases have been on the increase. Silicosis was brought under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act in 1940

and in 1942-43 Rs. 3,92,590 have been paid as compensation in 778 cases. The Report recommends periodical mass radiography as one of the steps to be taken for the prevention and early detection of the disease.

More than half the workers are in debt. An important reason of this is that most of the miners are addicted to toddy and spend nearly one-third of their income on it. The principal money-lenders are the Marwaris, petty shop-keepers and toddy vendors. Some of the Labour Associations in Oorgaum have started credit societies and if the employers help them with advances, workers will have no need to borrow from money-lenders.

Relations between employers and employees have been cordial and between 1930 and 1940 there has been no major strike. Since the outbreak of the war there have been three strikes arising mainly out of questions of dearness allowance, gratuity, etc.

There are four Labour Associations with a membership of about 8,000. A Labour Officer, common to all the mines, assists the management in the investigation of complaints from the workers. The labourers have no direct access to him to secure redress of their grievances. (Indian Information).

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MYSORE STATE

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Total number of Medical Institutions	...	401 (57 Hospitals and the rest dispensaries)
Average area served by each hospital or dispensary,	Mysore	73 square miles
	Madras	126 do
	Bombay	180 do
	Bengal	310 do
	U. P.	176 do
	Bihar	131 do
Average population served	Mysore	18,100
	All-India	41,000
Death Rate	...	Mysore State 18.3 per mille
		All-India 22 do
Infant mortality	...	Mysore State 114 per 1,000 live-births
		All-India 162 "
Expenditure on Medical Relief in Mysore...	1881	0.91 lakhs "
" "	1946	35 lakhs "

PUTTING DOWN CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

DIRECTOR, EFFICIENCY AUDIT, APPOINTED

In response to repeated representations made in the two Houses of Legislature and elsewhere, a Committee under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., was constituted to examine the desirability of taking further steps for putting down corruption in the public services. The Committee have gone exhaustively into the question and have submitted an interesting report which covers all aspects of the matters under consideration. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the thoroughness and care with which the report has been prepared under the able direction of Sir Albion Banerji and the other members of the Committee.

Committee's recommendations.

The measures recommended by the Committee are of two categories, statutory and administrative. The most important recommendations under the former head are :

- (1) Making offences under Sections 161, 161 and 165, Indian Penal Code, cognizable.
- (2) Shifting the burden of proving innocence on to the accused in cases in which money has passed between a public servant and a member of the public with whom he has any official relations.
- (3) Amendment of the penal provisions of Sections 161, 161 and 165 of the I. P. C. to permit the imposition of additional fines at least equivalent to the amount obtained by means of the offences.

Among the administrative measures recommended, the most important is the creation of the post of a Special Officer for Efficiency Audit and Anti-corruption measures for a period of five years in the first instance. This officer will have two branches working under him; one an Efficiency

Audit Branch and the other an Anti-corruption Branch each of which will be under the immediate charge of an officer of status not less than that of a Deputy Commissioner. The Committee have made certain suggestions as to the duties of the Special Officer on the side of Efficiency Audit as well as of anti-corruption measures. With a view to enable him to carry out these duties effectively, they have proposed to invest him with the powers mentioned in para 144 of the report. The procedure to be adopted during investigation has also been indicated. In addition, the Committee have recommended several other measures of an administrative nature, the most important of which are an investigation into the pay and allowances of the subordinate ranks in the public services, formation of central and district vigilance committees and the creation of an Audit Department independent of the executive Government to scrutinize post-war expenditure with a view to avoid leakages.

Government Order.

It will be evident from this resume that many of the recommendations of the Committee involve drastic changes both in law and practice which require thorough examination. At the same time Government agree that it is necessary to set up immediately a separate agency which will be in charge of a system of efficiency audit and of anti-corruption measures. They have sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer, with the designation "Director, Efficiency Audit". By a separate Notification Government have appointed Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.), the Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning, as Director, Efficiency Audit. Separate orders will issue regarding the powers and duties of the Special Officer, the staff to work under him and regarding the other recommendations made by the Anti-corruption Measures Investigation Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

The Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Mysore War Fund have handed over to Government all their surplus stocks of various articles, of clothing, numbering in all 508 articles, to be distributed, free of cost, among the poor in the famine areas in the State. (Press Note dated 21st June 1946).

KEROSENE SUPPLY

The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City, notifies that occupants of houses not provided with electric lights who are in receipt of 1 1/3 bottle of kerosene oil will now be given 2 bottles per month and those who are in receipt of 2 bottles will be supplied with 2½ bottles per month. (Press Note dated 22nd June 1946).

FILMS AND NEWSPAPERS

With reference to a sub-leader under the caption "Mysore Railway Muddle" in the "Daily Post" dated 20th June 1946, alleging highhandedness on the part of the Mysore Railways in refusing to book films and newspapers in contravention of the clear instructions issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, the following facts, published for general information of the public, reveal that the allegation referred to is apparently a misapprehension.

Under the existing arrangement, the Mysore State Railway is required to act according to instructions received from the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, in respect of booking goods and parcels traffic originating from the Mysore State Railway and passing over Madras and Southern Mahratta, and South Indian Railways. In the case under reference, the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, advised the Mysore State Railways, to stop from midnight of 16th and 17th June, all booking of goods and parcels traffic to any station on or via the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and South Indian Railways except goods traffic in classes 1 and 2 of that Region's Priority List when consigned by a Government Consignor or authorised Agent or Military Consignor to a Government consignee or authorised Agent or Military Consignee, and Coal, Petrol, Fuel, Oils, Kerosene, Motor and Industrial Lubricating Oils and Grease. An exception was indicated in regard to Parcels Traffic from Bangalore City Broad Gauge to destinations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and South Indian Railways Broad Gauge Stations. In accordance with this advice, the Mysore State Railway had

no option but to impose such a restriction. But the Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway, allowed all facilities for the booking of parcels of all descriptions on Mysore State Railway (local). No exception was indicated by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, in respect of Films and Newspaper parcels. The Traffic Manager had, however, sent a wire to the Chief Operating Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras, seeking clarification in this regard. A reply from him was received on the 21st June relaxing restriction on Films and Newspaper Parcels and this has been given effect to immediately. (Press Note dated 24th June 1946).

PRICE OF BREAD

The Additional Director of Food Supplies has notified for general information that with effect from 10th July 1946 the price of bread will be as follows :—

Four lbs.	...	Per rupee
Loaf of 2 lbs.	...	0 8 0
Do 1 "	...	0 4 0
Do ½ "	...	0 2 0
Do ¼ "	...	0 1 0
Do 1/8 " or 2 oz.	...	0 0 6

Bread will be made of Australian wheat flour and local wheat flour in equal proportions. If bread is not of standard weight at the time of sale, the price will be reduced by six pies for every ounce or part thereof found short. (Press Note dated 5th July 1946).

YARN DEALERS

The attention of all the yarn dealers in the State is drawn to the Circular No. T2-21325, dated 6th April 1946 issued by the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, and to state that some modifications have been made in respect of item Nos. 6 and 7 mentioned therein as follows :—

Regarding handing over cloth produced by a weaver through the yarn dealer, it will be open to the weavers to furnish a statement of sales of the cloth produced by them with the names of the parties to whom the cloth has been sold or the receipt of any licensed cloth dealer to whom it has been sold.

Where the weavers deliver their output and arrange their sales through a Society or Weavers' Association, exemption may be allowed from these restrictions of production of cloth to yarn dealers.

Where the weaver himself wishes to sell the cloth produced by him in the nearby shandies as per his longstanding practice, exemption may also

be allowed to such weavers from this restriction, provided the octroi receipt or a certificate from the local Civil Supplies Inspector or Amildar is produced in proof of such local sales.

No subsequent issues of the yarn should be made to the same weaver by the yarn dealer without (1) production of cloth produced from such yarn or (2) production of the out-put and the sales of cloth by the weavers concerned with the names of the parties or (3) a certificate by the Department of Textiles or the local Amildar or the weaver having sold the cloth locally or (4) a receipt of a licensed cloth dealer for the quantity of cloth reserved by him from the weaver.

Distribution of yarn to the Consumers.—Pink cards may be adopted for yarn issued by the retailers at the instance of the Civil Supplies Department and light-blue cards for yarn issued at the instance of the Department of Textiles (Government Yarn Depots).

In lower counts of yarn i.e., 16s and below, four bundles per month per loom may be given to the weavers from 1st July 1946 in counts 20s to 30s three bundles per month and above 30s at the rate of 2 bundles as hitherto. (Press Note dated 5th July 1946).

SUBSIDY FOR THE SINKING OF IRRIGATION WELLS

In view of the adverse seasonal conditions and consequent distress prevailing in certain parts of State, Government sanctioned during March 1946 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the grant of subsidies for sinking irrigation wells for raising food crops. An additional grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned during May 1946 in connection with the above scheme. Representations were received from the raiyats in the affected districts that the time limit might be extended beyond June 1946, as in a majority of cases it was found that the well works started during April could not be completed. Deputy Commissioners of Districts also recommended that the request for extension of time deserved consideration. Government have been, accordingly, pleased to extend the time limit for completing the well works already started till the end of September 1946. Fresh applications for the grant of the subsidy will, however, be entertained only till the end of July 1946. (Press Note dated 5th July 1946).

ESSENTIAL FOOD GRAINS

In order to prevent the unauthorised movement by rail into the State from outside of essential foodgrains, viz., rice, wheat, millets and their products and in order that such consignments may not be lost sight of, a notification has been just

issued prohibiting the delivery of any consignment of the aforementioned foodgrains to the consignee unless the relevant railway receipt is countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned or any other officer duly authorised by him in this behalf who will have the discretion to order the disposal of the said foodgrains obtained unauthorisedly in such manner as he deems fit. (Press Note dated 9th July 1946).

FORMATION OF HEALTH UNITS IN KADUR DISTRICT

On the receipt of reports from the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Public Health that malaria was prevailing in an acute form in almost all the parts of Kadur District and that it was necessary to introduce immediately effective anti-malaria measures, the Director of Public Health was requested to submit necessary proposals for the prevention of malaria in the affected areas. He has accordingly submitted proposals for the formation of Health Units in 11 places comprising of 226 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 97,495 per annum inclusive of the cost of the maintenance of the existing dispensaries and malaria control units amounting to Rs. 34,368 which are proposed to be transferred to the control of the Public Health Department and merged in the proposed scheme.

LABOUR AND PUBLIC BODIES

Representations have been made time and again about the desirability of giving increased representation for labour interest in various official and quasi-official bodies and committees, Government have always examined such suggestions with great sympathy. They have also taken note of the recent trends in this direction and the fact that the Government of India have also been taking steps as a matter of general policy, to secure increased representations of labour on such official and non-official bodies. Government observe that the Department of Labour in Mysore State has already adequate representation on the various committees that are functioning in the department. Representation has also been given to labour in the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

Government are therefore pleased to direct that the principle of giving adequate representation to Labour on various committees be recognised and kept in view while proposing nominations to various *ad hoc* committees, local and rural bodies. For this purpose, the Labour Associations recognised under the Labour Act may also be made use of, as far as possible, to ensure that suitable men are selected who can be trusted to safeguard the interests of labour while serving on such committees.

IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTIVE FOODS IN THE DIET

BROADCAST TALK BY Dr. MITRA, M.B.E., FROM THE ALL-INDIA RADIO, JANUARY 14, 1946.

The expression "Protective Foods" was first used by a famous American Scientist about 20 years ago, and applied only to green and leafy vegetables and milk. In those days it was thought that the food of the peoples in Europe and America lacked in calcium and vitamin A only. Milk and green vegetables were found to be rich in calcium and vitamin A and were thus supposed to protect the consumers against loss of health caused by ill-balanced diets.

Gradually meat, fish and eggs were included in the category of protective foods, as these animal foods supplied the body building material, technically known as proteins, in a readily assimilable form. Later on, it was suggested that pulse grains may be added to the list, as these grains were found to be fairly rich in some of the minerals and vitamins. So far no authoritative list of protective foods exists in scientific literature, but the League of Nations has enumerated milk, meat including poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, green and leafy vegetables, unsplit pulse grains, potatoes, fruits and Cod-liver oil as items of protective foods, so that authority is quite sound enough for us to work upon.

Energy Foods and Protective Foods

Lately, there has been a tendency to classify all foods into two main groups, the first being energy foods and the second protective foods. The energy foods in the diet comprise mainly, of cereals—such as rice, wheat, maize and millets; sweetening substances—such as honey, sugar and gur; and fatty substances—such as ghee, and cooking oils. All of these foods supply heat and energy to the body and are used as fuel by the human machine. Lack of energy food in the diet or in other words, insufficient supply of fuel in the human machine, leads to "under-nutrition" as opposed to 'Malnutrition', which is caused by defects in the quality of the diet. It must, however, be understood, that in the present day language the term 'malnutrition' is being loosely used and often implies 'under-nutrition' also.

Uses of Protective Foods

'How are protective foods utilized in the body?':—
I shall try to answer this question by comparing

the human body with a machine. In a machine constant attention, proper maintenance and timely repair or replacement of worn out parts, not only tend to raise the quality of work but the life of the machine is prolonged. In a similar way protective foods supply the much needed proteins, minerals and vitamins which not only ensure proper growth, repair and maintenance of the bodily frame made of bone, muscle, blood, nerve, etc., but also help the working of the essential organs like heart, lungs, brain, and bowels at a very high level of efficiency. Inclusion of protective foods in adequate amounts in the diet enables a child to grow into a vigorous adult and as an adult preserve the characteristics of youth for the longest time possible. In short, protective foods supply us with the necessary material to live in a state of physical and intellectual efficiency culminating in the fullest enjoyment of a long life with an alert mind, bodily, vigour and buoyant health.

Good Health and Longer Life

Insufficient supply of protective foods in the diet may not cause definite ailments but the consumers of such badly balanced diets just manage to exist on the border land of health. Such persons may not be actually ill but never enjoy the advantage of first class physique and stamina. Numerous feeding experiments have conclusively proved that if protective foods are included in generous amounts in the diets, the consumers become less prone to diseases or other bodily infirmities. Countries with per capita consumption of protective foods on a high level report lowered disease incidence, fewer infant deaths and reduced general mortality rate, also the people therein enjoy a longer span of life.

Ignorance of Healthy Food Habits

In India per capita consumption of protective foods is very small. One could argue that protective foods are costly and that our country does not produce enough of them. But records of dietary surveys show clearly enough that there are other equally powerful reasons which militate against inclusion of protective foods in adequate amounts in the daily diet. *One of them is the ignorance of healthy food habits.* Otherwise, why

is not the food eaten by the upper middle class and rich families duly balanced? It has often been noticed during family enquiries that a rise in income has not always been followed by a proportionate increase in the consumption of milk, flesh foods or vegetables, on the other hand more of fats and oils have been consumed. The *chapathi* has been replaced by *puri* fried in *ghee*, rice by *pulao* and extra cooking fat has been used in the preparation of pulse gruel and vegetable curry.

Role of Protective Food

There is another distressing feature which is generally overlooked. Perpetual shortage of energy foods in the diet makes the individual feel hungry at various hours without giving the usual sense of satisfaction after meals. This sense of satisfaction may usually be taken as a reliable guide as far as the individual requirement of energy food is concerned. Consequently, a person who is suffering from the effects of insufficient energy foods in his diet is often alive to the fact and tries to eat more food if he can afford it. Only when this semi-starvation has continued long enough does the body adapt itself to a lessened need for food and then

only healthy appetite disappears. On the other hand, lack or shortage of protective foods does not create any appreciable ponds of hunger but may cause early fatigue, lassitude, mental inertia, lessened capacity for work and other symptoms of a similar nature which can neither be easily perceived nor ascribed to the real cause, *e.g.*, shortage of protective food in the diet. Moreover, such conditions may result from factors other than defective diets and thus the cause of the trouble may escape detection by physicians during casual examinations.

Importance of Such Foods

To sum up, our food is classified broadly under two main groups namely, energy foods and protective foods and in this talk I have dealt briefly with protective foods which are, milk, meat, fish, eggs, cheese, green and leafy vegetables, *whole grain of pulses*, potatoes, fruits and fish—or shark-liver oil. In devising balanced diets for persons of different age, sex, occupational or social groups, the dietitian has to suggest the various items of protective foods in quantities need to ensure healthful living, and then provide for energy requirements with cereals, sugar and fats or oils.

ENHANCED DEARNESS AND HIGH PRICE (WAR) ALLOWANCES TO NON-GAZETTED STAFF

In the Government Order dated 27th March 1945, Dearness and War allowances at enhanced rates were granted to Government servants on account of increased cost of living from 1st January 1945 and this concession was also extended in respect of Government servants, drawing a salary up to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Since then repeated representations are being made that, with the termination of hostilities, the cost of living has not decreased, but has, in fact, increased due to steepening of the price levels and that a greater measure of relief than is at present afforded, is necessary. This subject was also

raised on the floors of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, Government are pleased to direct that the existing rates of Dearness and High Price (War) allowances be increased by 50 per cent in the case of *all Non-Gazetted Staff*, with effect from 1st July 1946, until further orders.

The extra cost involved on this account is estimated to amount to Rs. 36.5 lakhs per annum and a demand for an additional grant to the extent necessary will be placed before the next Session of the Legislative Council.

A FOOD CONSERVATION LEAGUE IN BANGALORE

CREATING PUBLIC INTEREST

The Civil & Military Station of Bangalore have introduced a method of interesting the public and securing their co-operation,—through a "Food Conservation League." The method of formation was a public meeting, which elected a Chairman—the Collector.

Members of the League are required to give a pledge that they will—

A. Reduce consumption,—particularly of rationed foods,—as far as possible, and to eliminate all waste.

B. Persuade other people to do likewise,

C. Grow more food wherever possible

D. Be prepared to help others in want.

At the time of taking this pledge a badge is awarded, which the Member is asked to wear. From the Central Committee, 5 sub-committees were formed, each one having 3 or 4 members as specialists in the following subjects :—

1. Nutrition and Medical knowledge.
2. Publicity.
3. Grow More Food.
4. Food conservation.
5. Famine Relief and Community Centres.

The committees have conveners who arrange for their constant co-operation. Close contact has been established with the Air Force Headquarters, the general public, the Purchasing Department of the Administration and the Army Headquarters. The sub-committees working in conjunction would be also concerned with the collection of food supplies and its transport, together with the utilisation of the surplus quantities obtained from members of the League. The general public is being persuaded to grow more vegetable foods on small areas and allotments. It is proposed to dehydrate any surplus vegetables not required immediately for consumption.

The whole of the collected supplies converge on to 6 Rationing Divisions which are already in operation for food control and rationing. These six divisions are located in strategic situations in the town and they deal with the conservation of food, soup kitchens, famine relief, community feeding, fuel and water, the necessary means of cooking and distribution when required.

Much attention is devoted to "TELLING THE PEOPLE."

Information for the public is carried out by issuing concise bulletins which only deal with matters that may be considered as of immediate and practical use to the public. There is a loud-speaker mobile van from which special announcements are made in three different languages telling the public of the activities of the League, what is being done, and what has still to be done.

Six Reading Rooms and Food Advice Centres have been established. The attendants in charge are briefed so that they can put reliable information before the public attending the reading rooms, also distribute the bulletins and give any other useful information.

Publicity Co-operation is maintained with the Press in Advertising, also with Cinemas.

There are several other matters in which the League intends to help, such as, education regarding First Aid, particularly in regard to badly undernourished people, accommodation for those who will inevitably be coming from outside districts, cholera, inoculation, seed distribution together with the granting of special water facilities. They will also help with measures for repatriation of those who do not belong to the Station, the utilisation of voluntary transport to aid those who cannot readily move from one portion of the Station to another and the introduction of camps wherein those arriving can find temporary accommodation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

100 SINDHI COWS AND 4 BULLS TO BE PURCHASED

In view of the acute shortage of milk that is generally being felt throughout Mysore State and in order to increase the production of this most essential "Protective food" for human consumption, the Live-stock Sub-Committee of the Board of Agriculture, which met on 8th July 1944, considered at length several measures that were required to be adopted to achieve this object and recommended, among other things, the starting of three dairy farms in the State at different centres. These recommendations were adopted without any modifications by the Board of Agriculture of the Economic Conference, at their meeting held on 28th October 1944. The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services accordingly formulated a skeleton scheme for the starting of three dairies in the State. These schemes are separately under examination

Quota from Sind

The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, however, mentions that the Sindh Government have permitted the export of Sindhi Cows and Bulls and allotted a quota to this State and proposed that this opportunity may be availed of to get them in the interest of dairy development of the State. He further states that these animals when received will constitute a nucleus for the building up of a progeny-tested foundation stock of commercial dairy animals acclimatised to the conditions in the State and maintained on a Government managed dairy farm proposed to be started in Hessarghatta. He adds that on this dairy, breeding of high milk yielding strains of cattle will be undertaken on scientific lines and that the surplus female progeny resulting from such fastidious breeding will constitute the foundation stock for future Government, Municipal or private commercial dairies throughout the State.

The progeny tested male calves, whose potentialities are ascertained on the Government Dairy Farm, will be distributed in the State for grading up work.

The Superintendent further states that the income from the sale of milk will be secondary, as the primary object is to build up a sound commercial dairy herd in the State which in course of time would pay back many-fold the expenditure involved, by raising the nutritional level of the State's populace through increased milk production and that nevertheless there is a ready market for all the surplus milk of the dairy in the several Government Hospitals in Bangalore.

Location at Hessarghatta

Pending consideration and orders on the schemes proposed by him, the Superintendent requests sanction to purchase 100 cows and 4 bulls during this year, 25 cows being added on every year during the next four years. The cost of 100 Sindhi cows and 4 bulls is stated to be about Rs. 80,000 as detailed below,—

	Rs.
Cost of 100 Sindhi cows and 4 bulls	
at Rs. 750 each F. O. R.	... 78,000
T. A. and Contingencies	... 2,000
Total	... 80,000

After a consideration of all the aspects of the case, Government have sanctioned in the first instance, the purchase of 100 Sindhi cows and 4 bulls from Sindh at a cost of about Rs. 80,000. The animals now proposed to be purchased will form the nucleus of the Sindhi herd proposed to be located at Hessarghatta.

The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services is to take necessary further action to purchase the cows and bulls.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th JUNE 1946.

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has issued the following report on the food situation in the State for the fortnight ending 30th June 1946 :—

(1) *Weather conditions and crop prospects.*—There was good rainfall in the malnad taluks in the western area and there were showers in other parts of the State. Ploughing operations are in progress in all parts of the State. The standing summer crops, ragi and jola, are reported to be fair, except in the case of some jowar in the bed of Krishnarajasagar lake in Mysore District which is said to be attacked by a pest.

(2) *Progress of Basic Plan.*—

(a) (i) Any alteration in surplus or deficit position, (ii) Fulfilment of quotas—
Any comments on the position or factor affecting it :—

		(i) There is no change in the declared deficit of the State.			
		(ii) Source		Quota (figures in tons).	Progress.
I. Rice—		(including broken rice)			
1.	Coorg	...	...	19,733'87	11,088'13
2.	C. P. & Berar	...	...	12,000	11,414'7
				1,220 (br.)	1,227'7
3.	Assam	..	..	29,000	7,022'2
					220
4.	Eastern States (via Madras)	...	...	2,967	2,964
5.	Orissa	...	..	215	215
6.	Jey pore Branch	.	...	400	280
7.	Raigarh	.	...	465	...
8.	Burmah	...	..	12,000	11,630
9.	Kalahandi	...	...	165	...
II. Millets.—					
1.	Hydrabad	..	..	33,625'6	12,872'37
2.	Baluchistan	..	..	15,300	4,447'8
3.	Baroda	..	...	2,000	1,282
4.	Cochin	...	...	159'3	159'3
5.	Jey pore	..	...	36'7	54
III. Wheat and W. Products.—					
1.	Imports. (Wheat)	...	...	14,500	10,938'1
	Wheat flour	...	..	13,500	4,395'3
	Maizo	..	...	6,000	...
IV. Barley—					
1.	Bikaner	...	...	645	645

(b) The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally, for the period from 1st January to 30th June 1946 :—

			Tons.
1.	Paddy	...	91,759
2.	Ragi	...	17,897
3.	Jola	...	2,922
4.	Wheat	...	35
5.	Others	...	110

(c) *Despatches and/or receipts—Any comments.*—The position of despatch of millets against the quotas from Hyderabad and Baroda continues to be as in the

previous fortnight. Further quantity of 400 tons of Jowar has been shipped from Karachi against the quota from Baluchistan and the shipments are discharging at Marmugao. Imported maize allotted for June 1946 is awaited.

The movement of rice from the Central Provinces and Berar is nearing completion, but that from Coorg and Assam has continued to be very slow. The despatches from Raigarh and Jypore have been commenced and are in progress.

The programme of imports for June has not yet been completed. The Food Department have been addressed to expedite the deliveries against these programmes.

(3) *Market conditions*.—A survey of the trend of prices—Explanation of any factor special to the period under review.

The prices remain the same as in the previous fortnight. Ceiling prices for all essential food commodities have been fixed and are enforced.

(4) *Procurement—Inspection and storage*.—Arrangements have already been made to have sufficient extra godowns for storage of inspected Indian and foreign imports in Bangalore City as well as in other district and important taluk headquarters.

(5) *Movement—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty*.—The position is normal.

(6) *Rationing including nutrition*.—Progress of rationing and review of its working; Rationing has been working satisfactorily in the State in 12 important cities and towns.

Dr. Mitra, Deputy Director, Nutrition, Government of India, toured the State and visited affected parts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and discussed with the local officers the steps to combat malnutrition.

General.—With a view to popularising the use of processed milk and dehydrated potatoes Mr. C. I. Machia, B.A., Special Officer, Fuel Supplies, has been placed on special duty for organising demonstration kitchens in rural areas of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES IN 1944-45

With a view to making satisfactory arrangements for the supply of yarn to handloom weavers, and protecting, in general, the Cottage Weaving Industry, a separate Department called the Department of Textiles was created by Government on 8th June 1944. The Department was placed under the control of the Director of Textiles.

Weaving Demonstration Section.—There were 30 yarn depots and 9 relief centres. Yarn to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs in value was sold through the depots at moderate rates. The relief centres took up the manufacture of shirtings, coatings, towels, bed-sheets, etc. Proposals for the increase in the number of yarn depots and relief centres are under the consideration of Government.

The Badanval Spinning Centre with its eight branches in various districts, produced "khadi" of the value of Rs. 1,64,892. In addition, it also engaged itself in the manufacture of hand-made paper, "kamplies", "chappals", mats and

pottery. Three new centres were opened during the year at Chicknaikanhalli, Holenarasipur and Shantigramma. Proposals for introducing wool spinning at Badanval and Turuvanur are under the consideration of Government.

The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 10,757-11-0. One of its products, the double colour Italian type of blanket, was awarded a gold medal at the Dasara Exhibition. A scheme for the expansion of the centre by installing a carding machine is under the consideration of Government.

The Government Silk Weaving Factory was mainly occupied in the manufacture of parachute components for the Supply Department of the Government of India. Toward the close of the year, however, this work was suspended and the Factory was enabled to turn its attention to the increasing civil demand for its products. The sales during the year amounted to over Rs. 4½ lakhs.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

FEBRUARY 1946

The general condition of the market showed a marked advance. The prices of pulses, castor oil, castor oilseeds, hutchellu and hongo and other food articles advanced while the prices of cocoanut oil, kerosene oil, til seed, groundnut, arocanut and salt, yarn, silk, copper and brass declined. The rise in the prices of other food articles was marked resulting in advance of the Index No. of the "Other Food Articles" by 16 points to 299.

The silk market remained normal. Stocks in Koties were moderate. Fresh supplies were being received from producing centres. Prices remained stationary.

There was no production of sugar, gold, glass and enamelware. The labourers in the K.G.F. area struck work from 7th January 1946 and the strike continued till the end of the month. The Glass and Enamel Works remained closed down for want of supply of coal.

The General Index Number of prices for February 1946, was 323 as against 317 in January 1946 and 300 in February of the previous year.

The following statement furnishes details :-

PARTICULARS	JAN. 1945.	FEB. 1946	FEB. 1945
1 Food-grains and pulses ...	332	352	293
2 Oils and oil seeds ...	330	313	252
3 Other food articles ...	299	315	276
4 Textiles ...	261	234	285
5 Others ...	313	329	364
6 General Index Numbers ...	317	323	300

Appendix I of the survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during February 1946 by groups of articles. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100.

Cotton Manufacture

The following statement shows the woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during February 1946, as compared with previous month

and the corresponding month of the previous year :-

	Average of February for 8 years ending 1927 to 1929	February 1946	January 1946	February 1945	February 1926-27 to 1928-29	Percentage change as compared with	
						January 1946	February 1945
Mill-woven goods. -							
Lbs. (000)	547	1,144	1,322	1,152	1,109 8	- 13 1	- 0 03
Yards(000)	1,746	1,697	4,178	3,519	1,139 2	- 14 6	+ 18 7

The following statement shows the monthly production of cotton goods in the Mills in the State since 1939-40 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands) :-

Months	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
April ...	2,951	3,653	3,103	4,087	4,103	4,233	4,220
May ...	3,385	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,341	2,885	4,129
June ...	3,254	4,113	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656
July ...	3,168	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966
August ...	3,171	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,909	4,461	4,926
September	3,236	3,468	4,133	3,089	4,731	4,005	1,835
October ...	3,240	3,884	4,233	3,181	4,127	4,050	5,069
November	3,566	3,955	4,202	4,135	1,445	4,342	4,061
December	3,824	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,838
January...	3,630	3,152	4,173	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697
February	3,431	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,320	3,519	4,178
March ...	3,833	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	...
Total ...	40,912	44,477	45,896	47,895	52,785	43,579	

The total production of cotton piece-goods during February 1946, was 4,178,492 yards as against 4,696,937 yards in the previous month and 3,519,089 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was thus a decrease in the production of piece-goods in February 1946, by

518,445 yards or 11'03 per cent as compared with January 1946, and an increase of 659,403 yards or 15'7 per cent as compared with February 1945.

The market condition for cotton goods was reported to be steady during the month under survey. There was very good retail business transactions. The wholesale market was reported to be fairly active, though there were shortage of finer varieties of cloth in the local market. Issue of cloth by coupon system continued during the month.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of February 1946 as compared with January 1946 :—

Particulars	January 1946	February 1946
MILLS	PRICES	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, per pair of 8 Yards (No 5038)	4 12 6	1 12 6
Coating—Mysore Mills, per piece of 21 yards (Lassur No. 22)	13 8 0	13 8 0
Coating—Binny Mills, per yard (Range 1,712)	...	...
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, per piece of 21 yards, (Range 7,720).	9 10 0	9 10 0
Binny Mills Shirtings—Gold Standard cloth Cella (per yard).	0 10 5	0 10 1
Long Cloth Mysore Mills (954) per piece of 40 yds.	21 10 8	21 10 8
Long Cloth—Binny coloured No. 1,100.	...	...
Long Cloth per yard. S. 6557	...	...

Yarn

The following statement furnishes the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during February 1946 as compared with January 1946 and February 1945 :—

	Jan. 1946	Feb 1946	Feb 1945	Percentage change as compared with	
				Jan. 1946	Feb. 1945
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,499	2,281	2,000	-8'3	+14'0

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills during February 1946, was 2,281,193 lbs. as against 2,499,057 lbs. in the month of January 1946 and 1,999,671 lbs. in the month of February 1945. The production thus shows a decrease by 217,864 lbs. or 8'3 per cent as compared with January 1946 and an increase by 281,522 lbs. or 14'0 per cent as compared with February 1945. The

average price of yarn of 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. stood at Rs. 10-2-0 during the month under survey and Rs. 10-9-0 during the month of January 1946.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—During the month under survey the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 422 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each as against 598 bales in November 1945.

Mill Consumption.—The following statement furnishes figures relating to consumption of Indian Cotton by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars	Bales of 400 lbs. each.
Consumption in January 1946	6,816
Do February 1946	6,238
Do February 1945	5,399
Total consumption to date since 1st September 1945	42,687
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	35,249

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. during February 1946 was Rs. 283-12-0 as against Rs. 231-4-0 in the month of January 1946 and Rs. 190-0-0 in the month of February 1945.

Sugar

During the month of February 1946, the production of sugar in the State was Nil.

Gold

There was no production of Gold during this month due to workmen's strike from 7th January 1946.

Production of chemicals during the month of February 1946 as compared with January 1946 :—

Particulars	Jan. 1946	Feb 1946
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	143 8	472 3
Do (fuming)	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	468 2	388 4
Do (Acid)	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	...	...
Nitric Acid do	1 6	0 9
Aluminium Sulphate	75 7	42 14
Copper Sulphate	0 1	...
Ferrous Sulphate	2 16	0 14
Magnesium Sulphate	4 12	3 0
Alum	1 14	1 18

Production of glass and enamelware in the month of February 1946 as compared with January 1946 was nil as the Factory is reported to be remaining closed down due to shortage of coal.

		Jany. 1946 Value in Rs.	Feb. 1946 Value in Rs.
Glassware	...	19,700	not yet received
Enamelware	...	10,600	

Production of absolute alcohol during the month of February 1946 as compared with January 1946.—

January 1946 Gallons.	February 1946 Gallons.
10,154	29,611

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The prices of all grades of silk continued to be more or less stationary. There was not much activity on the part of merchants. Supplies were forthcoming in normal quantities. Demand continued to be steady.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of Charaka silk during the month of February 1946 as compared with January 1946 :—

...	January 1946	February 1946
	Rs. a p. Rs. a p.	Rs. a p. Rs. a p.
1 Sidlaghatta ...	28 0 0 to 37 0 0 per lb.	29 0 0 to 35 0 0 per lb.
2 Closepet ...		
3 Channarayana & ...		
4 Kempnashalli.		

Spun Silk.—At the beginning of the month stocks were not moving well for want of export facilities. The tone of the market improved in the latter half of the month and the stocks were moving well. Prices remained more or less steady.

Kashmir Silk.—Market remained inactive.

Foreign Silk.—There were no stocks of this silk in the market.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. and the lowest was Rs. 2-2-0 per lb. Cross-breed cocoon prices ranged from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-5-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the month under survey was 47 as against 42 in the previous month. In addition to the above, enquirers calling at the office were interviewed and furnished with the required information. The enquiries were from merchants and other bodies both in and outside the

State. The required information was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the respective provinces and States concerned and they were also put into touch with the local business men and firms dealing in such products, etc.

The following were some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the month of February 1946 :—

- 1 Export of copra to places outside Mysore
- 2 Sinking of tube wells for irrigation purposes.
- 3 Wood distillation plant.
- 4 Supply of raw silk yarn.
- 5 Compilation of Tobacco Trade Directory.
- 6 Glass Factories.
- 7 Facilities for manufacture of Electrical goods
- 8 Post war development of Light Engineering Industries.
- 9 Press Button making machinery.
- 10 Development of oil seed crushing industry.
- 11 Preparation of Processed Skim-milk for Bangalore City.
- 12 Supply of pure honey in bulk.

Joint-Stock Companies

1. Statement showing the particulars of joint stock companies incorporated and registered during the month under survey (Appendix ii).

2. Companies that having ceased work, went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or became defunct during the month (nil).

3. Existing joint-stock companies that have increased or decreased their capital during the month (nil).

4. Statement showing the names of Companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act I.

State-owned Railway

The total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 11,03,914 as against Rs. 4,62,800 during the previous month and Rs. 9,03,400 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1945 to the end of February 1946 were Rs. 1,12,60,317 as against Rs. 1,00,56,937 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of February 1946 was 3,064,477 railway maunds as against 778,485 railway maunds in the month of January 1946 and 2,043,977 Railway maunds in the month of February 1945. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail from 1st July 1945 to end of February 1946 amounted to 21,289,154 railway maunds as against 16,960,172 railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of February 1946

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1946	Ratio
Food grains and pulses							
				Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.	
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	32 9 0	208
2	Paddy	Combatre saana	610 "	36 0 0	100	94 6 0	262
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	610 "	36 0 0	100	94 9 6	277
4	Dhal	Lurdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	50 0 0	308
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	194
6	Ballar or Javare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	15 0 0	759
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	35 13 4	512
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	36 10 0	305
Total					800		2,820
Average							352
Oils and oil seeds							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oil	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	11 4 7	260
2	Castor oil	Do do	25 "	4 8 0	100	14 6 0	319
3	Cocconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	20 2 7	269
4	Kerosene oil	White—B O C or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	205
5	Cotton seeds	Pressing factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	5 0 0	667
6	Cotton seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	2 0 0	100	71 6 5	310
7	Lil seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	125 11 0	380
8	Hurchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	87 8 0	461
9	Houge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	57 0 0	393
10	Groundnut	Crushed, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	15 5 0	200
Total					1,000		4,435
Average							348
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	24 lbs	2 0 0	100	6 13 8	343
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	6 13 8	366
3	Cocconuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	41 0 0	100	192 8 0	438
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs	6 1 0	100	14 8 0	232
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	32 1 3	220
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat variety	95 "	9 8 0	100	22 8 1	247
7	Jamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	28 0 0	271
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measure	4 8 0	100	14 1 7	313
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	18 0 0	686
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	42 8 0	382
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	17 0 0	170
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Sakle pu	21 "	12 8 0	100	60 0 0	141
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 inds of 82 lbs	28 0 0	100	124 2 8	443
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 1/2 lbs	16 0 0	100	41 10 0	260
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 ctrs	1 8 0	100	9 9 7	315
Total					1,500		4,488
Average							315
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	10 2 0	193
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	168 0 0	100	283 12 0	180
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 12 8	256
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b "	7 14 0	100	26 5 4	324
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey average of 36" x 4 yds wg. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds wg 41 tolas	1b	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
Total					500		1,192
Average							238

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1946	Ratio
	Others			Rs a p		Rs a p	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	189
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	8 1 6	809
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	229
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	5 8 0	200
6	Bees wax	Local	2½ "	17 0 0	100	70 0 0	412
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	6 4 0	189
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	900 0 0	222
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1 000	19 0 0	100	75 0 0	395
10	Files	Mangalore pattern local	" 1 000	19 0 0	100	130 0 0	381
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Low—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	22 8 0	805
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	(gross)	0 11 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, Timber	Mysore logs	(ft)	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	381
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	80 12 0	456
	Total				1,500		4,934
	Average						329

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	February 1946	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food grains and pulses	8	800	2,420	352	374
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	3 435	313	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	4 721	315	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,192	238	
5	Others	15	1,500	4 934	329	
			...			

APPENDIX II

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of February 1946.

1. Companies limited by shares —

Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of Registered Office	Object	Capital		
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
			Rs	Rs	Rs.
III TRADING AND MANUFACTURING					
(b) Printing, Publishing and Stationery					
1 Birur Printing and Publishing Company, Limited	Director, Mr G Marulappa, Main Road, Birur	Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, Magazines	1,00,000	9 000	9,000
(b) Public Service Companies, Gas, Water, Electric Light, Power and Telephone					
2 Mysore Airtec Limited	Secretary, Mr T Shamanna, Mysore Sugar Company Building, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road, Bangalore	To manufacture and carry on the business of Electricians, Manufacturers of Radio and Television Generators, Accumulators, etc.	25,00,000	25,00,000	15,00,000
(a) Others					
3. Associated Business Corporation Limited	Director, Mr S Ananthapadmanabha Rao, 2865, Santhepet, Chitaldrug	General Trading	50,000	2,000	2,000
		Total	26,50,000	2,61,000	2,61,000

2. Companies Limited by guarantee and associations not for profit—Nil.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act during the month of February 1946.

Date of Registration	Name of the Company	Object of the Company	Capital			Country of origin	Name and address of the person authorised to accept service on behalf of the company
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up		
5th February 1946	National Indian Life Assurance Co., Ltd	Insurance	Rs 10,00,000	Rs 3,500	Rs 3,500	Bengal	Mr D. V. Ramaswamy, B.A., B.L., 2/3 Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1946—(INDEX STATIONARY)**

The Cost of Living Index Number for working classes in Bangalore City for the month of April 1946, works up to 199.5 which is the same as that for the previous month.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group declined by 0.6 point to 248.4 due to a fall in the prices of Coffee seeds, Onions, Vegetables, Gingelly oil, Groundnut oil and Garlic.

A rise in the price of castor oil resulted in the rise of the Index Number of Fuel and Lighting group by 0.7 point to 204.3.

The Index Number of the Clothing group advanced by 2.2 points to 195.0 on account of an increase in the price of saris.

The Index Numbers of House Rent and Miscellaneous groups remained constant
(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			March 1946			April 1946			March 1946	April 1946
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food.—</i>													
Raw Rice	... Seer	. 14'0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	... „	.. 22 6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	... „	. 6'6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	... „	. 0 7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	... „	... 3 1	0	2	8	0	9	6	0	9	8	356	263
Bengalgram Dhal	.. „	. 1'4	0	2	11	0	8	6	0	8	9	291	300
Avare Dhal	.. „	. 0 6	0	2	7	0	9	11	0	10	7	381	410
Greengram	.. „	... 1 2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	9	375	388
Sugar	.. Viss	. 1'9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	.. „	. 1'9	0	3	6	0	11	8	0	12	11	333	369
Coffee seeds Wt.	Seer	... 1'4	0	3	11	0	12	5	0	12	4	317	315
Meat (Weight) 2 lbs. Wt	„	. 7 2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds	... „	.. 1 9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	. „	.. 6'1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee Wt	... „	... 2'7	0	6	0	1	3	11	1	5	7	332	360
Onions	Viss	. 1'0	0	1	3	0	3	8	0	3	0	293	240
Vegetables	... „	. 5 6	0	2	6	0	8	7	0	7	2	343	287
Fruits	Doz.	.. 0 9	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	150	163
Gingelly oil Wt.	Seer	.. 2'5	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	6	3	317	313
Groundnut oil	... „	.. 0'4	0	1	8	0	5	9	0	5	5	345	325
Salt	.. „	.. 1'1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocoanut	... Each	.. 1 0	0	1	0	8	3	6	0	3	10	350	383
Tamarind	. Viss	.. 0 9	0	3	3	0	5	8	0	6	9	174	208
Chillies	... „	... 2 0	0	7	4	2	6	6	2	7	7	525	540
Coriander	... Seer	... 1 3	0	1	5	0	8	2	0	8	3	576	582
Garlic Wt.	... „	... 0'7	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	4	9	242	238
Wheat Flour	... „	. 1 4	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	100	100
Soji	... „	... 1 3	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	100	100
Ready made coffee	... „	... 6'3	1	5	7	1	5	7	1	5	7	100	100
Total	...	100'0	...			...			...			249'0	248'4
All Food Index Number of All Food Articles			...			...			...			...	...

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. IX

Bangalore, August 1946

No. 8

SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I., APPOINTED DEWAN

Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU, C.I.E., RETIRES

The following Proclamation was issued under the seal of His Highness the Maharaja on the 7th August 1946.

“Whereas the Office of the Dewan of Mysore has become vacant by the retirement of *Pradhanasiromani* Nyapathi Madhava Rau, C.I.E. We, placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., do hereby appoint the said *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., to be the Dewan of Mysore and We do further appoint the said *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., to be *Ex-Officio* President of the Council.

Given under Our Hand and Seal at Mysore this, the Seventh Day of August 1946.”

A Notification Issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore on the 7th August 1946 stated as follows —

“*Pradhanasiromani* N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., having expressed a desire to lay

down his office, His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to accede to his wishes and to permit him to retire with effect from the 7th August 1946. His Highness takes this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him during an official career extending over 39 years.

Mr. Madhava Rau held the high office of Dewan during a period of exceptional difficulty. For five anxious years he has laboured earnestly in the interests of the people of the State winning their esteem and regard. His sound judgment and vast administrative experience have earned for him the confidence of His Highness the Maharaja.

In bidding him farewell, His Highness desires to tender his warmest thanks to *Pradhanasiromani* N. Madhava Rau for his loyal services, and to express the hope that he may long enjoy the leisure to which he is so well entitled.

"ADD TO THE GLORY OF MYSORE STATE"

DEWAN'S CALL FOR CO-OPERATION AND GOODWILL

"I hope with your continued co-operation, understanding and goodwill such as have been extended to me this evening, we shall jointly and all together make Mysore not merely the Model State, that it has been but a greater entity so that she will play a larger part in the fuller life that is dawning on the people of India so that she can contribute her share of culture, her part in industrial development with the resources so amply showered on her by Providence. With this wealth of contribution in many directions, with the hearty co-operation and goodwill of the people, we may be certain that we can add to the glory of the Mysore State and enhance still more the glory and fame of His Highness the Maharaja." Declared Sir A. Ramaswami Mudalliar, Dewan, in course of his reply to a welcome address presented to him by the Citizens of Mysore City at the Rangacharlu Town Hall on the 17th August 1946. The following is the text of the speech :--

I must confess that it was with mixed feelings I listened to the Address that has been read by the spokesman of this organization. I say with mixed feelings because while on the one hand I feel gratified at the encomiums that have been showered on me, on the other hand I am overwhelmed by a sense of responsibility of the task that I have undertaken. That sense of responsibility is only heightened by the consciousness of the great work which my predecessors in office have done in the service of the State. It was thus not without a little hesitation, not certainly without a great deal of thought that I have finally accepted this heavy responsibility.

You have referred to my activities in various fields and the part I have played in the Provincial Legislature, in the Imperial Central Government and at many places far away from this country as well as at international conferences. But notwithstanding this experience my hesitation and doubt arose from the fact that while I am fairly acquainted with conditions in British India, I was conscious that I cannot claim the same knowledge, the same understanding or perhaps even the same capacity to understand the various and variegated problems of Indian States. If therefore, I finally ventured to accept the gracious invitation of His Highness to accept this high office in this State, it was only because I recollected that during the last 30 years I have had, not infrequently, opportunities of getting acquainted with and indeed following the solution of some of the problems which have faced the

State and have throughout this long period cherished a high regard and respect for the Royal Family of Mysore.

No stranger to Mysore

You have reminded me that I am not a stranger either to the State of Mysore, or in particular to this beautiful capital. Indeed I have been a frequent visitor here both in my official and unofficial capacities. I remember vividly the occasion when people in this very hall, the citizens of Mysore, extended to me a most warm welcome with that courtesy and friendliness which have characterised them today and all through. That was nearly 20 years ago. It is the recollection of that friendliness, that courtesy, that measure of goodwill which were extended to me on that occasion and which have been shown to me on subsequent occasions by the people of Mysore that fortified me in my decision to accept the responsibilities of the office of the Dewan of Mysore. It is with the hope of securing the same pleasant and hearty co-operation, the same measure of goodwill and understanding that after all my activities in Provincial, Central and international bodies I have ventured to take up the task of being the head of the administration of this great and progressive model State. You have referred to the various capacities in which I have worked and you have been pleased to pay a tribute to the measure of success that has attended my efforts in all these spheres of activities. With this experience of

activities behind me you would not expect me to take this heavy responsibility in any light-hearted manner. If there is any measure of truth in the praise that you have showered on me for the work that I have done in the past in the national and international problems which I have faced and if I have shown any real interest and worked for proper solutions of these problems, you will realise that in the position I occupy today I cannot afford to consider the place of Dewan as an honorary or a sinecure appointment. I am fully conscious of the fact that I shall be tested by the people not only of Mysore but also by people elsewhere, and my earnest hope and prayer is that when I lay down the reins of office, all that you have said about my past work may equally well be deserved in regard to my work as Dewan of Mysore.

Mysore and Bangalore

You have expressed approval of my decision that my official headquarters will be both at Mysore and at Bangalore. I am glad that that decision has met with your approval. I hope, as you have stated in your address, that it will facilitate the speedy progress of administrative matters and quick disposal of Government work but more that that I feel around myself an atmosphere which is truly representative of the culture, the traditions and the spirit of the citizens of Mysore. While Bangalore will always claim of being a unique place its importance has to be realised on account of its situation, its cosmopolitan population and the location of Government offices, I have felt that the City of Mysore, the capital of the State, should in no way be in the background and that the peculiar atmosphere of Mysore City and of all the surrounding areas which breathe the innate courtesy and loyalty of the subjects of His Highness, will be a great inspiration and encouragement in my task.

Progress of the Common Man

It will be a privilege to me to associate myself with the citizens not only of important urban areas like Mysore and Bangalore but also of a great many of the villages. I am one

of those who firmly believe that the strength and prosperity of the nation, depends very largely on the prosperity of its villages in rural areas. Cities are attractive to visitors. They are like jewels. I remember myself describing the City of Mysore as a gem set amidst precious surroundings. While I admire the cities, my heart is really in the villages and with the villagers. You find me repeat from the famous and historic document associated with the hallowed name of a great and illustrious Sovereign, I am glad to say as a truism regarding the rural population that in their prosperity lies the strength of the administration, in their contentment lies its security and in their gratitude lies the rich reward which any administrator can hope for.

It is from this point of view that I hope to address myself to the task before me along with my colleagues, the Ministers and I trust that I shall have the co-operation of all people of goodwill and public spirit and real concern for the progress of the common man.

Retrocession

I shall not dwell on the present occasion on the many important problems that you have referred to in your address like the project regarding the Bhatkal Harbour and the Retrocession of the Civil and Military Station. I can assure you that these problems are under consideration and that the problem of the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station in particular has arrived at the last stage of consideration and I hope the first stage of decision may soon begin. I hope that very shortly we shall be able to get at a satisfactory arrangement when in the whole area of the Mysore State the rule of His Highness the Maharaja will prevail.

Most Critical time ahead

I do not wish to detain you any longer. I have refrained from availing myself of this opportunity to express my views on political matters either with reference to the State or to other Indian States or to the country as a whole. We are living in critical times.

Believe me, I speak with some knowledge and experience of the views of a great many men both in this country and in other parts of the world and of the state of affairs both internal and international. We shall be passing through a most critical time in the next six months.

It will be the height of unwisdom to make any serious pronouncement on matters political without considering the effect and bearing of such pronouncements. I would therefore like to have more time to review calmly and deliberately the course of events here and elsewhere to watch happenings across the border, to have a better assessment of the various problems that have arisen and the solutions that can be thought of before I express my own views.

But I can give one assurance to the people of Mysore. I have not always been accustomed to sit on the seats of high administration or to exercise power and authority. I have been myself as frequently on the other side of the floor in a legislature as on the administrative side. In the Provincial Council, in the Council of State and in the Central Legislative Assembly, in the Corporation of the City of Madras my work has been more often than not that of a critic. I cannot be either ignorant of or completely lacking in sympathy

for what has been called the people's point of view. Beyond that I shall not say anything at present.

Accessible to all

I thank the organizers and the citizens of Mysore for the great welcome that they have extended to me. I would like to say that I shall be accessible to any one, irrespective of rank or position, who wishes to see me on public matters at all reasonable hours of the day and if it is very urgent and pressing, perhaps at some unreasonable hours of the night also. I hope with your continued co-operation, understanding and goodwill such as have been extended to me this evening, we shall jointly and all together make Mysore not merely the Model State that it has been but a greater entity so that she will play a larger part in the fuller life that is dawning on the people of India so that she can contribute her share of culture, her part in industrial development with the resources so amply showered on her by Providence. With this wealth of contribution in many directions, with the hearty co-operation and goodwill of the people, we may be certain that we can add to the glory of the Mysore State and enhance still more the glory and fame of His Highness the Maharaja.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JOURNALISTS

DEWAN SUGGESTS FORMATION OF "INNER COUNCIL"

In his introductory remarks at the Press Conference held in the Legislative Council Hall, Public Offices, Bangalore, on 20th August 1946, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, stated as follows :—

It is my desire, as the head of the administration of the State, to have contact with the Press editors in the State and Press representatives on behalf of newspapers elsewhere and I should like to have suggestions from you as to how this can be brought about. I do not wish to make any statement this morning, if it can be avoided. What I want to know is whether the relationship of the Press with the administration stands on a satisfactory basis. I am sure that, as working journalists, you will consider that the Press with its power of shaping public opinion has certain obligations also to discharge. I have been associated myself with journalism for a considerable time and I have followed closely the course of journalism in this country and elsewhere. You will therefore expect me to have a little more understanding than could be ordinarily expected otherwise and that means no reflection on any one. As a public man, I have some experience of journalists and also know the weaknesses of journalism. Therefore you will not be surprised if sometimes I am also critical of the journalistic profession. I am thereby making no observations about journalists in this State because I do not yet know much about how they have been conducting their work. I have also to refer to the fact that obligations are mutual. I can give you this assurance that, in your desire to shape public opinion, you will have as much assistance

as you want from me. I may also give you the assurance that so long as there is fair criticism, it will be free criticism also about the administration in this State. Of course, there are certain things which are and must always be kept in view with care and consideration. Royalty and all that it stands for should and must always be respected by every citizen. This has been well-recognised and widely recognised in all countries where the monarchical form of Government exists and I am sure this is even more so in this State where the subjects are loyal to the Throne and the Ruler. Barring that exception, as far as the administration is concerned, there will be no effort or inclination in any way to escape from such criticism or be in any way upset or annoyed by such criticism. Let us leave the past alone and see if we can open a new chapter for the future. My presence here today is to make your task as pleasant as possible and listen to the observations which may assist me in bringing about a closer co-operation than in the past. It is for you to make suggestions in that regard.

* * *

In his concluding remarks, the Dewan observed :—

I would like to recall my experience in the United States when I was there to preside over the Economic and Social Conference. The American journalists asked for my views about journalism. I said that journalism was a great and very important profession and was different from other technical professions. For instance, the medical profession or the legal profession affects individuals

and members of that profession come in contact only with individuals. But journalists are concerned with groups of men and masses. In that sense, the journalistic profession is even more important than the medical or any other profession. In this connection, I would stress two aspects which distinguish journalism from the other professions. Firstly, it is the only profession which does not insist on minimum qualifications and where there is no apprenticeship or qualifying examination. It is unique. Anybody can enter the profession. The second aspect is even more important. It refers to the code of professional conduct. Take the case of the medical profession. A certain code of conduct is expected of the members of this profession and there are certain rules that should be followed. Violation of these rules would lead to taking disciplinary action. More than that; the disciplinary action is taken by the profession itself. The Indian Medical Council controls the conduct of members of the medical profession in India. Similarly, the conduct of the legal practitioners is regulated by a set of rules and disciplinary action is taken against certain erring members. Such disciplinary action as is to be taken by the authorities is recommended by these professional bodies themselves. It is true that journalists claiming privileges or asking the administration to deal fairly and properly should set up a machinery to regulate their own household. I do

not know whether there are any such rules in your Associations for regulating professional conduct. It is possible that the erring acts may be only one or two. It is however exactly those erring acts that make the administration pass very strict laws. I suggest to you therefore that the Mysore journalists may form an Inner Council,—a tribunal among themselves and thus stand unique and march in the vanguard of progress. You can suggest the kind of disciplinary action that Government should take. You know that on certain occasions a great deal of harm may be done by proceeding against a paper in a court of law as this would give greater publicity to any offending article. You can form an executive body—a committee with proper rules of conduct for journalists and recommend the action to be taken in the case of erring journalists. In many cases, you may do it yourself. I assure you, you will be earning thereby world-wide fame to your Association. I put this to you as a suggestion on this occasion, and I may add that in an informal letter addressed to the American Journalists' Association, I made this very suggestion for their consideration. I trust you will have some early opportunity of considering the suggestion and think for yourselves whether it is worthwhile following it up. Some one among you may take up the responsibility and make constructive suggestions for bringing such machinery into operation.

"BABY WEEK" IN MYSORE CITY

SIR T. THUMBOO CHETTY DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

Amatyasiromani Sir T. Thumboo Chetty, O.B.E., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, delivered the following speech on the occasion of the Prize Distribution of the Baby Week Competition, 1946, held by the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore City, on 2nd February 1946 :—

It is a genuine pleasure to me to be in your midst this evening and to associate myself with this humanitarian organization which, year after year, has been striving with constant purpose in the cause of the health and well-being of our children and mothers. The Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust has been in existence for over two decades now, and, judging from its successive reports, has been steadily growing in usefulness and popular appeal. The range of its activities has spread beyond all expectations and its associated undertakings have been constantly increasing and multiplying. In addition to its Child Welfare Centres, this organization now concerns itself with several Ante-natal Clinics, Nursery Schools and Creches, and takes considerable interest in Housing Schemes and Anti-tuberculosis Control. Its work is no longer confined to its premises but has developed ramifications that spread far and wide. The Mysore Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has, similarly, been growing from strength to strength. Not only has Mysore City distinguished itself by securing the first place in the British Imperial Baby Week Challenge Competition on two separate occasions, but the example set by this city has proved an inspiration to other bodies in the State, and Baby Shows, Children's Clinics and Welfare Centres, have now spread even to the remotest corners of the State. Ignorance, superstition, and false notions of modesty on the part of our women-folk are being rapidly dispelled, and even our rustic population is taking more and more kindly to modern hygienic and scientific methods. The good seed sown by the revered founder of this Trust, the late *Rajasevadhurina* Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, has, thanks to the fostering care of the several office-bearers of this Trust, taken firm root and has grown into a flourishing tree of which the people of the State, rich and poor alike, now enjoy the fruit. This is indeed a very commendable result and I must offer our heartfelt congratulations to *Rao Bahadur* Ramaswamy and to his devoted band of workers upon the success they have achieved through their untiring efforts.

Infantile Mortality.

It strikes me as most distressing that we in India who regard children as the greatest gifts that Providence can bestow on man, and who look upon the misfortune of childlessness as being little short of a curse, are yet so negligent as to the manner in which our children are brought into the world and so indifferent as to the chances of their survival. Despite the unceasing efforts of Maternity and Child Welfare workers all over the country, our vital statistics reveal the dismal fact that nearly 25 per cent of our infants die either at birth or within the first year, a percentage about thrice as large as that in England. It is significant too that the annual maternity mortality rate in India is six per thousand as against four per thousand in Western countries. As to the numerous infantile diseases and ailments, none of which need prove fatal if ordinary preventive measures are taken in time, our record is a deplorable one indeed.

Welfare Organisations.

This unhappy state of affairs indicates that although much has been achieved, a great deal more yet remains to be done. It is necessary not only that the number of Maternity and Child Welfare organizations should increase a hundred-fold but that each such organization should redouble its efforts and pull its full weight in order to be able to cope with the stupendous task ahead. It is necessary too that each individual worker in these organizations should be imbued with the true missionary spirit, with a burning zeal to look upon his or her work not merely as a task that has got to be done somehow, but as a labour of love, the fulfilment of which will find its reward in the joy and happiness that they help to bring into the world. A child-birth is not a mere "case" to be rushed through, recorded on the charts and pigeon-holed for the use of the statistician. "Children are God's apostles sent forth day by day to preach of love and hope and peace." Let those who are privileged to assist at their advent and to

nurse and tend them always bear in mind the words of Kate Wiggins: "Every child born into the world is a new thought of God, an ever-fresh and radiant possibility."

Midwives.

I am pleased to note that the Trust has, of late, enlisted the services of Municipal Midwives also, and has divided the city into 24 areas each being entrusted to a nurse. This is a step in the right direction and I consider it very gratifying indeed. Nevertheless, I cannot help feeling that, considering the large areas to be covered and the sustained attention essential to each individual case, the staff at present employed on this work is scarcely adequate. I do hope the Trust will find it possible to devise ways and means of enlarging its staff so that no case, however remotely situated, might have to go without sufficient and timely attention.

A Nursing Council.

While on this subject, I should like to draw your attention to the suggestions made by Sir Mangaldas Mehta in the course of his visit to one of your centres. He has laid stress on the need for setting up a Nursing Council for examining the competence of nurses, midwives and health visitors and

for co-ordinating their activities. It is essential that each one of these functionaries should be of the right type, possessing the qualifications, temperament and sense of duty so essential to their work. It is necessary too that separate Training Centres for midwives in rural and urban areas should be established, to suit the varying requirements of each. Widespread and judicious propaganda is also essential if the ignorance of your masses and their fatalistic attitude is to be overcome. For all this we need competent persons who will not adhere blindly to text-books and to the standards and methods of the West, but are endowed with the imagination and the capacity to adapt and modify them to suit Indian conditions, Indian prejudices and the Indian temperament. Our children are our greatest national asset. It is for them that our country builds and plans and strives, and we can have no greater responsibility than that of ensuring for each one of them, however humble, the enjoyment of its rightful heritage of health and happiness.

I thank you once again for having so kindly asked me over this evening. I am grateful for your warm welcome and for the very kind things you have been pleased to say of me. Let me, in my turn, wish you every success in your noble and humanitarian activities.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

EDUCATION MINISTER ON CULTIVATION OF HOME ARTS

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, unveiling the portraits of the late Mr. Raghavachar and his wife Mrs. Rukkamma, on the 8th August, at the Malleswaram Ladies' Association, Bangalore City, paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Rukkamma, and made the following remarks about the education of girls in the following terms:—

The late Mr. Raghavachar was my colleague in the City Municipal Council and I have still vivid memories of his towering personality and genial manners. He used to evince great interest in municipal matters and give many useful and valuable suggestions regarding the formation of roads and extensions. Generally, Government Officers, after retirement from service, become inactive and lose all interest in life. The late Mr. Raghavachar was not one of that life. He was always active and took interest in public activities. He wanted to be of some service to his fellowmen. As regards Mrs. Rukkamma, I do not claim to have had any personal acquaintance. But from the account of her activities, I gather she must have been an ideal wife and an ideal mother. I must tell you that the success of men depends mostly on their wives. It is our Indian conception that the wife has always to pray for the success of her husband. I am sure, it was Mrs. Rukkamma's co-operation and support that was responsible for Mr. Raghavachar's good work. On this occasion I must tell the ladies who are gathered here, that unless the wives know how to cook and manage the house well, it is very difficult for the husbands to

prosper. Mrs. Royan is here and I must tell you that she is a good cook. It is dangerous in these days to depend upon cooks and it is very essential that every wife should be a good cook. My advice to the girls who are gathered here is that their education would not be complete unless they know the art of cooking. They must all know cooking well. I want the Mahila Samaj should interest itself in the art of cooking also in addition to their holding classes in Sanskrit, Hindi and Music.

Another direction in which I want your Association to interest itself is to introduce first-aid and nursing classes. There was a great need for trained midwives and nurses and a great number of girls should be encouraged to take up these professions. It is also very necessary that every lady should know some home-nursing. Government would be glad to give necessary facilities if this Association takes initiative.

I am glad that your Association has opened a Nursery section here. There are very few nursery schools in the City and there is a need for a greater number of them in the City. Government are considering to sanction a training section in Mysore for training nursery teachers and candidates who intend to undergo the training would be given some stipends and hostel facilities. The minimum qualification for admission into this training course is S.S.L.C. and I want more of our educated girls to take up to this course. Girls after undergoing this training can open a small nursery school in their own locality which would be a great benefit to the neighbours.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

EDUCATION MINISTER ON "REVIVING THIS ANCIENT ART OF HEALING"

Speech Delivered by Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, on the Occasion of the Opening of the Seventh Conference of Government Ayurvedic and Unani College Graduates' Association

I am indeed very grateful to the organisers of this function for the opportunity they have given me to open this, the seventh Conference of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College Graduates' Association in the picturesque surroundings of Bannerghatta, a place well known for its annual car festival. I am glad to see before me this evening such a large and distinguished gathering of the members of your profession. This indeed augurs well for the future glory of your profession. I gather from the report just presented before us by the Secretary that your Association was started in 1937 and that you have more than 123 members on the roll, and that you have been holding your annual conference year after year regularly. These conferences enable you to exchange your views, take stock of the previous year's work, meet new friends, renew old acquaintances, discuss various educational, social and material problems connected with your profession. It enables you also to discuss in a body what your grievances are and put them in the shape of resolutions and send them up to the proper authorities to redress them. Therefore it is good to have a conference every year as a feature of your Association. I am glad to know that unlike several other Associations, yours is kept busy with several activities. You have a literary committee which promotes the publication of books, you have two free dispensaries—one at Magadi Road and the other at Sreeramapuram—you have monthly meetings and discourses and I am particularly pleased to note that you have been lecturing on health matters to the rural-folks. You deserve my congratulations on the useful work your Association has been turning out.

You have referred in your Address to certain problems connected with your profession: you

want the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore to be improved and brought up-to-date, your degree to be recognised by other Governments, the pay and status of the graduates working under the District Boards to be improved, quarters and proper staff to be provided for them, you want representation to several committees formed by the Government from your Association, you want a separate department for Ayurvedic and Unani system to be established by the Government and manned by one qualified in Ayurvedic and Unani system, and you want a Registration Act to be introduced. I am glad to know that you are moving with the modern times and some of your demands are modern and legitimate.

The demand on the Government by the public to revive the Ayurvedic and Unani system and give encouragement to them, was already there. To fulfil the wishes of the people, the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital were started long ago and the College has already produced as many as 300 graduates. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine and the Hospital attached to it which are nearing completion will ultimately accommodate about 200 beds and perhaps this is the largest institution in India. Government have been giving a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the local bodies to enable them to start Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in rural areas. These bear eloquent testimony to the encouragement given to the Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine by His Highness' Government to revive the ancient art of healing. When the Government have done so much, it will not lag behind to bring it up-to-date by adopting modern methods to suit modern times. The Government have already constituted a Committee to examine thoroughly the various

problems connected with this department and their report is awaited and need I assure you that most of the representations you have made will receive my sympathetic consideration.

Before I conclude, having practised the healing art myself for over 35 years, I cannot resist the temptation to give you a few words of advice and I hope you will not take it amiss. Whatever system of medicine you may practise, be it Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy or Allopathy, remember your fundamental duty is to heal the sick and relieve the suffering. If you cannot cure your patient by our own system, do not deceive him and make him to suffer and die by your false prestige. Get a better member of your profession or go to a member

practising another system and see that your patient gets relief. Work in harmony with all those who practise the healing art. Never feel proud of your achievement, never feel jealous of others, do not hesitate to consult a better man when you are in difficulty, do not think of remuneration but think of giving relief first. As a physician, you are doing God's work on earth and He knows how to reward you.

I thank you once again for doing me this honour. I am sure under the able and inspiring guidance of your Chairman Dr. C. H. Narayana Rao, the proceedings of your Conference will be concluded with great success. I have great pleasure in declaring the Conference open

SOUTHERN COMMAND SERVICES ART EXHIBITION AT BANGALORE

Well over a hundred exhibits covering almost all branches of art and representing a wide variety of subjects and their treatment were on show at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Bangalore, where the Southern Command Art Exhibition was held late in August 1946. The exhibition was opened by the G. O. C.-in-C., Southern Command, Lt. General Sir Robert Lockhart, K.C.B. C.I.E, M.C.

The Army Commander, opening the exhibition, said that it was to the exhibitors' credit that in the distractions of war and its aftermath they had made time to practise their talents and learn to develop them. There had been instances where wood and sometimes kitbags had to be substituted for artists' canvas.

He added that it was intended to offer all facilities to British peace-time soldiers to enable them to practise their talents in such subjects as art. He hoped that this policy would be followed in the Indian Army. In some cases teaching had already been started and there was much promising material. Regular exhibitions in peace-time would be appreciated.

The Army Commander congratulated the entrants and the Army Education authorities and others. The education authorities had not only organised the exhibition, but to a large extent had made it possible for servicemen to continue their art by providing materials and arranging classes. In this connection the Army owed thanks to the civil colleges who had given valuable tuition and to Miss Hardy, Principal of the Bishop Cotton's Girls School and Professor Roy D.P.R. Choudhary,

Principal of the Madras Government School of Arts and Crafts, who had judged the exhibits.

All entries were submitted by British servicemen and were of a very high standard, doubly proved by the pictures which were bought by visitors. Separate sections contained oils, water colours, black and white and commercial art, and each showed a good cross-section of treatment and subject matter.

Many of the scenes were of South India—the magnificent hill-country of the Nilgiris and the exquisite workmanship of the Hindu temple builders. Less fortunately stationed soldiers have been able to make attractive the stark country around Kalyan. Others have found subjects outside the Command, such as Delhi, Burma and Kashmir and some have been influenced by thoughts of England. Among the varied selection of figure-drawings there are several excellent examples of character studies and able composition.

The first prize in oils went to a landscape of Salaabat Khan's Tomb by Lt.-Col. G. Spottiswoode, I. P. P. C., Jalna, and in the water colour and black and white classes, Sgt. B. Johnson, B.T.I.T.S. Deccan College, Poona, took both first prizes. His water colour interpretation of "Saturday Night" was a bold figure drawing and his black and white character study called "Ex-Burma" deserved the credit for its 'aliveness'. A design for a poster advertising an arts and handicrafts exhibition won first prize in the Commercial art section for Sgt. G. Mugswell, R. A. F., Bangalore. Several other prizes were awarded.

WHY INDIA NEEDS FOODGRAIN IMPORTS FROM ABROAD

Dr. T. W. Schultz's Statement at New Delhi Press Conference

"Since our arrival in India we have flown 5,000 miles, and visited representative Provinces and States. With the fullest co-operation on all sides we have visited both surplus and deficit areas. We have consulted with government officials, party leaders, professional and businessmen, towns-people and villagers. Thanks to the uncertainties of air travel we have made unexpected visits to villages and towns that had not prepared for our coming. To us who had never before been in India, all this has been an enriching experience," said Dr. Theodore W. Schultz, leader of the unofficial American Food Mission, addressing a Press conference held in New Delhi, on July 13.

[The Mission which has been sponsored by the Indian Famine Emergency Committee, of which Mrs. Pearl Buck is the Chairman, visited India to acquire first-hand knowledge of the food position in the country and the condition of the people in the affected areas and to report to the American people.]

Dr. Schultz added: "You have mobilised your existing grain stocks in the areas where your food needs are most urgent. Particularly in the peninsula, your monopoly procurement and food rationing represents some of the most stringent governmental food controls that have been tried anywhere in the world for the common good. These controls have helped measurably to avert famine conditions.

"We have been struck by the public co-operation observed between many of the provincial governments and their private citizens. Exceptions are few.

Officials have told us the food programme could not have been executed without such substantial public support.

"It is clear that your ultimate reliance until the next harvest is on imports from abroad. This holds true whether or not it might still be possible for you to further tighten your procurement and ration controls. Your government is not making excessive demands on the limited world grain supply and we support without reservation their estimates of necessary food imports.

"In addition, we find that India should have a central grain reserve. Such a reserve could materially improve some of the situations which have disturbed us on this trip. It could be used to alleviate sudden local shortages. It would help end the differences in rations which, as we saw them operating in Mysore, work an extra hardship on those receiving less than a 12 oz. ration.

"It should also assist your efforts to stabilise the position in such places as Bengal where low grain procurement, and memories of past distress give doubt and fear a chance to affect the market even when the overall stock position appears to be adequate."

After their tour of the affected areas the Mission returned to Delhi on July 10 after covering 5,000 miles by plane, motor car, train and boat.

The Mission, which left Delhi on June 28, has visited the Provinces of U. P., Bengal, Madras and Bombay and the States of *Mysore* and Puddukottah.

India's food problem has been discussed with all classes and sections of people, with the peasant in his mud-plastered

but in remote villages and District Officials, officers of provincial governments and Ministers of Provinces and States, with members of Provincial and Central Legislatures, with representatives of the Muslim League, the Congress and other political organisations, and with newspapermen and organisers of relief societies.

The Mission has visited ration shops, grain issue depots, warehouses and wholesalers' premises in rural and urban areas. It has watched rationing and compulsory grain procurement operations and has discussed health problems and incidence of disease with Provincial and State health authorities.

At the very beginning of the tour, the Mission had to reverse its programme owing to monsoon conditions and to proceed to Lucknow and then to Calcutta prior to its South Indian tour instead of visiting those places later as had been originally planned.

The Mission has had one major and several minor mishaps during the Indian tour—the first was a forced landing of its special plane in Vizagapatnam in Madras Province which necessitated the curtailment of its schedule in South India, Mysore and Bombay and the cancellation of the Lahore visit—the second included stoning of the Missions' aircraft at Dacca by Gurkhas and occasional temporary immobilisation of one or other member of the party as they moved rapidly from one area to another with wide variations of climate and weather.

The members of the Mission escaped unscathed when their special plane bound for Madras from Calcutta effected a forced landing in the bed of a dried tank 18 miles north-east of Vizagapatnam. For half an hour prior to the forced landing, the plane was working on single engine owing to a ripped cylinder and was losing altitude

steadily. Within a few minutes of landing, crowds of villagers gathered round the plane, for most of whom it was their first opportunity to examine an aeroplane at close quarters. The information reached R. A. F. authorities, who "jeeped" the party to the officers' mess.

"We are very much impressed with what the Madras Province has done in food control, procurement, rationing and price control. That is a story to tell the world about," stated a member of the Mission on the conclusion of a 2-day tour of the affected areas in the Madras Presidency.

The Mission, which arrived in Madras on the evening of July 4, split into two groups on the following day, one flying to Trichinopoly while the other covered over 250 miles by car, visiting the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor. The second party accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras Government, and the Collectors of the districts which they visited saw grim evidences of last year's drought such as parched, thirsty fields, empty river beds and dried up tanks which otherwise irrigate thousands of acres.

The Mission evinced keen interest in rural rationing and frequently halted at wayside villages to question villagers on their difficulties in the matter of food supply. "We want more rice" was the unflinching answer they received.

The Mission consisted of the following members: Dr. Theodore W. Schultz, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Chicago; Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Miss Lillian Smith, Author and Journalist; Mr. Joseph Willen, Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York; and Mr. Sidney Hertzberg, former Editor, *Commonsense*. Journalists

accompanying the Mission were: Mr. John K. Jessup, Active Editor, *Life*; Miss Mary Jean Kempner, Representative of Newspapers Enterprise Association;

Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley of New York *Herald Tribune* and Mr. Bradley Smith, Photographer. (*Indian Information.*)

SPURIOUS RATION CARDS

The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City, notifies that quite a large number of spurious Ration Cards are in use in the City, the surrender of which to the proper authorities are being withheld for fear of any action being taken against either the persons in whose favour these cards were in the first instance issued, or against the persons now in possession of the same. These spurious cards fall under the following categories:—

(a) Cards standing in favour of persons who are actually not present in the rationed area.

(b) Cards held by several members of one family for the same members of that family.

(c) More than one card held by the same individual under different residential addresses.

(d) Cards taken for more than the actual number of persons in the family.

(e) Cards belonging to persons who have already left the rationed area but which are being used by others not entitled to do so.

(f) Cards issued for the rationed area but

held by persons who actually reside outside the limits of Bangalore City.

(g) Cards which have been tampered with.

(h) Cards whose assignments have been cancelled but are still in use.

(i) Cards which have come into the possession by any means of persons other than those legally entitled to hold such cards.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that if these cards are surrendered to any Food Office in the City on or before 10th September 1946, no action will be taken against such persons.

In respect of the cards coming under the fourth category (d) the cards to be surrendered should be accompanied by an application stating the correct number of persons in the family for making the necessary reduction.

If any spurious card is found in the possession of any person after the prescribed date, severe action will be taken under the Rationing Regulations and the rules thereunder, besides cancellation of the card

UNIFORM 12 OZS. RATION IN ALL AREAS

Though as early as the 14th February 1946, it was decided that the scale of foodgrain rations throughout the State should not be below 12 ozs. per adult per day, it was not possible to adhere to this scale of rations everywhere in view of the paucity of stocks. As the allotments from Government of India have since been put on a more regular basis, though the supplies are not to the extent required, it has now been decided to issue rations in all the areas in the State at 12 ozs. per adult per day.

According to the existing scale of rations, "A" Class card-holders in rationed areas and non-rationed urban areas are allowed 9.6 ozs. of rice and 2.4 ozs. of wheat. As Mysore is being allotted more of wheat, and as the rice stocks would be depleted very fast if not conserved carefully, it has become necessary to reduce the scale of rice ration from 9.6 ozs. to 7.2 ozs. and make up the reduction in rice by

the issue of a corresponding quantity of wheat or wheat products. The scale and composition of rations as revised, will be as under from the 20th of August 1946:—

Area	Card holders	Scale of rations per adult per day			
		Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
Rationed	"A" Class	7.2	4.8	...	12
	"B" "	2.4	2.4	7.2	12
Non-rationed	"A" "	7.2	4.8	...	12
	"B" "	2.4	2.4	7.2	12
Urban areas	"A" "	2.4	7.2	2.4	12
	"B" "	2.4	4.8	4.8	12
Rural	"A" "	2.4	rice or	7.2	12
	"B" "	2.4	millets	4.8	12

(i) Children below eight years of age will be allowed half the above scales of rations.

(ii) Heavy manual labourers will be issued the same ration as "B" class plus 2.4 ozs. of additional wheat or wheat products.

HYDERABAD DELEGATION TO MYSORE

TOUR OF DISTRESS AREAS : CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE

The quota of foodgrains, particularly millets, allotted to the State from Hyderabad was not fully complied with on the ground that position in Hyderabad had worsened. As the needs of Mysore were represented to be very pressing, a Delegation from Hyderabad proposed to visit Mysore and see the conditions for themselves. Accordingly a Delegation comprised of officials and non-officials arrived by air at the Hindustan Airfield, Bangalore on the 15th August 1946. They were received by Mr. K. Guru Dutt, Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Secretary to Government, Food Department, and others. The party stayed as State guests at Kumara Park. In the afternoon the Dewan had a talk with the Delegation. Later, Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff, the Food Minister, met the Delegation with the officers of the Food Department and had preliminary discussions relating to the food requirements of Mysore and the help expected from Hyderabad.

The party then divided into two groups. One group led by Mr. Raziuddin Ahmed, Supply Secretary, Hyderabad, proceeded to Chitaldrug and returned to Bangalore after visiting the affected parts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. The party was accompanied by Mr. K. Srinivasan. The other group headed by Nawab Fazl Nawaz Jung Bahadur toured in Kolar and Tumkur Districts visiting Doddballapur, Thondebhavi, Allipur, Madhugiri, Sira and Tumkur. They were accompanied by the Law and Food Minister and Mr. K. Guru Dutt. The next day this party accompanied by Mr. Guru Dutt visited areas in Kolar District passing through Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Srinivasapur and on to Kolar. They returned to Bangalore in the evening after visiting some villages also. The parties inspected rural and urban depots, storage arrangements and relief kitchens, etc., connected with the food administration and also made enquiries regarding the condition of the people. On the 18th August, the Delegation proceeded to Mysore to see the distribution and other arrangements in surplus areas. They visited depots in Channarayana, Mandya and Mysore City where they also saw a Rice Mill and storage arrangements. The party returned to Bangalore the same night.

On the morning of the 19th August 1946, a Conference was held in the Office of the

Food Minister's Plea.

Director of Food Supplies at which the Minister for Food, presided. The Secretary to Government, Food Department and other officers of the Food Department were present. The Minister welcomed the Delegation and said that Mysore was gratified at the neighbourly interest which Hyderabad was evincing in the welfare of the people of the State, notwithstanding the fact that position in Hyderabad was itself none too favourable. The Goodwill Mission, which had come to Mysore, was a token of this interest. The Delegation, he said, had taken great pains to acquaint themselves at first hand with the conditions in Mysore for which we were very much indebted to them. The Minister then gave an overall picture of the food position, how the exceptionally bad harvest of 1945, coupled with the entirely inadequate supplies from outside, had brought about a very anxious situation and how the next six months would be a critical time for Mysore, unless timely help was received from outside. He appealed to the Hyderabad State to assist Mysore at this juncture.

Nawab Fazl Nawaz Jung Bahadur, on behalf of the Delegation, gave expression to their gratitude for the hospitality shown to them and the facilities afforded to them for visiting the distress areas. He said that the Delegation was glad that all the statistical and other information wanted by the members of the Delegation had been furnished to them by the officers of the State.

Mr. Guru Dutt Explains Local Position.

Mr. Guru Dutt then explained how the monthly off-takes, which had been in the neighbourhood of 20,000 to 25,000 tons, had been mounting of late and were expected to come up to 34,000 tons. Even this figure was found to be an under-estimate and the off-take anticipation had been fixed at 40,000 tons, a figure which had been accepted by the Central Government for Budget purposes. The principal reason for the increase was that the issues in rural areas had hitherto been confined to the landless classes, the bulk of whom lived by agricultural labour and received wages in kind, a

fact which reduced the draw on the Depots. But now the large bulk of the partial producers had been brought on the ration list and more would be coming on every month. He explained the manner in which a thorough census of the rural population had been conducted in June and July as a result of which there was reason for believing that the off-takes might mount up even to 50,000 tons a month in view of the recent enhancement of the rural scale of issues also to 12 ozs. per head. As against this, the possibilities of local procurement were nil and large proportions of consignments promised from outside, like rice from Assam, millets from Hyderabad, and foodgrains from overseas imports had not materialised. Hence the critical position in Mysore and the urgent need for replenishment, specially as the harvested ragi would not be available for consumption till late in March next.

Mr. Srinivasan Explains Restriction Orders.

Mr. Srinivasan then explained the scope of the various restriction orders introduced in Mysore recently with a view to conserving stocks and enforcing economy by severe curtailment of the issues to catering establishments, entertainments, marriages, etc. He said it had become necessary to preserve the paddy stocks intact as a result of which the rice equivalent of the paddy was not immediately available and that ragi stocks also had to be conserved for later emergencies in view of its better keeping qualities and that for all these reasons the position was by no means even so good as might at first sight be imagined on the strength of the visible stock figures. He also explained the

various measures adopted for the storage and preservation of foodgrains, the distribution of preserved milk to vulnerable groups, the scheme of free kitchens for destitutes and the working of the demonstration kitchens intended to popularise new foodstuffs.

The measures adopted to check smuggling and other malpractices were explained as also the operation of the procurement and distribution systems in Mysore. Several members of the Delegation said that their own observations had convinced them that Mysore was in urgent need of help and that although they could not undertake any obligation they would do their best on their return to Hyderabad to see that Mysore's request was considered with every sympathy.

Mr. Raziuddin Ahmed, Supply Secretary, said that the Hyderabad Government was always anxious to help Mysore and that he could not commit himself to assure supply of any definite quotas of foodgrains.

The Minister for Food in conclusion once again thanked the Delegation and expressed the hope that in future there would be more frequent contacts which would bring two great States in closer relation with respect to social, economic and cultural interests. He wished them a safe and comfortable journey back home.

Mr. Gura Dutt on behalf of the Food Department expressed his gratitude to the members of the Delegation and also thanked the Minister for having presided over the meeting and for his solicitude and unfailing support at all times but for which it would indeed be difficult to cope with the emergencies which were continually arising.

The Delegation left Bangalore for Hyderabad by air at 3 P.M. the same afternoon.

QUININE BI-HYDROCHLORIDE

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore notifies that 8,333 boxes of 6 ampoules each of Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride are released for sale through all the holders of Retailer's License in Mysore under the Drugs Control Order. The cost of each box of 6 ampoules is Rs. 1-6-8 and the cost of each ampoule is Re. 0-4-0. (Press note dated 16th August 1946).

CHEQUE FORMS AND LETTER PAPERS

The Government of Mysore have by a notification, ordered that clauses 33 and 34 of the Paper Control (Economy) Order shall be omitted from

the provisions of the said Order. By this, the restrictions imposed on the printing of cheque forms and letter papers have been removed. This will have effect from 20th August 1946. (Press note dated 21st August 1946).

RELIEF TO INDIANS IN MALAYA

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mysore War Fund held in the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Victory Hall on the 25th July 1946, with *Diwan Bahadur* Dr. T. C. M. Royan in the chair, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be allotted to the Malaya Relief and Defence Committee of South India for providing relief for Indians in Malaya.

NOTES AND NEWS

PRINTED CLOTH

Under the provisions of clause 14 of the Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, the Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore, has directed every printer (including Hand Printers) of cloth to submit a monthly return in the prescribed form, furnishing particulars of printing, receipts and issues of printed cloth made by him during each month on or before the 10th of the following month to the Office of the Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore. The return in question should be hand-delivered in the above office and proper acknowledgment obtained therefor. In the event of failure to furnish the return, further supplies of cloth will be stopped. (Press note dated 16th July 1946).

PRICES OF BOARD

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification, amended clause 3 of the Paper Control (Prices of Board) Order, 1944, by which the coiling price of board per cwt. has been reduced. This will have effect from the 15th July 1946. (Press note dated 16th July 1946).

MARGINS OF PROFIT

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore has circularised that the following margins of profit will be brought into force with effect from 15th July 1946 in respect of cloth manufactured by local mills and powerloom factories. All dealers are required to take note of these margins of profit allowed and strictly conform to the same:—

For sales by a quota holder *cum* wholesaler, 6½ per cent over ex-mill price.

For sales by distributors or sub-wholesalers, 7½ per cent over ex-mill price.

For sales by retailers, 10 per cent over ex-mill price.

The octroi charges, if actually levied, will be recoverable from the retailers in addition to the above margins. (Press note dated 16th July 1946).

WOOLLEN GOODS

The Government have, by a Notification, amended clause 8 of the (Mysore) Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1945 by which the maximum

quantity of the varieties of the controlled woollen goods that a person can be allowed is slightly increased and certain other new items like Balaclava caps, socks, stockings, suiting woollen and trousering flannel have been included under the Controlled Woollen Goods. This will have effect from the 18th July 1946. (Press note dated 19th July 1946).

DEALERS' LICENSES

The Additional Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has directed every dealer and every person to whom any stock of cloth or yarn has been pledged by a manufacturer or dealer, to declare the stock of cloth and yarn held by him on the 1st day of the month of July 1946. The declaration should be furnished, in duplicate, to the Additional Controller of Civil Supplies in the prescribed form which has already been notified on page 542 of the "Mysore Gazette" dated 10th August 1944, so as to reach him on or before the 10th of August 1946.

Such of the dealers, who fail to do so, are informed that the license granted to them under the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order will be cancelled without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against them for contravening the provisions of clause 11 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. (Press note dated 24th July 1946).

THE COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (CONTROL) ORDER.

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification, amended clause 12 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order 1945. The effect of this amendment is to prohibit the installation of hosiery or sewing thread machines by manufacturers and others; or to work such machines already installed and working in the undertaking for a longer number of hours per month than the average number of hours worked during the year 1944. It also prohibits any person from acquiring or installing any loom (including hand looms) sewing thread machines or hosiery machines except with prior permission from the Textile Commissioner. This will have effect from 24th July 1946. (Press note dated 27th July 1946).

THE DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification, amended part (II) of Schedule A of the Drugs Control Order, 1946, by which the ceiling prices of certain drugs have been reduced. This will have effect from 25th July 1946. (Press note dated 27th July 1946).

CLOTH

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification, amended clause 3(a) (vi) of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, by which cloth manufactured partly from cotton and partly from wool and containing 40 per cent or more of wool by weight is included under the definition of cloth. This will have effect from the 29th July 1946. (Press note dated 2nd August 1946).

COPPER UTENSILS

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification, amended clause 11 of the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945, by which Copper utensils are also included under the said clause for purpose of sale by a manufacturer to a dealer of the machine-made or hand-made utensils. This will have effect from the 29th July 1946. (Press note dated 2nd August 1946).

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS

With a view to better regulating the manufacture, movement, sale and distribution of vegetable oil products in the Mysore State, the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945, issued under Notification No. SD. 382—C. 229-41-7, dated 20th July 1945, has been amended and re-issued as the "Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946", according to which —

1. The Vegetable Oil Products Controller in Mysore may prohibit or restrict the manufacture, stock or sale of any variety or quality of Vegetable Oil Product.

2. Every person in Mysore dealing in such products is required to display a price list showing the current selling prices.

3. The restriction against the export of the products without a permit except by *bona fide* travellers to the extent of 5 seers as part of one's personal luggage and except under military credit notes, continues. (Press note dated 5th August 1946).

PAR-BOILED RICE

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has withdrawn the instructions issued to the retail grain shops in Bangalore City that 25 per cent of rice rations to the "A" Class card-holders should be issued in the form of par-boiled rice. Par-

boiled rice will, however, be issued to those who prefer to have it. (Press note dated 5th August 1946).

RATION CENSUS

In October 1943, a Ration Census Order, 1943, was promulgated to provide for taking a Census of the population in the areas notified by Government in connection with the introduction of rationing of foodgrains. As several amendments have been issued to the aforementioned Order, a consolidated order is being issued as "Ration Census Order, 1946" incorporating all the amendments issued from time to time.

It is proposed to take a fresh Census in Bangalore City on the 15th September 1946, in view of the changes in population and area that have taken place in Bangalore City, since the last Census, nearly three years ago. A similar Census will be taken in the Civil and Military Station area also on the same day.

The new Order is being published in the "Mysore Gazette" for the information of the public. Their co-operation with the Census Organisation is requested. (Press note dated 8th August 1946).

MAIZE

Considerable quantities of maize have been received within Mysore State from overseas as part of the allotments made by the Government of India.

In order that this costly grain should be made available to the card holders at low prices, well within their purchasing capacity, Government have directed its issue at five seers (measure) per rupee. (Press note dated 14th August 1946).

FOOD RATION CARDS

The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City, notifies that the term of validity of the existing Food Ration Cards in the City expires on 31st August 1946. New Ration Cards will be issued to holders on and after 27th August 1946 at the respective distributing centres on surrendering the cards now held by them. Holders may draw their rations for the month of August on the existing cards before surrendering. They have to affix their signatures on the new cards and also on the index cards thereof for purpose of reference.

Card holders, who have not filed their declarations as required in Notification No. DS. 1 C, 2186—45-6, dated 13th April 1946, may surrender their cards at the respective Food Offices, and obtain new ration cards.

The last date for obtaining New Ration Cards for 1946 is 30th September 1946. After that date such issues will be made only in the respective Food Offices. (Press note dated 16th August 1946).

MARCH OF SCIENCE

CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

Investigations carried on at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, go to show that, contrary to the general belief, cirrhosis of the liver, a disease common in certain parts of India, is caused probably more by deficiencies in diet than by alcohol. With the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association, experimental work on animals fed on diets deficient in Vitamin B 2 complex has been conducted for some time and useful evidence has been collected regarding the effect of deficient diets on liver cirrhosis in animals.

SULPHAGUANIDINE FOR CHOLERA CURE

Sulphaguanidine, one of the new synthetic drugs valuable in the treatment of dysentery, has also been tried in the case of persons suffering from cholera with encouraging results. A number of laboratory tests have shown that it has a destructive action on the causative organism of cholera. Further experiment by the Indian Research Fund Association is in progress at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

D.D.T. AND 666

The potentialities of D.D.T. and 666, two new insecticides, for controlling insect pests infesting grains and attacking crops, have been tested at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

It has been found that with the introduction of either of these two insecticides insects infesting grains die within a few days of these treatments. Between the two 666, was found more effective in its immediate result. How far these chemicals mixed with grain will affect men and animals remains yet to be ascertained. For the present, their use can only be recommended in the case of grains needed for seed purposes. Against crop pests D.D.T. is used as an emulsion.

TRANSMISSION OF MALARIA IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION

There is danger of transmission of malaria in blood transfusion if the stored blood contains malaria parasites. To prevent this experimental work on monkeys was undertaken at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta with the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association.

It was found that the stored blood did not infect monkeys if it was treated with quinine in a concentration of 1 in 500.

The effect of the drugs M & B 693 on the blood forming system of monkeys was also studied. Some among them which were administered heavy doses of the drug died, while in case of others the blood forming system was affected.

SHARK LIVER OIL

Shark liver oil is rich in Vitamin A. To produce this medicinal oil, shark livers are preserved by salting. When the catch happens to be small the livers are stored till a sufficiently large quantity becomes available.

This method of preservation is not quite suitable under tropical conditions in a country like India. Experiments conducted at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore with the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association showed that though the Vitamin A potency remained practically unaffected there was an increase in the fatty content, colour and odour of the oil extracted. Preliminary mincing of the livers removed these defects considerably but for producing a high grade oil it is essential that the livers of shark should be rendered within a short time after the sharks have been landed.

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

Efforts made at the Wheat Breeding Station, Simla to produce rust-resistant wheat varieties have been attended with considerable success.

The common bread wheat used for preparing chapatis suffers from the ravages of a disease known as rust. It is caused by three allied plant organisms -black, brown and yellow rusts. This disease greatly reduces the yield.

At the Simla Station varieties of wheat have been synthesised which are separately resistant to the three rusts. In preliminary tests these hybrids have also given good yields. Now an attempt is being made to breed varieties which would be simultaneously resistant to all the three rusts.

VERNALIZATION OF WHEAT CROPS

A study of the inter-relation of genetic factors and environmental conditions in regard to the growth and yield of different varieties of wheat

has been undertaken at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. By giving vernalization (pre-treatment of seed at a suitable temperature), photo-periodic (varying the length of the day) and other treatments, it has been possible to determine the light and temperature requirements of the various kinds of wheat. The results obtained so far show that the greater the amount of light given the earlier the flowering, varieties giving poor yields under ordinary conditions have been made to give high yields by this treatment and alteration in the time of flowering brings about a change in the growth symmetry of the plant.

These studies of co-relation between growth, flowering and thermo — and photo — requirements of different varieties of wheat open out important fields of investigations, viz, (1) classification of varieties in accordance with their environmental requirements, and (2) study of the physiology of inheritance. Attempts are being made at the Institute to evolve such a system of classification and study the inheritance of quantitative characters.

CLOVERS FOR IMPROVING SOIL FERTILITY

Clovers such as borseem, *shaftal*, etc., have been found to be efficient users of phosphate, thereby improving the soil fertility by fixing nitrogen in the soil taken from the free supplies in the air. Clovers provide nutritious fodder, rich in mineral contents of considerable value to milch cattle, and enrich the soil for the benefit of succeeding food crops like maize and wheat. Extensive field experiments are in progress at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and the results indicate new methods of meeting the nitrogen hunger of Indian soils and for increasing the crop production in the country. Various kinds of clovers from different countries have been imported and attempts are being made to acclimatize them and to study their reactions to phosphate and other manures and their performance under the soil and climatic conditions of Delhi.

Demobilised Military Personnel and Discharged War Workers

Belonging to Mysore State In search of Jobs may Approach for Assistance to

Employment Exchange

(Office of the Ex-officio Director of Resettlement and Employment)

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS, KEMPEGOWDA ROAD,
BANGALORE CITY

"CARE AND GRAZING OF DRY COWS."

Scheme for boarding at Hessarghatta.

Major Simpson reported that stall-fed animals did not thrive when turned out to graze, especially if the grazing was poor, unless they were given, in addition, concentrates, green grass or ragi straw in liberal quantities. He also found that dry cows were invariably turned over to grazers to graze in the outskirts of towns or to Adikarnatakas in villages resulting as it did, in the cows dying of starvation or diseases or straying from the herds.

With a view to improving the milk yield of the cows and to ensuring the existing stock of good milk cows in the State by discriminate and systematic breeding and early care and feeding of the calves, Major Simpson submitted for consideration of the Government a scheme called "Care and grazing of dry cows" involving a total expenditure of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

bulls—Scindhi and Hallikar bulls as well as feeding of each animal with 1 lb. concentrate and 80 lbs. green grass. The Superintendent also recommends that each of the boarding dry cows should be charged a boarding fee of at least Rs. 10 per mensem and expects that a sum of Rs. 12,600 per annum could be realised by way of fees.

The revised scheme submitted by the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, was examined and the latter was requested to re-examine the scheme and to report to Government whether any reduction in the estimates of expenditure could be made and whether it would not be possible to provide for 150 dry cows instead of 100, with the same establishment proposed to be sanctioned, so that the scheme might be self-supporting.

Scheme Sanctioned.

100 Cows.

Government considered that the scheme for boarding of dry cows was of considerable importance in the improvement of cattle wealth of the State and that this question might be pursued. The Special Officer for Animal Husbandry (the Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services now) was consulted in the matter. He, in concurrence with the Superintendent of Hessarghatta Grass Farm, has accordingly submitted a scheme for the establishment of a temporary dry cattle farm at Hessarghatta in the immediate future so as to accommodate 100 dry cows in the first instance, to be transferred later to some other convenient place to be selected for the purpose in the suburbs of Bangalore City. The total expenditure on the scheme, according to the revised proposals of the Superintendent, comes to Rs. 49,300 (Rs. 35,000 non-recurring and Rs. 14,300 recurring). The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, states that the scheme provides for the boarding of 100 dry cows, adequate veterinary aid and the services of two breeding

The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, in consultation with the Special Officer, Vegetable Production Scheme, and the Superintendent, Government Grass Farm, have re-examined the whole question and reported to Government that a reduction of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 could be made in the estimates under non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure items respectively and that it is not possible to increase the number of dry cows to 150 without increasing the establishment proportionately.

After a careful consideration of the matter Government have sanctioned the scheme for the boarding of 100 dry cows at Hessarghatta with certain modifications at a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 30,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,250.

The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, is to take all further action to give effect to the scheme at a very early date. The expenditure connected with the scheme will be met from the provision made for Post-war Schemes in the current year's budget.

THE "GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

Progress under the Scheme.

In addition to the various concessions in the matter of distribution of seeds and manures granted from time to time in connection with the "Grow More Food" Campaign, Government have during the current year sanctioned further special concessions to encourage the raiyats in their food production drive. Tank beds in large reservoirs such as Krishnarajasagar, Kanva, Marconahalli, Vani Vilasa Sagar and other lakes, where water has receded have been thrown open for the growing of ragi and jola crops and the Department of Agriculture has made arrangements for the distribution of ragi and jola seeds to the raiyats, free of charge. A bonus of four annas per *palla* subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre brought under cultivation, is paid to cultivators raising the above-mentioned crops.

In furtherance of the plan to produce more food crops in the State, Government have, during the years 1941-46, distributed seeds worth over Rs. 8 lakhs; manures worth over Rs. 27 lakhs, and implements and cart materials worth nearly Rs. 42 lakhs to the raiyats in the State.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

By systematic demonstration and propaganda, a number of subvention farms in the fields of raiyats were opened with selected high-yielding strains of paddy evolved in the Government experimental farms. The Agricultural Department distributed in 1937-38—446 *pallas* for an area of 1,300 acres; in 1944-45—11,995 *pallas* for an area of 36,000 acres.

In 1942, the Deputy Commissioners were empowered to lease out unoccupied irrigable lands under channels and tanks for temporary paddy cultivation for a period not exceeding 5-years, the land so leased being free of assessment in the first year, half assessed during the second and third years and fully assessed during the fourth and fifth years.

Paddy cultivation on marshy lands was encouraged by waiving the assessment. Large extents of assessed waste, surrendered Amritmahal Kaval and date reserves were also thrown open for growing food crops on a 5 year lease basis.

Seed and manure were distributed at 25 per cent below cost price. The raiyats were allowed to raise the ragi crop in the water spread areas as the water receded, the lands so cultivated being subjected to the payment of a nominal assessment of 8 annas per acre. The beds of empty tanks in the Irwin Canal area were made available freely for cultivation of food crops; seeds being issued at

half the cost price and in special deserving cases, free of charge.

Improved strains.

Improved strains of paddy, ragi and jola were issued at cost price, the transport and other charges being borne by Government. Manure were supplied 75 per cent of the cost price; while artificial manure was issued at 50 per cent of the cost price.

Departmental tractors were made available for ploughing lands at a concession rate of Rs. 4 per acre. Taccavi loans at a reduced rate of interest at 3 per cent were advanced with the option of waiving the interest if the advance was repaid promptly and regularly.

Special arrangements were made for the supply of groundnut oil cake, mixed fertilizers and steamed bone-meal and superphosphates. In 1945-46, 7,436 tons of such manure valued at Rs. 6 lakhs, were distributed, the subsidy allowed amounting to nearly Rs. 11 lakhs.

Seeds and manure.

Government ordered in February 1946 that seeds and manure might be issued, free of cost, up to the value of Rs. 15 per acre in certain areas and this concession was later on extended to the other areas in the State resulting in bringing over 15,000 acres under food crops, in addition to 6,500 acres under paddy.

The scheme for the production of compost from habitation waste is in operation in 42 Municipalities. About 19,000 tons of compost have been issued between August 1945 and May 1946. The method of raising paddy and irrigated ragi nurseries by the "Rub" method was introduced and demonstrated on a large scale.

The amount of subsidy allowed under seeds and manures varied from about 37,000 rupees in 1942-43 to nearly Rs. 6,50,000 in 1945-46 making a total of over Rs. 11,00,000.

The agricultural colonies started by Government are also successfully aiding the "Grow More Food" Campaign.

The question of growing sweet potatoes on a large scale to supplement the foodgrains is also under active consideration.

The area of lands granted under the "Grow More Food" scheme since its inception is about 248,543 acres, out of which 11,101 acres wet and 136,065 acres dry have been brought under cultivation. It is reckoned that this will bring about an additional yield of 33,000 *pallas* of paddy valued at five lakhs of rupees and 136,000 *pallas* of dry food crops valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

EXTENSION OF MEDICAL AID

EXPANSION OF THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

The tenth meeting of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance of the Mysore Economic Conference was held on the 30th July 1946 in the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurmai* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.)

2. Seven schemes of extension of Women's Section of the Medical Services passed by the Policy Committee for Public Health were considered in consultation with the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospital, and were approved with a total expenditure during 5 years of Rs. 15.01 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 9.95 lakhs recurring, the more important of the schemes being the following:—

(1) Appointment of woman doctors in 46 taluks in the State which are now without medical help to women and ten other places other than taluk headquarters and establishment of a maternity ward of 6 beds at each of them

(2) Appointment of 200 additional midwives at the rate of one each for 115 hoblis where there are no midwives at present and for some of the bigger villages in the State.

(3) Extension of medical aid to women in Bangalore City by establishing a Maternity Hospital at Malloswaram.

3. The Committee next considered 8 schemes relating to the expansion and improvement of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, covering the following items viz.,

(1) A rod and strip mill at the factory,

(2) A Billet and Light structural mill,

(3) Electric Pig Iron Furnace,

(4) Manufacture of Ferro-alloys, Refractories, Acetic acid, and

(5) Expansion of cement plant,

these together involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 240 lakhs. All the above schemes were approved generally with a suggestion that Government may go through the entire programme with a view to improving the revenue resources of the plant and to put the Iron and Steel Works on a better paying and safer financial basis, the question to what extent the expenditure may be met out of the Iron Works Depreciation Fund being left for the decision of Government.

1. A scheme for the large-scale burning of lime-stones in modern type of kilns and the preparation of hydrated lime and other lime products under mining development with an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh non-recurring, and Rs. 1 lakh recurring, was adopted with the observation that in case private enterprise was forthcoming it may be encouraged.

5. Another scheme for the improvement of the Government Dichromate Factory at Belagola by installing additional machinery for developing the manufacture of pigments for which Government had already sanctioned Rs. 1.45 lakhs was gone into and approved.

6. The introduction of Degree courses in Agriculture, Telecommunications, Mining and Metallurgy in the University on which the opinion of this Committee was invited was considered and generally accepted, subject to the details of the expenditure for the introduction of the Architectural Course being furnished by the University.

7. The total number of post-war schemes dealt with by this Committee so far is 155, of which 130 were finally approved with an expenditure in the aggregate of Rs. 17.80 crores non-recurring and Rs. 5.82 crores recurring.

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HISTORY OF BREAD MAKING

Primitive man consumed wild grains, which grew on shrubs, to make up for the scarcity in animal food. With the advent of the two-stone grinder, however, the ground grain was mixed with water and baked between hot stones, and bread was born.

The use of yeast, the first leavening agent, was probably found by accident. A meal mixture left standing for a period before baking was found to be more palatable, and the story of bread-making was begun. It was probably the ancient Egyptians who first developed the art of bread-making in the modern sense. The knowledge spread, and the children of Israel in their captivity learned their method. Later we find the Greek developing a fine bread, and history records that the Roman bakeries of a later date were owned by the Greeks.

Comparison of Grain Values

Various types of grain, depending upon the native supplies, were used for these breads, but experience showed that *WHEAT* was the most satisfactory of them for producing fine bread. In U.S.A., it is the only grain used to any extent, although rye is used for yeast bread and corn meal for baking powder bread, as occasional variants. On account of the large amount of gluten which develops through kneading, wheat is ideal for yeast bread. It is equally good for baking powder breads, which are not kneaded. In this country, wheat is the most important of the bread cereals. In some European countries rye and barley are used. Rice is not used in bread-making, although it is consumed to a larger extent than any other grain in the world, nearly half of the world's population using it as its staple food.

Whole and Milled Grains

In preparing cereals for bread-making the primitive machinery of our early ancestors *merely crushed the grain or perhaps removed the coarsest of the bran*. Modern roller milling of wheat is an efficient though complicated procedure, designed to produce pure white flour. Such flour contains none of the bran or germ and usually represents 70 per cent or less of the wheat kernel. The germ and outer coatings of the wheat which contain most of the minerals and vitamins are sold mostly for stock feed. Food value has thus been sacrificed

for whiteness. A very small proportion of our wheat is milled as whole grain flour or manufactured into wholegrain or "Bran" cereals. The taste, appearance and keeping quality of white flour and products made from it were largely responsible for the predominating use of white flour in U.S.A., U.K. and in European Countries before the War.

The enriched U. S. A. flour now marketed as a result of the realisation that many persons in U.S.A. were living on diets low in essential minerals and vitamins has been generally accepted. The concerted action of nutritionists and millers has restored to their favourite flour some of the nutritive value removed from the whole grain through modern milling. The plan was undertaken in the belief that it would be more promptly successful than an attempt to re-educate the tastes of the citizens to an appreciation of whole grains.

During 1941 and 1942 enriched white flour and bread contained added thiamine, niacin and iron, and sometimes calcium. Riboflavin became a mandatory ingredient for enrichment in 1943. From January 1943, all bakers were required to enrich their bread by orders of the U.S.A. Food Administrator. This is an important contribution to national nutrition, especially in war time when so many foods, other than bread and cereals, must be rationed and when prices are rising. A much greater dependence upon bread-stuffs than has been usual in this country may be necessary for the next few years.

Bread Making

With the perfection of modern mechanical methods, bread making has been taken largely out of the home in U.S.A. and European Countries and many big cities in India. Good quality bread can be purchased for little more than the cost of the ingredients and the fuel for baking. If the labour involved were computed in cost the bakery-made bread would be found to be cheaper than the home-made variety. The usual output of the best bakeries is probably better than the usual home-made breads of a generation ago. Nevertheless, the flavour and texture of really good home-made bread and the confidence that the articles and methods used are clean, far outweigh the extra labour involved for the housewife and the servant. The same applies to *chapatis* made at home and in a *tandur* (Indian Oven).

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

MARCH 1946

The general condition of the market remained steadily on an upward trend. There was increase in the prices of tur dhal, horsegram, castor oil, coconut oil, castor seeds, til seeds, jaggery, coconuts, copra, tamarind, cardamoms, coffee, ghee, cotton, wool, raw silk, during the month. The prices of kerosine oil, chillies and potatoes depreciated. The stocks were limited.

The silk market opened with an indication of improvement and remained steady. There was good demand for all varieties of silk and fresh supplies were being received in the market. The stocks were reported to have been sold at controlled rates.

The General Index Number of prices during March 1946, was 332 as against 323 during February 1946 and 302 in March 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :-

PARTICULARS	FEB. 1946	MARCH 1946	MARCH 1945
1 Food-grains and pulses	332	369	292
2 Oils and oil seeds ...	330	366	251
3 Other food articles ...	299	314	273
4 Textiles	211	259	298
5 Others	313	329	371
6 General Index Numbers	317	332	302

Appendix I of the survey shows the Index Number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during March 1946 by groups of articles. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as '00

and the corresponding month of the previous year : —

	Average of February for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	March 1946	February 1946	March 1945	March 1926-27 to 1925-29	Percentage change as compared with
Mill woven goods. —						
Lbs (000)	557	1,269	4,148	1,152	+110.2	- 10.5
Yards (000)	1,779	9,695	4,178	3,519	+164.5	+12.4

The following statement shows the monthly production of cotton goods in the Mills in the State since 1939-40 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
April	2,961	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,283	4,229
May	3,395	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,841	2,886	4,129
June	3,254	1,113	2,570	4,538	4,510	215	4,656
July	3,168	3,511	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966
August	3,171	3,987	3,768	3,233	4,900	4,461	4,926
September	3,236	3,468	4,133	3,089	4,701	4,006	1,835
October ...	3,240	3,884	4,288	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069
November	3,586	3,955	1,202	4,136	4,115	4,342	4,961
December	3,424	3,918	1,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	1,888
January ..	3,830	3,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697
February	3,454	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,320	3,519	4,178
March	3,883	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,686	3,793	4,645
Total	40,912	44,477	45,886	47,895	52,785	41,579	

(a) and (b) Cotton Manufacture

The following statement shows the woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during March 1946, as compared with previous month

The total production of cotton piece-goods during March 1946, was 4,691,673 yards as against 4,178,492 yards in the previous month and 3,519,089 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was thus an increase in the production of piece-goods in March 1946, by

516,181 yards or 12.3 per cent as compared with February 1946, and an increase of 901,547 yards of 23.7 per cent as compared with March 1945

The market condition for cotton goods was reported to be steady during the month under survey. There was very good retail business transactions. The wholesale market was reported to be fairly active, though there were shortages of finer varieties of cloth in the local market. The demand for Mill cloth continued to be great and the stocks were limited. The distribution of cloth on coupon system continued during the month

The following were the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of March 1946 as compared with February 1946.—

Particulars	February 1946	March 1946
MILLS	PRICES	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, per pair of 8 Yards. (No 5095)	4 12 6	4 12 6
Coating—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yards. (Laser No 22)	13 10 0	13 10 0
Coating—Binny Mills, per yard (Range 1,712)		
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, per piece of 24 yards. (Range 7 720)	9 10 0	9 10 0
Binny Mills Shirtings—Gold Standard cloth Cella (per yard)	0 10 4	0 10 1
Long Cloth Mysore Mills (954) per piece of 49 yds	21 10 4	21 10 8
Long Cloth—Binny coloured No 1,100		
Long Cloth per yard S 6569	0 7 4	0 7 4

(C) Yarn

The following statement furnishes the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during March 1946 as compared with February 1946 and March 1945:—

	Feb 1946	March 1946	March 1945	Percentage change as compared with	
				Feb 1946	March 1945
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,281	2,331	2,315	+2.2	+0.1

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills during March 1946, was 2,331,078 lbs. as against 2,281,193 lbs. in the month of February 1946 and 2,314,730 lbs in the month of March 1945. The production thus showed an increase by 49,885 lbs. or 2.1 per cent as compared with February 1946 and by 2,296,75 lbs. or 0.7 per cent as

compared with March 1945. The average price of yarn of 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. stood at Rs 10-2-0 during the month under survey and Rs. 10-2-0 during the month of February 1946.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—During the month under survey the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 514 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each as against 422 bales in February 1946.

Mill Consumption.—The following statement furnishes figures relating to consumption of Indian Cotton by the Mills in the State —

Particulars	Bales of 400 each
Consumption in February 1946	6,238
Do March 1946	6,480
Do March 1945	6,075
Total consumption to date since 1st September 1945	49,147
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	41,324

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. during March 1946 was Rs 300-0-0 as against Rs. 283-12-0 in the month of February 1946 and Rs 210-0-0 in the month of March 1945.

(D) Sugar

During the month of March 1946, the production of sugar in the State was 2,015 tons.

(G) Gold

The total approximate quantity of gold produced in the Gold Mines in the State during the month of March 1946, was 17,894 fine ounces as against nil fine ounces in February 1946 and 17,000 fine ounces in March 1945. Due to a strike there was no production during February 1946 and an increase of 5.2 per cent as compared with March 1945 in the gold extracted during the month under survey. The total value of gold produced during the month under survey was Rs. 48,26,081 as against Rs. nil in February 1946 and Rs 30,03,033 in March 1945.

Production of chemicals during the month of March 1946 as compared with February 1946:—

Particulars	Feb 1946	March 1946
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	472	362
Do (fuming)	Nil	Nil
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	388	394
Do (Acid)	Nil	Nil
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	Nil	Nil
Nitric Acid	8	5
Aluminium Sulphate	42	92
Copper Sulphate	Nil	Nil
Ferrous Sulphate	14	Nil
Sodium Sulphate	Nil	Nil
Alum	1	1
Magnesium Sulphate	8	1

Production of glass and enamel ware in the month of March 1946 as compared with February 1946

	Feb. 1946	March 1946
	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Glasswares	17,000	50,500
Enamelwares	15,000	8,100

The enamel section was remaining closed for shortage of coal and M. S. Sheets and started work from the middle of March 1946.

Production of absolute alcohol during the month of March 1946 as compared with February 1946. —

February 1946	March 1946
Gallons	Gallons.
29,614	7,911

(K) Silk

Information not received.

Cocoons — The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 3-0-0 per lb and the lowest was Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the month under survey was 12 as against 41 in the previous month. In addition to the above, enquirers calling at the office were interviewed and furnished with the required information. The enquiries were from merchants and other bodies within and outside the State. The required information was furnished to directly or through the Directors of Industries of the respective Provinces and States concerned and they were also put into touch with the local business men and firms dealing in such products.

The following were some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the month of March 1946 :—

1. Supply of Elephant Ivory
2. Supply of Sandalwood
3. Supply of 150,000 solid First Grade Bamboo Fishing Poles to America

4. Permit for export of Silver Photos to Ceylon.
5. Import of Wood carvings into Fiat Islands.
6. Export of Sandalwood dust of Ceylon.
7. Supply of 5,000 lbs. of best Ivory.
8. Export of Horns and Hoops outside the State.
9. To furnish addresses of Exporters of silk and Importers of precious stones
10. Supplies of Grand Prix solid Phenyl.

Joint-Stock Companies

1. Statement showing the particulars of joint stock companies incorporated and registered during the month under survey (Appendix II).

2. Companies that having ceased work, went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or became defunct during the month (nil)

3. Existing joint-stock companies that have increased or decreased their capital during the month (nil).

4. Companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act (nil).

State-owned Railway

The total earnings of the State owned Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 16,20,987 as against Rs. 14,03,911 during the previous month and Rs. 11,14,972 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1945 to the end of March 1946 were Rs. 1,28,81,305 as against Rs. 1,11,71,909 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weights of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of March 1946 was 2,533,719 railway maunds as against 3,064,477 railway maunds in the month of February 1946. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail from 1st July 1945 to end of March 1946 amounted to 23,822,683 railway maunds as against 2,721,005 railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of March 1946.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in March 1946	Ratio
Food grains and pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a p 15 8 0	100	Rs. a p 32 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Cumbhota sanna	640 "	16 0 0	100	34 6 0	262
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	6 0 0	100	99 9 6	277
4	Dhal	Purdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	61 12 0	374
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	194
6	Balls of urad	Local, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	54 4 0	718
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	40 11 0	584
8	Langalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	36 10 0	305
Total					800		2,952
Average							369
Oils and oil seeds							
1	Sweet oil	Lapeller oil	25 lbs	5 4 0	100	13 6 0	245
2	Castor oil	Do do	25 "	4 8 0	100	11 0 0	333
3	Cocconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	80 0 0	400
4	Kerosene oil	White—L O C or Sany	2 tins	1 10 0	100	9 8 6	200
5	Cotton seeds	Ex. ginning factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	5 0 0	167
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	0 0 0	100	37 0 0	375
7	Til seed	Do do	25 "	36 0 0	100	135 1 0	375
8	Muchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	87 6 0	161
9	Munge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	7 0 0	393
10	Groundnut	Lushelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	15 5 0	200
Total					1,000		3,658
Average							366
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	24 lbs	2 0 0	100	6 13 8	343
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	7 14 0	120
3	Cocconuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	14 0 0	100	194 12 0	443
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs	6 1 0	100	16 0 0	256
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	32 1 3	220
6	Arccanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 4 0	100	22 15 0	241
7	Jamaund	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 9 0	100	35 0 0	412
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures	4 8 0	100	13 3 8	292
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madra Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	77 14 0	681
10	Coffee	Nalgins parchment	28 "	8 4 0	100	31 3 8	367
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	17 0 0	170
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklepur	24 "	12 8 0	100	63 12 0	150
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds of 82 lbs	23 0 0	100	120 0 0	429
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 1/2 lbs	16 0 0	100	57 8 0	359
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	1 8 0	100	9 9 7	213
Total					1,500		4,788
Average							318
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	10 2 0	193
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	168 0 0	100	800 0 0	190
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 12 8	256
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Ch. naka reeled	1 lb	7 14 0	100	31 8 0	438
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties.	Grey-average of 36" x 4 yds wg 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg 41 tolas.	1 lb	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	222
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings	34" x 40 yds wg 8 1/2 lbs. imported	1 lb	1 2 6	100	...	...
Total					600		1,394
Average							259

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1946	Ratio
Others							
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	Rs a p		Rs a p	
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54 0 0	100	107 0 0	186
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	1/2 lbs	1 0 0	100	8 1 6	189
4	Bian	Bombay	140	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	369
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26 1/2	2 12 0	100	5 8 0	229
6	Beta wax	Local	25	17 0 0	100	70 0 0	200
7	Turmeric	Imported	26	4 8 0	100	6 4 0	412
8	Skins Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	200 0 0	189
9	Bricks	Wilt cut burnt, local	" 1 000	19 0 0	100	75 0 0	222
10	Liles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1 000	39 0 0	100	190 0 0	383
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	22 8 0	306
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Crates	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, Timber	Mysore logs	C ft	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	351
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	456
Total					1,500		4,934
Average							329

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main head	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	March 1946	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food grains and pulses	6	800	2,952	969	937
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1 000	1 654	316	
3	Other food stuffs	15	1 500	4,783	318	
4	Textiles	6	600	1 294	239	
5	Other	15	1,500	4 934	329	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of March 1946

1 Companies limited by shares —

Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of Regis- tered Office	Object	Capital		
			Authorized	Subscribed	Paid up
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING (a) Engineering.					
1. Karnatak Construction Com- pany, Limited	Mr. B. Neelakantappa, partner of the Managing Agency Firm of Karnataka Engineers 365, Davangere	to carry on the business of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers	Rs 5,00,000	Rs 14,000	Rs 14,000
			5,00,000	14,000	14,000

2 Companies Limited by guarantee and associations not for profit—Nil.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

RAINS

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has issued the following report on the food situation in the State for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1946:—

(1) *Weather Conditions and Crop Prospects*:—During the fortnight there was good rainfall in the Malnad Taluks and slight rainfall in Maidan Taluks. Rain is very badly needed in Kolar and Tumkur Districts where sowing operations are considerably in arrears. Sowing operations are still in progress in the Districts of Kadur, Mandya and Chitaldrug. Summer paddy, Kar ragi and Navane crop in small patches in the Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Mandya are reported to be in good condition.

(2) *Progress of Basic Plan.*

(a) (i) *Any alteration in surplus or deficit position*, (ii) *Fulfilment of quotas*—*Any comments on the position or factor affecting it*:— (i) There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

(ii) Source		Quota (figures in tons). Progress.	
I. Rice (including broken rice)—			
1. Coorg	...	19,733'87	11,160'61
2. C. P. & Berar	..	12,000	11,970'82
		(broken)	1,223
3. Assam	...	29,000	7,348'8
4. Eastern States	..	2,967	2,964
(via Madras) (Imports)	...	3,000	...
5. Orissa	...	215	215
6. Jeypore	...	100	280
7. Raigarh	...	465	159'3
8. Burma	...	12,500	11,578
9. Kalahandi	...	185	...
II. Millets.—			
1. Hyderabad	...	33,625'6	12,872'37
2. Baluchistan	...	15,300	4,528
3. Baroda	...	2,000	1,282
4. Cochin	...	159'3	159'3
5. Imports	...	7,000	..
6. Gwalior	...	2,000	...
7. Jeypore	...	54	109'7
III. Wheat and Wheat Products.—			
1. Imports. (Wheat)	...	14,500	13,287'45
2. Wheat flour	...	18,500	10,123'5
3. Maize	...	18,000	2,585'1
IV. Barley.—			
1. Bikaner	...	645	645

(b) The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 31st July 1946.

			Tons.
1. Paddy	...	...	93,230
2. Ragi	...	...	18,466
3. Jola	...	...	3,117
4. Wheat	...	...	35
5. Others	...	...	118

(c) *Issue or receipt of despatch instructions.* - Any difficulties or outstanding.—Nil.

(d) *Despatches and or receipts.*—Any comments.—Nil.

(3) *Market conditions.*—A.—*Survey of the trend of prices* - *Explanation of any factor special to the period under review.*—The prices remain the same. Prices for all essential food commodities have been fixed and are enforced.

(4) *Procurement—Inspection and Storage.*—Arrangements have already been made to have sufficient extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and Foreign imports in Bangalore City, as well as in other District and important Taluk Headquarters.

(5) *Movement—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.*—The position is normal.

(6) *Rationing including nutrition.*—Progress of rationing and review of its working.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in the State in 12 important Cities and Towns.

Instructions have already been issued to increase the rural cereal rations to 9'6 ozs. per adult per day.

General.—Mr. C. I. Machia, B.A., a Senior Officer of the Department, has been placed on special duty for arranging demonstration kitchens and centres for the distribution of milk to vulnerable groups in distress areas. The distribution is also going on in some schools of Chitaldrug District. Demonstration kitchens have been opened in the Taluks of Molakalmuru, Challakere, Chitaldrug and Jagalur of Chitaldrug District and they are working already. Free kitchens already started in other distress areas are working satisfactorily.

The following is the report for the fortnight ending 15th August 1946 :—

(1) *Weather Conditions and Crop Prospects* :—There was good rainfall in all the taluks in the State. Much needed rains fell in Kolar and Tumkur Districts also. Sowing operations have been completed in all the Districts. The condition of Ragi, Paddy and Jola crops in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan is reported to be good. Kar-ragi crop under tanks and channels in Mandya District is reported to be in good condition. Jola crop in some of the Taluks of Mandya District is reported to have been attacked by some kind of pest and spoilt. There is acute shortage of fodder in Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur Taluks of Kadur District and necessary arrangements are stated to have been made to supply fodder.

(2) Progress of Basic Plan.

(a) (i) *Any alteration in surplus or deficit position, (ii) Fulfilment of quotas*—Any comments on the position or factor affecting it:—(i) There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement:—

(ii) Sources		Quota (figures in tons).	Progress. •
I. Rice (including Broken rice)—			
1. Coorg	...	19,733'87	11,204'98
2. C. P. & Berar	...	12,000	11,970'82
		(broken) 1,223	1,227'7
3. Assam	...	29,000	7,348'7
4. Eastern States	...		
(via Madras)	..	2,967	2,964
5. Orissa	...	215	215
6. Jeypore	...	400	304
7. Raigarh	...	465	194'8
8. Burmah	...	19,000	13,485
9. Kalahandi	...	185	...
II. Millets.—			
1. Hyderabad	...	33,625'6	12,872'37
2. Baluchistan	..	15,300	4,528
3. Baroda	...	2,000	1,282
4. Cochin	...	159'3	159'3
5. Imports	..	15,000	...
6. Gwalior	...	2,000	...
7. Jeypore	...	109'7	54
III. Wheat and Wheat Products.—			
1. Imports (Wheat)	...	26,500	13,287'45
2. Wheat Flour	...	20,500	10,553'45
3. Maize	...	24,000	7,991'0
IV. Barley.—			
1. Bikaner	...	645	645

(b) The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th August 1946.

		Tons.
1. Paddy	...	93,487
2. Ragi	...	18,614
3. Jola	...	3,162
4. Wheat	...	36
5. Others	...	123

(c) *Issue or receipt of despatch instructions.*—Any difficulties or outstanding.—Nil.

(d) *Despatches and or receipts.*—Any comments.—Nil.

(3) *Market conditions.*—A Survey of the trend of prices.—Explanation of any factor special to the period under review.—The prices remained the same. Prices for all essential commodities have been fixed and are enforced.

(4) *Procurement—Inspection and Storage.*—Arrangements have already been made to have sufficient extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and Foreign imports in Bangalore City, as well as in other District and important Taluk Headquarters.

(5) *Movement—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.*—The position is normal.

(6) *Rationing including nutrition.*—Progress of rationing and review of its working.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in the State in 12 important Cities and Towns.

The scale of rations has been enhanced to a uniform rate of 12 ozs. of cereals in all the areas with effect from 20th August 1946 and the composition of the scale is also fixed, so as to provide for a larger intake of wheat and wheat products which are to be consumed early to prevent loss by deterioration, and the rice quantity is reduced to 7·2 ozs a day per adult of A Class in rationed and urban areas.

GENERAL.

The milk distribution scheme and the demonstration kitchens and centres for the distribution of milk to vulnerable groups in distress areas are in progress.

At present 80 kitchens are functioning in the three distress Districts of which 34 are run by Government. The number of destitutes fed therein is 1,873.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER, FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY 1946—A Rise of Two Points.**

The Cost of Living Index Number for working classes in Bangalore City for the month of May 1946, works up to 201.8 showing a rise of 2 points over the figure for the previous month.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group advanced by 3.2 points to 251.6, due to a rise in the prices of Turdhal, Bengalgram dhal, Avare dhal, Greengram, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits Groundnut oil and Tamarind.

The Index Number of the fuel and lighting group declined by 1.3 points to 203.0 as a result of a reduction in the price of Kerosene oil.

A rise in the price of sarees accounted for a rise in the Index Number of the Clothing group by 2.9 points to 197.9.

The Index Numbers of House Rent and Miscellaneous groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1946			April 1946			May 1946			April 1946	May 1946	
			Rs	l	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p			
<i>Food.—</i>														
Raw Rice	...	Seer	14.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice		"	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	"	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	...	"	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	...	"	3.4	0	2	8	0	9	8	0	9	9	363	366
Bengalgram Dhal	...	"	1.4	0	2	11	0	8	9	0	9	7	300	329
Avare Dhal	..	"	0.6	0	2	7	0	10	7	0	10	8	410	413
Greengram		"	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	9	0	8	1	388	404
Sugar Wt.		"	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery		Viss	1.9	0	3	6	0	12	11	0	12	6	369	357
Coffee seeds Wt.	.	Seer	1.4	0	3	11	0	12	4	0	12	1	315	315
Meat (Weight)		2 lbs	7.2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curd (Measure)	...	Seer	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	..	"	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee Wt	..	"	2.7	0	6	0	1	5	7	1	3	8	360	328
Onions		Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	7	240	287
Vegetables	..	"	5.6	0	2	6	0	7	2	0	8	8	287	347
Fruits		Doz	0.9	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	5	163	171
Gingelly oil Wt		Seer	2.5	0	2	0	0	6	3	0	6	3	313	313
Groundnut oil	.	"	0.4	0	1	8	0	5	5	0	5	6	325	330
Salt (Measure)		"	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocoanut		Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	383	375
Tamarind		Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	6	9	0	7	1	208	218
Chillies	.	"	2.0	0	7	4	2	7	7	2	6	9	540	528
Coriander seeds	.	Seers	1.3	0	1	5	0	8	3	0	8	2	582	576
Garlic Wt	..	"	0.7	0	2	0	0	4	9	0	4	8	238	233
Wheat Flour	1.4	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	100	100
Soy	1.3	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	100	100
Ready made coffee	6.3	1	5	7	1	5	7	1	5	7	100	100
Total	...		100.0	...			...			...			248.4	251.6
Index Number of All Food Articles				...			...			...			...	...

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1946			April 1946			May 1946			April 1946	May 1946	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Fuel and Lighting —														
Firewood	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt).	Seer	..	77	0	1	11	0	6	2	0	6	4	322	330
Kerosene Oil	Bottle	.	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	6	0	3	3	168	156
Match Box of 40 sticks.	Each		43	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	250	250
Total			100.0									204.3	203.0	
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												..	...
Clothing.—														
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.		14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating	Per Yard		22.7	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting	"		21.5	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	"		3.0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees	Each	.	22.4	5	0	6	5	15	0	6	5	6	198	211
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard		16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total			100.0									195.0	197.9	
Index Number—Clothing												.	.	
House rent														
House rent			100.0	2	10	5	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total			100.0									100	100	
Index Number—House Rent												100	100	
Miscellaneous —														
Shaving			13.0	0	9	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	100	100
Washing soap			17.5	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	100	100
Supari			8.4	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	100	100
Beddi			11.2	0	6	9	0	6	9	0	6	9	100	100
Amusement			8.4	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	100	100
Education			5.0	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	100	100
Medicine			8.3	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	100	100
Flowers			5.7	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	100	100
Household Necessaries			2.5	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8	100	100
Total			100.0									...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous												100	100	
						Weight proportional to the Total expenditure			Group Index Numbers			April 1946	May 1946	
Food						53.5			248.4			251.6		
Fuel and Lighting						7.0			204.3			203.0		
Clothing						13.8			195.0			197.9		
House Rent		..				6.4			100.0			100.0		
Miscellaneous		...				19.5			100.0			100.0		
Total						100.0			199.8			201.8		
Cost of Living Index Number														

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Slater, H (ed.)	Polemics. Part II. By G. Orwell and Others. (340)
Ward, A C	Specimens of English Dramatic Criticism, XVII-XX Centuries (World's Classics—498) (380)
Hawkins, D J B	...	...	The Criticism of Experience. (104)
Harris, F P	...	...	The Neo-Idealist Political Theory—Its Continuity with the British Tradition. (124)
Mace, C A	...	...	The Psychology of Study. (140-4)
Lewinson, T S & Zubin, J.	...	...	Handwriting Analysis. (141)
Morgan, C T	...	...	Physiological Psychology. (141)
Dorcus, R M & Shaffer, G W	...	...	Textbook of Abnormal Psychology. (142)
Kaplan, O J (ed.)	...	...	Mental Disorders in Later Life. (142)
White, W	...	...	The Psychology of Dealing with People. (143)
Earle, F M & Macrae, A	...	...	Tests of Mechanical Ability. (147)
Anastasi, A	...	...	Differential Psychology. (149)
Sorenson, H	...	...	Statistics for Students of Psychology and Education. (149b)
Stekel, W	...	...	The Interpretation of Dreams—New Developments and Technique. Tr. into English, by E. & C. Paul. 2 Vols. (149t)
Cousins, J H	...	...	The Aesthetical Necessity in Life. (160-4)
Nowlandsmith, E	...	...	Art, Love and Life. (160-4)
Siu-Chi Huang	...	...	Lu Hsiang-Shan: A 12th Century Chinese Philosopher. (181)
Runes, D E (ed.)	...	...	Twentieth Century Philosophy. Living Schools of Thought. (194)
Hoyland, G	...	...	Religion and the Family (204)
Huxley, Julian	...	...	Religion as an Objective Problem. (204)
Hugel, Baron von	...	...	Baron Von Hugel—Man of God. (210)
Dikshit, S K	...	...	The Mother Goddess—A Study regarding the Origin of Hinduism (221)
Maritain, J	...	...	Christianity and Democracy. (221)
Selwyn, E G	...	...	The First Epistle of St. Peter, Greek Text with Introduction, Notes and Essays. (224)
Westermarck, E	...	...	Christianity and Morals (224)
Muhammad Amin	...	...	The Sayings of Prophet Muhammed. (225)
.....	...	...	Wisdom of Prophet Muhammed. (225)
Underhill, E	...	...	Collected Papers. Ed. by Lucy Muzzie. (231)
Fairchild, H P (ed)	...	...	Dictionary of Sociology. (300-3)
Kurtz, R H (ed.)	...	...	Social Yearbook, 1945 (300-3)
Bourdillon, A F C (ed.)	...	...	Voluntary Social Services. (300-4)
Mumford, L	...	...	The Condition of Man. (300-4)
Russell, D R (ed.)	...	...	Essays in Reconstruction. (300-4)
Venable, V	...	...	Human Nature—The Marxian View. (300-4)
Embrece, J F	...	...	A Japanese Village—Suze Mura. (International Lib. of Sociology and Social Reconstruction). (300-8)
Klein, Viola	...	...	The Feminine Character. (International Lib. of Sociology and Social Reconstruction). (300-8)
Warner, W L & others	...	...	Who shall be Educated? (International Lib. of Sociology and Social Reconstruction). (300-8)
Mace, D R	...	...	Coming Home—A Series of Broadcast Talks (301b)
Mumford, L	...	...	City Development. (301e)
Steindl, J	...	...	Small and Big Business. (310-4)
Parker, E	...	...	Essays on Government. (320-4)
Brogan, D W	...	...	The Study of Politics. (320-4)
Davies, E T	...	...	The Political Ideas of Richard Hooker. (320-4)
Merriam, C E	...	...	Systematic Politics. (320-4)
Williams, F	...	...	Press, Parliament and People. (320-4)
Frost, R	...	...	The British Commonwealth and the World. (Royal Institute of International Affairs) (320-6)
Hill, A V	...	...	A Food Plan for India. (Royal Institute of International Affairs.) (320-6)
Lenbuscher, C	...	...	Tanganyika Territory—A Study of Economic Policy under Mandate. (Royal Institute of International Affairs). (320-6)
Einstein, J L	...	...	Historical Change. (Current Problems—27). (320-8)
Mayer, J P	...	...	Political Thought in France. (320-9)
Strong, C F	...	...	Dynamic Europe—A Background of Ferment and Change. (320-9)
Jones, A C & Hinden, R	...	...	Colonies and International Conscience—A Report to the Fabian Colonial Bureau. (329f)
Bentwich,	From Geneva to San Francisco—An Account of the International Organisation of the New Order. (329g)
Bryn-Jones, D	Toward a Democratic New Order. (329g)
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Hansen, A H	America's Rule in the World Economy. (330-4)

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ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIOS

AMONG DEWAN AND MINISTERS

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Government of Mysore Act, to allocate among the Dewan and the Ministers the business of the Government as follows :-

I DEWAN	II Minister for Education and Public Health <i>Dewan Bahadur</i> Dr. T.C.M. Royan M.D.	III Minister for Law Mr. O. S. Nasrulla Sheriff, M.A., LL.B.	IV Minister for Agriculture and Public Works Mr. L. Siddappa, B.A., LL.B.	V Minister for Home <i>Rajasevappaasakta</i> Mr. M. Seshadri, M.A.	VI Minister for Revenue and Communications Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.)
Palace Political Finance Courts Civil Service Secretariat Industries and Commerce Sericulture Economic Conference Information	Education University Medical Public Health City Municipalities Improvement Trust Boards Archaeology Work for Depressed Classes	Law Legislation Extradition Representative Assembly Legislative Council Civil Supplies Food Labour Capital Issues Joint-Stock Companies	Public Works (except Bureau of Sanitary Engineering) Electricity Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Co-operation Veterinary and Live Stock Village Panchayats and Rural Development	Taxes on Income Duties on Excise Stamps Registration Military Police Prisons Geology and Mining Printing and Stationery Metrology War Risk Insurance Bureau of Sanitary Engineering General Miscellaneous	Railways Road Transport Land Revenue Forests District Boards Town and Minor Municipalities Muzari Rules of Public Service War

The Minister for Education and Public Health will be the Chairman of	The Standing Committee for Local Self-Government and Public Health
The Minister for Law will be the Chairman of	(1) The Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation, (2) Local Service Examination Board, (3) The Stores Purchase Committee.
The Minister for Agriculture and Public Works will be the Chairman of	(1) The Standing Committee for Railways, Electricity and Public Works. (2) Board of Management for Iron and Steel Works.
The Minister for Home will be the Chairman of	(1) The Public Accounts Committee (2) The Exhibition Committee, and (3) The Vice President, Soldiers' Board
The Minister for Revenue and Communications will be the Chairman of	(1) The Standing Committee for Recruitment of Public Services (2) The Road Traffic Board (3) Krishnarajasagara Working Committee

"CULTIVATION OF A SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE"

DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

"I venture to make an earnest appeal to all good citizens to rally round the Throne and the Person of the Ruler, and in loyalty to him work for the welfare of all sections of the people." The conditions prevalent elsewhere, the troubled and anxious times through which many are passing, the general spirit of restlessness which is so wide-spread, give some indication of what is required of all such citizens in this State. It is not by intemperate language or incitements to lawlessness that progress can be attained. They are the greatest obstacles to the achievement of any orderly and progressive administration. And when those who are responsible for such activities find themselves translated to spheres of responsibility, these very activities will form a boomerang. I venture to suggest in all modesty that what is most required is the cultivation of a spirit of tolerance, a disposition to appreciate the point of view of those who hold opinions different to one's own and above all a catholicity of spirit and outlook which marks the real lover of his country and a true Nationalist," stated Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, in his address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, held at the Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore City, on 30th September 1946. The following is the full text of the Dewan's speech.

It is customary, as it undoubtedly is the most pleasant of duties which fall on the President, to welcome you to the session of the Assembly. But I must confess that on this occasion, standing here as a comparative stranger to many of you, I feel more the need for a kind word from you to enable me to discharge the very onerous and responsible duties that I have undertaken. My welcome to you nevertheless is at least as hearty as any that has been extended to you at previous sessions. During a good period of my life I have been associated with the deliberations of Assemblies such as this and I have never felt happier than in partaking in the discussions and activities of legislatures and in listening to and being instructed by the speeches of the Members. I have found also that the best results are achieved in such legislative bodies not by hot and excited statements but by calm deliberation and cool discussion. I am certain that this Assembly which has built up traditions of dignity and decorum over long decades and is the oldest of such bodies in our country will discharge its responsibilities in keeping with those traditions.

It is only a few weeks since I have accepted the position of Dewan of this great State and you will, therefore, easily realise that I am not in a position to review the work of the past year or to make any comments thereon. The progress that has been made during the year in various administrative and other activities, the policies that were pursued during the period, are indicated in another portion of this Address. I should only like on this occasion to briefly indicate my first impressions of the present stage of development in the State and to place before you my very tentative ideas regarding the immediate future.

Food Supplies

You will not be surprised to learn that the subject that has been engaging my immediate attention during the past few weeks is Food Supplies. I did not consider when I was pleading the case of adequate food supplies to India and particularly to Mysore as leader of the Delegation to the U.S.A. in February and March last, that I should soon have to share the direct responsibility for the

distribution of food supplies in this State. I cannot conceal from myself the anxiety that the Government still feel, particularly during the next two months, in regard to adequate supply and distribution of food in urban and rural areas. The ration that we have till recently given was almost the lowest in the whole country. It has to be remembered that the system of rationing has continued over a number of years and that Mysore was one of the earliest areas to introduce both direct procurement and rationing. It can easily be understood that, though at present the rationing may not be much lower than in the surrounding areas, the cumulative effect of this long period of strain has affected and is affecting the people very seriously. We have presented these facts to the Government of India strenuously from time to time and it is my hope that the situation in Mysore will be taken note of and a greater measure of relief will be forthcoming. I cannot be ignorant of the difficulties which face the Central Government in allocating the very meagre resources that they have, largely because of the disappointing quantities of import from abroad, to the various deficit areas in the country. Even so, I feel that the conditions in Mysore require special attention and I have hopes that the Hon'ble Food Member, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, whose concern for the masses is very real, will appreciate the very hard conditions prevailing in the State. In fact, the projected visit of the Hon'ble Food Member is an indication of that concern and I extend a most hearty welcome to him.

Clothing

Next in importance only to adequacy of Food Supplies is the question of clothing. We have been greatly concerned with the fact that the supply of mill cloth is not adequate and that the price of hand-loom cloth is prohibitive, particularly

to the poorer sections of the community. There has especially been a scarcity of sarees and dhoties and Government have carefully considered how the situation can be improved. They have been assured of the co-operation of the Mills and to the extent possible they have readily undertaken to turn out a greater number of looms for the production of sarees. This measure together with the proposal that is under consideration for controlling the price of hand-loom goods without in any way impairing the profit which the hand-loom weaver would get, will, I trust, in some measure alleviate the situation.

Rural Development

The problem of improving the condition of rural residents is the most vital of all problems facing any State. It is a common place saying that the Nation lives in the village, but it is equally true that under modern conditions the villager gets comparatively little attention paid,—it is a question of the crying child getting all the milk and the quiet getting none. I am glad to find that the Government of Mysore is specially interested in the development of rural areas. The agriculturist is as usual the backbone of the State. His condition during recent years has to a certain extent deteriorated. The difficulty of getting labour for cultivation, the high price of cattle, the non-availability of agricultural implements, added to chronic disease in some parts of the country, have made his position hard. Government have therefore wisely decided on rural reconstruction works of various kinds, by the promotion of cottage industries, by the establishment of rural ameliorative relief and by deputing a Special Department under the charge of the Rural Development Officer to look after the condition of the rural population and to improve its position as far as possible. It will be the endeavour of the Government to further strengthen this

work, expand those activities and improve the position of the agriculturists in particular and the rural population in general. I am glad that the direct responsibility of improving the condition of agriculturists has fallen on my colleague, Mr. Siddappa, who also has the important and cognate subjects of Irrigation and Electric Supply in his charge.

Industrial Progress

The subject of Industries and Industrial Development has been occupying a good deal of attention all over the country and Mysore, which has been a pioneer in several branches of industrial development, is expected to forge ahead and to set up new and large industries. It has been my lot during the past seven years to be closely connected with the industrial and commercial activities in this country and during the long period of the War I have had special opportunities of examining and understanding the industrial needs of the country and of following the course of development of industrial activities. Mysore can be proud of the industries that it has already established. They show a high development of technical efficiency. They are managed by experts, practically all of whom are Indians. Some of their products have attained a standard of excellence which makes them highly valued not only in India but abroad. Even before I was directly connected with the State of Mysore, I have had opportunities of visiting the various Factories, some run by the Government and some in the development of which Government have been taking keen interest, and I have not concealed my admiration of the stage of development which industrialised Mysore has reached. Yet it seems to me that the time has now come when we must be more clear in the policies which we wish to pursue in industrial development and the measures which we propose to take for such industrial development. The

shelter of protection which some industries enjoyed during the period of war will not continue for long. International conferences are proposed to discuss the question of freer international trade and commerce and to remove or lower the barriers that exist in the way of such international trade. The highly industrialised countries seeking for a free outlet for their increased production are anxious to gain new markets and to expand their trade in old markets. India will be inevitably drawn into the vortex of the fierce competitions which are likely to arise between highly developed industrial and undeveloped or under-developed countries of the world. It may confidently be expected that the Government of India, committed to a policy of protecting the existing industries and fostering the development of new industries, will not succumb to any dictation by highly industrialised countries and that therefore such protection as may be necessary by way of tariff or otherwise will be ensured to industries by the Government. Even so, the anxieties of the future cannot be minimised. India cannot remain in isolation in trade and commerce. There are many indirect means by which pressure can be brought to bear by highly developed countries with large monetary resources on undeveloped countries.

International Trade

I have been referring so far to international trade. But the internal position in the country cannot be a matter of less concern to the industries in Mysore. The trend during the recent years in India has been for the establishment of industrial units on a large scale. There are also indications of a chain of industries being established by Big capital. I do not suggest that this is an undesirable development. In fact, it may be some answer to the menace of fierce competition from abroad, but it warrants an obligation on

us to re-examine our own industrial concerns. Are our industrial units economic units as compared with industrial concerns of other highly developed countries? Can our products stand competition against those produced in India itself? If they are not in a position to meet on a competitive basis in Indian markets, what chances have they of survival when production exceeds demand? I feel therefore that the Government will have shortly to examine the position of industries in the State with a view to strengthening them and making them competitively economic units wherever possible.

"We Must Advance Industrially"

But that cannot be the whole of our policy. We must advance industrially within the State if the standard of living of the common man has to be raised. I have been a firm believer in a balanced economy resulting in adequate agricultural development and proper industrial progress. We have fortunately an unique advantage in the State in that we have almost inexhaustible sources of hydro-electric supply. Pioneer as the State has been in the development of hydro-electric energy in the country and perhaps in the East, it still holds its pioneer place in the quantity produced compared with the size of the State and its population. This gives us the encouragement for industrial development of both large and small scale industries and we should take advantage of the present opportunity to promote both large industries and small industries. The various panels constituted by the Government of India to report on the possibilities of industrial development have now submitted their recommendations and some of these recommendations recognise that Mysore is peculiarly fitted for starting and developing certain large scale industries. One of the industries that has been so recommended is the rayon or art silk industry. Other industries are connected

with heavy engineering. There is also the possibility and the desirability, particularly with the electric power at the disposal of the Mysore State, of starting the manufacture of chemical fertilizers on a large scale—perhaps ammonia nitrate or urea. These are matters which are now engaging the attention of the Government. I feel that the development of these industries must be taken up soon either as State concerns or in some cases as purely private concerns. While I am on this subject, I should like to make one remark. I have been a believer in regionalisation of industries. I do not think it covers the case of proper industrial development and of the promotion of the standard of living of the people generally if industries are concentrated in a particular locality. The dispersal and the spreading out of industrial concerns have been proved to be a strategic necessity during the war, but such dispersal is also necessary from many other points of view. An earlier concentration in some towns in India of most of the industries was largely due to the fact that electric power was only available in those areas. In a State where electric power is or will be shortly available in every nook and corner, the main reason for such concentration will disappear. It is my hope that private promoters of industries who are anxious to play their part in industrial development will set up such industries in different parts of the State. To the extent the State promotes industrial expansion, I hope we shall be able to so spread the development of industries that all classes of people will have equal share in the benefits derived by such industrialisation.

I have been dealing so far with industrial development. But it is equally necessary to stress the importance of commerce and the part it plays in the life of producers of raw products. It has been my experience that the different Chambers of Commerce in the country are apt to pay inadequate

attention to the commerce side. India generally, and no less Mysore, has a vital interest in international commerce and in internal commerce. The producer of raw products is deprived of a fair price for his products and is often at the mercy of monopolist purchasers because they are international traders of local big merchants. I think the time has come when special attention has to be paid to the fair price of raw products, to the export problems that arise in connection therewith and to securing to the producer an adequate return for his labour. It is possible that we may require a specialised agency to deal with these problems.

I have not dealt with many other problems, not because I do not consider them equally important and urgent, but only because I do not desire to take up your time unduly in an exhaustive survey of the whole position. The problem of education—primary, secondary and university, the plans for its reorganization and expansion, the problem of medical relief, the expansion of health units, all face the Government and it is hoped that in the light of the various recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committees we shall be in a position to deal with them shortly. The problems of Railway expansion and road transport is also engaging the attention of Government. The Chamarajanagar - Satyamangalam connection is of great importance to the prosperity of the State and a special detailed survey has now been undertaken by the Government of India at the instance of this Government. I trust that the project will shortly be taken up.

Transport

The policy of electrification of parts of our railway system has also been adopted by the Government and practical measures are now under way. With the cementing of our many trunk roads, road transport will come to play a large and increasing

part in our system of transport. The task of co-ordinating railway and road transport is already becoming a serious problem. During the War owing to lack of facilities this problem went to the background, but it is certain to raise important issues shortly and Government is considering how best to promote a proper co-relationship between the two systems. Facilities for road transport have undoubtedly to be developed but private interests cannot be allowed to manage road transport without due consideration of the interests of the travelling public. Government have therefore under consideration proposals for proper organization of road transport with adequate facilities for the travelling public and I trust that we shall have the co-operation of private agencies in this behalf.

The recommendations of the Post-War Economic Committees are now before Government. Policies are yet to be decided regarding priorities of schemes, by the Government and I hope we shall have a five-year plan shortly which may be put into effect. The recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee are valuable, but it is at the Government level that policies have to be decided upon. In deciding such policies maximum consideration must be paid to the needs of the rural areas.

Malnad Improvement

Government have received the report of the Malnad Improvement Committee, a carefully prepared document for which I am grateful to the Chairman and the Members of the Committee. The Malnad area has been long known for its unhealthy nature and the want of facilities for its residents. The War has proved that if there is sufficient financial resource even the most unhealthy part of the country can be reclaimed and made free from disease. Modern scientific discoveries have made possible the conversion of

barren and desolate areas into promising lands of plenty. It is my hope that we should make determined efforts to remove the blot of the malarial disease from this part of Mysore and to restore to their proper state of health, the inhabitants of these areas.

The food scarcity in the State has brought, as nothing else would have done, the need for proper irrigation facilities. Schemes for big irrigation projects like the Thungabhadra project in which we are co-sharers, and the Thunga project, are either under active preparation or careful examination. The restoration of minor tanks has also attracted the special attention of Government and it is possible that a special scheme of restoration of minor tanks may have to be formulated shortly.

Adequate Finance

All these projects, of course, involve as a basic need, adequate finance. They also require the personnel necessary at different levels. While the latter problem is not an intractable one, the former requires some resolute facing. The finances of the State are at present sound. Our credit stands among the highest in the country, but with the development foreshadowed we must have an equal determination to see that the requisite finances are forthcoming and that taxation necessary for the purpose should be squarely faced. Theories of finance and budgeting have undergone a great change during the last few years. At one time it was considered as a test of good finance that there should be large surpluses each year and that revenue must always exceed expenditure. I need hardly remind the students of finance in this country, of the criticism to which that policy was subjected by the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale of revered memory. But even afterwards during nearly the four decades that followed, it has been the hallmark of proper finance that

there should be a balanced budget each year. Among other old traditional assumptions regarding good financial policy this is one, the incorrectness of which has been established during the War. It is now realised that it is a short-sighted policy which demands that current expenditure and revenue should be equated each year and that every scheme which is not remunerative should necessarily be financed from revenue. The intangible and imponderable advantages of certain schemes which cannot strictly be called productive schemes but which have resulted, in the long run, in adding to the material resources of the people and ultimately of the State, are more adequately realised to-day. While it is not suggested that expenditure should be met for all kinds of non-productive purposes from loan funds, it is certainly an accepted principle to-day in some of the more advanced countries that a strict adherence to the principal of meeting such expenditure from revenue is neither necessary nor desirable. It is also generally accepted that what is required for good finance is the possibility of balancing the Budget not each year but over a period of years, say five. These are some of the principles which have to be carefully examined by the Government to see how far in regulating the finance of the State so as to meet the various new demands on its resources, they can be given effect to. If such principles are given effect to, there is no doubt that there will be a certain amount of flexibility in our resources which should be fully taken advantage of. But the caution must still be expressed that this flexibility should not be resorted to merely to avoid necessary taxation. I trust that members of this Assembly who are so keenly interested in rural development will give their full support to proposals the Government may put forward to strengthening the financial resources of the State when necessary.

" Political Problems "

Members of the Representative Assembly, I have so far dealt with various social and economic problems which concern the citizen and the proper solution of which will promote his prosperity and ultimate happiness. I am not however unaware of the fact that there are some members who are much more keenly interested in what may be termed political problems and who perhaps believe that the solution contemplated by them for such problems is the real panacea for all the ills that people are suffering from. I have no desire to canvass such views. But I should be failing in my duty if I did not refer to some aspects of the question as they strike me even at this stage.

There has been an undue insistence in some quarters on parallelism in changes in an Indian State like Mysore and in British Indian Provinces. It is as well that we should realise the differences that exist and are inevitable in these two areas partly on historical grounds and partly from the present set of circumstances. The problems that exist in British India may not, and often are not, the same as in Mysore. The passions that have been aroused there may not find equal justification in this State. The insistence on similarity and the raising of slogans and catchwords which lose their real significance, and certainly their potency, in the atmosphere of Mysore may perhaps lead us further from that increased association of the representative of the people with the Government in the administration of the State which successive Rulers have stated to be their cherished and declared policy.

Loyalty to Ruler

I venture to make an earnest appeal to all good citizens to rally round the Throne and the Person of the Ruler, and in loyalty to him, work for the welfare of all sections of the people. The conditions prevalent

elsewhere, the troubled and anxious times through which many are passing, the general spirit of restlessness which is so wide-spread, give some indication of what is required of all such citizens in this State. It is not by intemperate language or incitements to lawlessness that progress can be attained. They are the greatest obstacles to the achievement of any orderly and progressive administration. And when those who are responsible for such activities find themselves translated to spheres of responsibility, these very activities will form a boomerang. I venture to suggest in all modesty that what is most required is the cultivation of a spirit of tolerance, a disposition to appreciate the point of view of those who hold opinions different to one's own and above all a catholicity of spirit and outlook which marks the real lover of his country and the true Nationalist. When such an atmosphere is created, as I trust it may soon be, when each of us observes, in spirit even more than by the letter, the oath of loyalty we have sworn to the gracious Ruler of our State, when the good of the people is placed above all other considerations, there will exist those conditions which will enable the declared policy of our Rulers to be steadily pursued. And in the meanwhile may we all so act and serve that that day may be hastened and that the State of Mysore may play a great and leading part in shaping the destinies of greater India.

PART II.

Finance

In the Revised Estimates for 1945-46 placed before the House in May last, the total Revenue and Expenditure were estimated at Rs. 944.89 and Rs. 942.89 lakhs, respectively. According to the Preliminary Accounts of the year, there is an improvement of Rs. 48.31 lakhs in

Revenue and a decrease of Rs. 45'30 lakhs in Expenditure, the total Revenue and Expenditure amounting to Rs. 993'20 lakhs and Rs. 897'59 lakhs, respectively. The main items that have contributed to the increase in revenue are Land Revenue, Forest, Income-tax, Railways, Duty on Gold, Miscellaneous Taxes and Stamps. The increases under these heads are, however, partly set off by fall in revenue under Excise, Iron and Steel Works and Chamaraj Sagar Water Works.

The reduction in expenditure is mainly due to the provision for purchase of surplus stores not coming in for payment yet, and lapses under Irrigation, Civil Works and Communications and other heads.

The net revenue position shows an improvement in the revenue surplus to the extent of about Rs. 95'61 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 10 lakhs is as usual proposed to be credited to Railway Depreciation Fund, Rs. 30 lakhs to Famine Insurance Fund, the balance being credited to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Food Supplies

Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 1,449,433 pallas of paddy, 252,380 pallas of ragi, 49,285 pallas of jola and 3,228 pallas of other food grains were acquired during the year. The decrease in acquisition was due to adverse seasonal conditions. The fall in production during 1945-16 was over 300,000 tons or nearly 40 per cent of the total production in normal years. In 1944-45, the agriculturists were presumed to be self-sufficient and only a very small percentage of holders depended on Government depots, but the failure of rains upset all calculations and a large number of holders either produced very little or not enough to have any surplus to hand over to Government. The allotment made by the Government of India during the year amounted to 18,188 tons

of rice, 51,331 tons of millets, 36,583 tons of wheat and 17,500 tons of wheat products. The quantities that were actually received during the year were 66,145 tons of rice, 19,689 tons of millets, 31,826 tons of wheat and 8,822 tons of wheat products. It will thus be seen that, apart from the allotments themselves being inadequate, the actual receipts were not satisfactory. The Government of India have been apprised of the need for larger allotments as well as regular imports to ensure that there is no breakdown of the distribution arrangements in the State.

During the year, pulses were also brought under the procurement scheme.

The distribution of foodgrains continued to be done through Government depots, Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayat depots and through licensed retail merchants in the cities. The total number of sales depots that were functioning at the end of the year was 2,266 as against 1,755 at the beginning of the year. The guiding principle in respect of these depots is that there should be at least one distribution depot within a radius of five miles from the villages. Local officers have been permitted to open more depots according to local requirements. Depots have also been opened near relief works in distress areas. With a view to standardising the system of informal rationing which has been in force for some time in the rural areas, complete statistics of non-agriculturists and partial producers who have to be supplied from Government depots have been collected and, on the basis of these statistics, ration cards have been distributed in all the districts and every attempt is being made to see that the rationing arrangement in the rural areas is worked out as satisfactorily as in the statutorily rationed areas.

A number of free kitchens have been opened in areas of scarcity where cooked

food is served to the poor and the decrepit. Propaganda and demonstration centres have been opened in a number of places to popularise the use of unfamiliar foods. A large quantity of milk powder has been imported and a scheme of free distribution of milk to school going children and expectant and nursing mothers is being put into operation in 15 selected taluks in the distress districts. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the scale of rations had to be reduced during the year from 16 to 12 ozs. Steps have been taken to check the use of foodgrains in catering establishments and at social functions. Rationing of bread was introduced in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

Standard Cloth

From May 1943 to January 1946, incidents were placed for over 247 lakhs of yards of standard cloth against which the receipts amounted to about 182 lakhs of yards. So far, over 172 lakhs of yards have been sold. During the year, 832 Government depots and other agencies were selling standard cloth.

Civil Supplies

The Civil Supplies Department continued to administer the various control orders including the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act and orders relating to textiles and yarn, drugs and utensils. After the cessation of hostilities many relaxations were effected and several control orders were withdrawn. Two new orders were promulgated, the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order which was issued to secure better control over the disposal of raw silk and silk fabrics and the cotton cloth (Control of Printing) Order which was promulgated with a view to control the printing of textile fabrics.

Under the All-India Zonal Cloth Distribution Scheme, an allotment of about 11,000 bales of cloth was made to the

State, the Department arranged for an equitable distribution of this allotment to all parts of the State. With a view to preventing indiscriminate sales of cloth by the retailers on the one hand and excessive purchases by individuals on the other, arrangements were made for distribution of mill cloth in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore by means of coupons. Fair price cloth shops have been opened in all the District Head-quarter towns. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, about 26,000 bales of yarn were received and distributed among the power-loom and hand-loom weavers.

Rainfall

The rainfall during the first eight months of 1945-46 was poor in all the districts except the Shimoga District, the deficiency being most marked in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and in parts of the Mandya District. The sowing operations had to start late and even after sowing, the agricultural operations could not proceed as usual as the rains held back. The north-east monsoon also proved a failure. The out-turn of crops was very poor in some taluks of the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur and in all taluks of Chitaldrug. Even in the other parts the crops were not satisfactory except the wet crops in the malnad and under large irrigation works. Owing to the prolonged drought, scarcity of water and fodder was felt almost everywhere in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and in parts of the Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

Good rains from March to May 1946 eased the difficulty considerably for drinking water for men and cattle and proved helpful in the cultivation of jowar in the Chitaldrug District and parts of Mysore and Mandya District and of irrigated ragi in the Irwin Canal area and under certain

tanks in the Mandya, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

The following measures were taken to afford relief in the areas affected by seasonal conditions :—

An extent of about 9,000 acres of tank beds were thrown open for raising short-term crops like gidda ragi and jola. Food and fodder crops were raised in the receded areas of the Krishnarajasagara and other large irrigation works. Jola stalks were supplied from the Mandya District to Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. With a view to encourage the cultivation of short-term ragi, water was stored in some of the tanks in the Irwin Canal area by temporarily bunding up the breached tanks. The State Forests and Amrit Mahal *karals* in the affected areas were thrown open for free grazing. Over one thousand tons of pressed hay were supplied to the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and sold at the subsidised rate of Rs. 35 per ton. Fodder depots were opened in several places and lorries were made available for transport of fodder.

Forty-two free kitchens have been opened for catering to about 1,200 persons besides 4 kitchens opened by non-official agencies for which Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid equal to about half the cost.

Land improvement loans to the extent of Rs. 1,26,401 and taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 2,14,203 have been sanctioned in addition to loans for the purchase of seed grain.

Programmes of relief work for the affected areas have been drawn up to find work for poor people. Some of the works are in execution. A sum of Rs. 2,49,986 was spent on village works and Rs. 9,18,873 on other public works in 1945-46.

The rules for granting seasonal remissions were liberalised and the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9,44,173 in addition to suspensions sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 7,07,812.

A scheme of subsidies for sinking irrigation wells was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs was made for the purpose. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 6,80,728 have been sanctioned to 2,054 applicants. Another sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for grant during the current year.

Land Revenue

The Land Revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,75,554 including arrears. The collections including remissions amounted to Rs. 1,27,32,054, representing 88.56 per cent of the demand as against 94.16 in the previous year.

The total number of darkhasts including pending cases were 16,219, of which 11,985 were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 73.8 as against 72.9 of the previous year.

The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced in all the taluks. The final records have been prepared for all the taluks except Heggaddevankote, Periyapatna, Yelandur and Devanahalli.

The debt conciliation scheme was in force in 23 taluks, four Boards which had no work being discontinued.

Land Records

During the year, 18,131 survey numbers comprising an extent of 72,753 acres were measured by the surveyors and the Mobile and Record of Rights parties and 7,382 survey numbers were classed. Twelve main villages were surveyed in detail. Original classification work was conducted in eight villages and re-classification in two villages. Settlement was announced in respect of five Inam Villages. Hissa survey work was done in Periyapatna Taluk and Yelandur Jahgir and in 13 Inam Villages.

Meteorology

The largest total amount of rainfall for the year was 409.74 inches at Agumbe and

the smallest total was 7'09 inches at Parasurampur in Chitaldrug District. Six sets of pilot balloon observations for International Upper Air Researches were taken and the results were despatched to the Regional Director, Madras. Upper Air Data and Meteorological Data were furnished to the R.A.F. and other Military authorities.

Muzrai

The work of renovation of the temples at Belur and Halebid is progressing. The scales of pay of Agama Pandits of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College were revised.

Excise

The Excise revenue for the year was Rs. 1,93,97,754. The experiments in prohibition in the Closepet and Channarayana Taluks were continued. All the shops in Channarayana taluk have been closed and only four shops remain in the Closepet Taluk.

Forests

An area of 50 square miles of forests was surveyed during the year. The area under teak plantations was extended by 217 acres. The revenue of the Department excluding the realisations by sale of sandal oil amounted to over Rs. 42 lakhs. The constitution of a separate division to organise and arrange supplies of fuel and charcoal to the Iron and Steel Works and other industrial concerns located in Bhadravati and Shimoga and a scheme for re-forestation of barren areas in maidan divisions have been sanctioned. The Department continued to take an active part in the programme of rural development, particularly in the areas served by the rural welfare centres.

Income-tax

The total collections under Income-tax amounted to Rs. 55,97,950 and under Super-tax to Rs. 46,58,566, besides about

Rs. 25 lakhs pending adjustment. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act of 1945 has substituted the slab system in place of the step system. The rate of super-tax on companies has been reduced from three and half annas to two and half annas in the rupee.

Stamps

Stamps of the value of Rs. 34,50,000 were sold during the year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,42,000 over the figure for the previous year.

Registration

The total number of documents registered during the year was 226,216. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 6,18,077.

Industries

The sales of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works during the year amount to about Rs. 154 crores as compared with Rs. 126 crores in the previous year. Trial manufacture of tractor ploughs has been taken up in collaboration with the Implements Factory. Research and investigation on the manufacture of heat resisting alloys and graphite electrodes, utilisation of blast furnace slag for cement, manufacture of special bricks for steel furnaces and manufacture of acetic acid and bakelite moulding powder are being carried on at the works. Trial operations of the rod and strip mills were conducted for nearly a month and regular operation will commence after obtaining additional power supply. The foundation work of the second machine shop has been completed and the creation of steel structures, columns and trusses is under progress. A capital grant of Rs 25 lakhs has been provided in the budget for putting up an electric pig iron furnace and for extending the cement plant. Other development schemes under consideration include acetic acid plant (Rs. 10

lakhs), billet and light structural mill and manufacture of bright drawn bars (Rs. 28.50 lakhs), expanded ferrosilicon plant (Rs. 12 lakhs), manufacture of calcium carbide (Rs. 2.5 lakhs), edge tools and files (Rs. 15 lakhs) and wire and wire products (Rs. 25 lakhs). The development of other electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, utilising Jog power supply, is also under consideration.

Amenities to workmen are being provided on an increasing scale. The Industrial Canteen, started last year, is working satisfactorily. A free community bath has been provided in one of the labour colonies and the amenity is being extended to other colonies. Substantial progress has been made in the provision of 72 labour housing blocks in the upper Hutha Colony. A separate High School for girls has been started. A new High School building at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been sanctioned.

The sale of the products of the Government Dichromate Factory amounted to Rs. 3,97,910, with a net profit of about Rs. 20,000. Arrangements are under way to take up the manufacture of sodium silicate and chrome pigments. A grant of Rs. 1,75,000 has been sanctioned for improvement of the plant and buildings.

The sales of the products of the Lac and Paint Works amounted to Rs. 1,54,000, resulting in a profit of Rs. 22,000. Proposals for the conversion of the Works into a joint stock company have been approved.

There has been a fall in the sales of the Government Soap Factory to Rs. 7,76,333 from Rs. 9,22,500 in the previous year. The net profit for the year was Rs. 1,08,304. With a view to increasing the output, the question of shifting the factory to a more spacious site near Ycswantpur is under active consideration.

Sales in the Government Porcelain Factory amounted to Rs. 7,30,275 as

compared with Rs. 5,34,665 last year. The factory earned a net profit of Rs. 1,66,873 during the year.

The sales of the products of the Government Electric Factory during the year amounted to Rs. 6,97,076. A five-year scheme for the manufacture of electric rotary machinery at a capital cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been sanctioned. A similar amount has been sanctioned for the modernisation of the bakelite moulding section and for improving the tool room.

With the end of the war, the Government Silk Weaving Factory has been able to supply fabrics for civilian use. The total production during the year was 95,124 yards and the value of sales was Rs. 14,16,000, yielding a net profit of Rs. 2,40,000. As the demand for the products is very great, proposals are under consideration to provide more looms and preparatory machinery in the factory.

The value of the work done at the Central Industrial Workshop was Rs. 1,65,738 and sales amounted to Rs. 1,51,122, giving a net profit of Rs. 10,030. A proposal to transfer the Workshop to a new site near the Electric Factory is under consideration.

The value of output and sales in the Government Implements Factory was Rs. 3,71,000 and Rs. 3,26,000, resulting in a net profit of about Rs. 70,000. The factory has taken up the building of improved country carts and the manufacture of electric transmission towers.

The output of Bitumen emulsion in the two plants at Mysore and Bangalore was 522,595 gallons.

The output of sandal oil was 171,639 lbs. as compared with 128,672 lbs. in the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 50,99,000 yielding a net revenue of Rs. 41,61,000 as against Rs. 23,86,000 in the previous year. There is good demand for sandalwood oil in India and abroad and every endeavour is being made to keep

production at as high a level as possible.

There are forty-five cottage industries centres fostering industries such as paper-making, leather-tanning and stitching, mat-weaving, pottery and tiles-making, smithy, carpentry, and the making of coir articles, buttons and bangles. With a view to giving relief to some of the Adikarnatakas of Doddasiddavvanahalli in Chitaldrug District, a 'chappal' making section was opened in May 1916. A sum of Rs. 23,000 has been earmarked for training candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes and to provide the necessary equipment, free of cost, for starting cottage industries. Eighty-five candidates were given scholarships of Rs. 25 each for undergoing training in cottage industries. A scheme for training 36 literate candidates as instructors in cottage industries has been sanctioned and so far 20 candidates have been selected for training for a period of six months. Schemes for starting a coir industry at Nanjangud and industries like smithy, mat-weaving, button making, basket-making, etc., in the Anandapuram Rural Welfare Centre have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for the manufacture and supply of cottage industries machinery and appliances to private people. Government have also ordered the waiving of over-head charges of 33½ per cent in the case of machinery and appliances supplied by the Central Industrial Workshop and the Electric Factory to people desirous of starting cottage industries. Arrangements have been made for supplying sewing machines on loan to deserving Home Industries Institutions. Under the scheme of giving financial assistance to the educated unemployed to start industries of their own, 15 applicants were granted loans aggregating Rs. 38,500.

With a view to helping hand-loom weavers the increase in the number of yarn depots to 60 and relief centres to

10 has been recently sanctioned. The yarn depots sold yarn worth about Rs. 5 lakhs to the weavers. An additional quota of 1,500 bales of yarn has been allotted under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme for distribution to hand-loom weavers in the distress areas of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and to certain areas in Bangalore and Mandya Districts.

Sericulture

The area under mulberry cultivation increased to 80,000 acres. Nearly 30 crores of Mysore rice seed cocoons were produced during the year. The 133 grainages (17 Government and 116 Aided) produced nearly 197 lakhs of disease-free layings. After the war ended, the supply of filature silk was diverted to civilian use. Ceiling prices were fixed for raw silk and silk fabrics. Government have sanctioned the starting of a Central Sericultural School at Channarayana and a Hill Station on the Krishnarajendra Hill Station for the rearing of univoltine and bivoltine races of silk worms. Grants have been provided for the establishment of a Sericulture Research Institute, for increasing the number of Government and aided grainages, and for starting co-operative societies with aided grainages attached to them to supply examined seed and stock grainage and rearing appliances for sale and hire to members.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture continued to pay special attention to the "grow more food" campaign. Seeds worth Rs. 1½ lakhs, manures worth Rs. 12½ lakhs and implements worth Rs. 16 lakhs were distributed and the amount of subsidy given to the raiyats in the shape of concession allowed in the sale of seeds and manures was about Rs. 6½ lakhs. Sprayers and chemicals worth

over Rs. 2 lakhs were supplied to the raiyats. Two thousand one hundred and sixty eight demonstration plots and 132 subvention farms were laid out during the year. The "Rab" method of raising paddy and irrigated ragi nurseries was demonstrated on a large scale. Research and experiment in the improvement of strains and the prevention of diseases were carried on with satisfactory results. The farms and schools of the Department worked satisfactorily. A College of Agriculture was started in July 1946.

Veterinary

The number of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals in the State rose from 93 to 118. The Serum Institute manufactured 10,85,763 doses of various biologicals.

The Veterinary Research Section, in addition to undertaking systematic investigation into diseases affecting sheep and goat, poultry, undertook the investigation of diseases affecting pigs in the Army Development Farms.

The Fishery Development Scheme was implemented and 3 fishery divisions were started at Krishnarajsagar, and in Shimoga and Kolar Districts. One thousand and fifty-two fishing licenses were issued. A committee has been appointed to suggest measures to minimise the effects of pollution on the inland fishery wealth of the State. Arrangements are being made for establishing a Fisheries Research Station and Aquarium at Krishnarajsagar at a cost of Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

Five students were deputed for training in Dairying at the Imperial Institute of Dairy Research. One hundred and twelve stud bulls were distributed, free of cost, among accredited breeders under the "Free Bull Scheme" and 25 private bulls were selected for the award of premia of Rs. 100 each under the "Premium Bull Scheme." Arrangements are being made

to start a seed Dairy Farm for Sindhi cows at Hessarghatta.

Medical Relief

The number of medical institutions in the State rose during the year from 406 to 414, but owing to paucity of medical staff, 22 institutions were not working. There was on an average one institution for every 75.1 square miles of area and 18,293 persons. Particular attention was bestowed on relief work in the areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Twelve ambulance vans were purchased for supply to district hospitals. Action was taken to obtain the release of all medical officers of the Department who had joined military service, with a view to providing adequate staff for medical relief work.

Among the measures sanctioned during the year was the provision of additional staff to several hospitals and construction of combined dispensary buildings and tuberculosis clinics.

Indigenous Medicine

The Ayurvedic and Unani Out-patient Dispensaries in the Sri Jayachamara-jendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, and the two branch dispensaries have become popular. In-patient wards for both Ayurvedic and Unani sections were opened in the institute. The construction of the building for the Institute is making good progress.

Proposals for the formation of *ad hoc* committees to examine proposals for establishing a Central Pharmacy and for translating and publishing authoritative works in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine are under consideration.

Public Health

Comprehensive measures were undertaken for the control of malaria. In

addition to the existing 65 Health Units, 12 units were established. Malaria control work by pyrethrum spraying was undertaken in other affected areas. A proposal for the extension of anti-malarial measures in the entire area under irrigation in the Irwin Canal, covering about 180 additional villages, is under consideration. A scheme for the establishment of health units in about 11 places in the Kadur District and a Health unit at Sowlanga in Honnali Taluk have been sanctioned.

Judicial

The total number of appeals in the High Court was 823 and the number disposed of was 766. There was an appreciable reduction in the average duration of both regular and second appeals. Intensive inspection of the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts in the State was taken up by Judges of the High Court. There were on the files of the other Courts 20,369 civil suits and 30,361 criminal cases involving 49,257 persons. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year was considerably reduced during the period.

The permanent strength of the High Court was raised from four to five in February 1946 and the term of the temporary Judge was extended for one year from February 1946.

Legislation

Thirty-two legislative measures were enacted. The more important of these measures relate to the reduction of the excise duty on araca, the introduction of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks and the removal of certain disqualifications for membership of the Legislature.

Military

The First Battalion of the Mysore Infantry returned to the State after

service under the Crown. Five hundred and seventeen men of the Battalion who were prisoners of war, have returned to the State and efforts are being made to trace the remaining personnel of the unit. This unit has been re-organized on General Service Scale with effect from 1st January 1946 and proposals for the re-organisation of the 2nd Battalion, and the Mysore Infantry Training Centre are under consideration. It has been decided that in the post-war period all the existing three Infantry Battalions should be retained and the Garrison Battalion converted into a Pioneer Battalion. The formation of a new Pioneer Battalion is under consideration.

Government have sanctioned the formation of the Mysore State Sailors', Soldiers' and Artmen's Board with the object of securing better welfare arrangements of the personnel of the State Troops as well as Mysoreans in the Indian Army.

Police

The police force had 1,295 officers and 6,170 constables besides a temporary staff of 387 officers and 1,968 men. The total number of cases reported during the year was 26,825. The scales of pay of the executive subordinates of the department were recently revised at an extra cost of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

Prisons

A carpet-weaving section was started in the Mysore Jail. The system of providing nursing orderlies for the in-patients of the jail hospital from among the prisoners in the Central Jail has been working satisfactorily. The question of starting a Borstal School and a Children's Home in the vicinity of Bangalore is being considered.

Co-operation.

The total number of co-operative societies was 2,531. They had a member-

ship of 2,15,000, a share capital of Rs. 70 lakhs and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 330 lakhs. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 190 lakhs and their net profits to Rs. 8.5 lakhs. The reserve fund of the societies amounted to Rs. 58 lakhs. Co-operative societies continued to play an important part in the distribution of agricultural implements, manure, food-stuffs and clothing.

Marketing.

The drafting of survey reports on the marketing of millets, meat and castor seed were completed and surveys on sesamum and niger seeds, pulses, chillies, onions and garlic, turmeric, ginger and pepper, fibres other than cotton, jute, sunhemp and coir, poultry and animal fats and bye-products have been taken up. A special survey on milk in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and surrounding areas was conducted during the year.

There were 46 Marketing Co-operative Societies for agricultural commodities in the State. Two more societies for the marketing of eggs were started during the year. A loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs was granted to the Achanahalli Cardamom Co-operative Society for distribution to its members as advance against standing crops.

Labour.

Labour conditions in the industrial concerns of the State were generally normal except in the Kolar Gold Field where there was a prolonged strike in the beginning of 1946, involving about 19,000 workers. The strike terminated after 74 days as a result of an agreement brought about between the parties. The Commissioner of Labour was appointed ex-officio Director of Resettlement and Employment to deal with the work relating to the resettlement of demobilized personnel. A whole-time Deputy Director, was also appointed. The Labour exchange was re-organized and expanded. At the

end of the year, there were 60 registered Labour associations with a membership of 31,273. The recreation centres run by the Department in Bangalore continued to afford facilities to the working classes. The Labour Welfare Board was expanded. A proposal to make a survey of occupational diseases in the State is being considered. The question of enacting legislation in regard to weekly holidays, holidays with pay and minimum wages is receiving the attention of the Department.

Education.

The year marked a rapid advance in the expansion and development of the several grades and aspects of education. The target of opening 1,000 schools under the four-year plan of the expansion of primary education inaugurated in 1941 was reached well in advance of the fixed period and Government have been continuing the policy of expansion in response to popular demand especially in rural areas. The opening of 400 new schools in the current year has been sanctioned and when these are opened, the total number of primary schools in the State will be 8,915 as compared with 6,505 in 1941. The enrolment in the primary schools at present is 4,36,277 as compared with 2,66,174 in 1941, the percentage of increase being 64. The number of primary school teachers has also been increased from 8,440 to 11,508 and provision has been made in the current year for the employment of 1,350 teachers with a view to providing teachers not only for the new schools but also additional staff for the old schools. The minimum pay of primary school teachers has been raised to Rs. 20 per mensem. A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made for providing mid-day lunch to primary school children in certain areas and the grant for the free supply of books and slates has been increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

The last five years have witnessed a notable increase in the number of middle schools also from 372 in 1941 to 524 in 1946 and 39 more middle schools for boys and 8 middle schools for girls have been sanctioned for the current year. In addition, there are 385 middle schools of the new type. The enrolment in middle schools has increased from 55,486 in 1941 to 83,537 in 1946, the percentage of increase being 72.

The number of high schools has nearly doubled itself during the last five years, the number of high schools for boys having risen from 37 to 72 and those of girls from 11 to 18. Sixteen additional schools for boys and 2 for girls have been sanctioned for the current year. The number of students in high schools has increased from 10,058 to 23,276 showing an increase of 131 per cent. Local bodies and private agencies have shown commendable enterprise by starting a number of private and municipal high schools for which Government have given liberal assistance.

It is noteworthy that the enrolment in the number of girls has greatly increased in all grades of education during the last five years. The percentage of increase of girl students is 87 in primary schools, 105 in middle schools and 131 in high schools.

Special efforts are being made to increase the facilities for the training of teachers and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the budget for current year.

The Mysore State Adult Education Council, which has been in charge of adult education in the State from 1941-42, has done very creditable work. The annual Government grant for adult education has been increased from Rs. 12,000 in that year to Rs. 4 lakhs at present. In 1945-46 the Council conducted 4,530 adult literacy classes having a strength of 55,000, started 865 libraries and trained 2,500 teachers. In the year 1946-47 it is proposed to start 4,400 classes (of which 400 are for women).

to open 300 libraries and to train 3,000 teachers.

University.

The number of students in the University was 7,042. During the year Intermediate Colleges were opened at Davangere and Hassan. There were four affiliated Intermediate Colleges. A first grade college (St. Philomena's College) was started in Mysore by the Diocesan Society in June 1946. The question of giving suitable grants-in-aid to the affiliated colleges is under consideration.

A degree course in Agriculture has been instituted. The diploma course in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute has been revised and affiliated to the University as a B.Sc. degree course in Textiles. A Post-graduate diploma course in Tuberculosis was started in the Medical College. An Air Training Corps has been started. The University Officers' Training Corps was organised and arrangements were made for imparting military training to selected students of the colleges at Mysore and Bangalore.

Among other important measures sanctioned, mention may be made of the institution of research scholarships for the study of indigenous systems of medicine, the increase by 50 per cent in admissions to the Medical and Engineering Colleges and the shifting of the Maharani's Intermediate College at Mysore and the hostel to the Sri Cheluvamba Mansion.

A Students' Advisory Board has been set up with a view to provide information and advice to students who proceed abroad, for higher studies.

Archæology.

Inspection and survey tours were undertaken by the Director of Archæology in the several districts of the State and interesting monuments and sculptures of the pre-Hoysala, Hoysala and post-Hoysala periods were noticed. About 65 new inscriptions and records were collected

The conservation work in the temple at Belur is progressing and steps are under consideration for the preservation of the Sri Gomateswara image at Sravanabelagola. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Director-General of Archaeology, Government of India, further excavations at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri are proposed to be undertaken in January 1947. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for conducting excavations at Halebid.

Occupational Institute.

Certificate and Diploma examinations for the second and third year students of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute were conducted during the year. The Institute started its third year of working with 172 admissions bringing the total number of students to 426. Most of the third year students underwent practical training in various industrial establishments in and outside the State. With a view to meeting the increasing demand for trained craftsmen, Government have sanctioned additional courses such as radio mechanics, electric wiremen, automobile driver mechanics and printing. The minimum educational qualifications for tailoring, plumbing, printing and working in leather courses have been lowered. A scheme for starting an Occupational Institute at Mysore for which a local philanthropist has donated Rs. 1.5 lakhs, is under the consideration of a committee under the chairmanship of Sir J. C. Ghosh.

Technological Institute.

The total number of students in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute was 56. The yarn dyed at the Government Dye House attached to the Institute was supplied to several Government Yarn Depots. The B.Sc. Degree Course in Textiles Technology

started in the Institute during the year attracted 15 students for the first session. A scheme of expansion of the Institute with a capital cost of Rs. 7,20,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000 has been submitted to the Planning Department.

Irrigation.

Tank maintenance and restoration work was taken up on a large scale to provide employment to as many as 10,000 people in the affected areas of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. In addition, major works like the Sangenaballi and Muthukadur tank projects were sanctioned in the Chitaldrug District. Besides these, 25 major irrigation works which are expected to bring 48,500 acres under irrigation, were under execution.

An outlay of Rs. 4.38 lakhs was incurred on restoration of minor tanks, against the grant of Rs. 5.05 lakhs. A ten-year programme to complete 400 tank restoration works every year is under consideration.

A special Division has been constituted for getting through the preliminary works connected with the Tunga Anicut project at Sacrebyle which is designed to bring 27,000 acres under irrigation.

Among the schemes under consideration are the construction of a reservoir across the Yennehole near Kadakola in Mysore taluk, a tank across the Suvarnamukhi near Kariyala in Hiriyur taluk, a tank at Uchangipur in Jagalur taluk, the Ambli-gola Reservoir in Shikarpur taluk, a reservoir near Devarabelakero in Harihar taluk and the Thuppadakkanhalli tank in Molakalmuru taluk.

The agreement regarding the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra is pending formal approval by the Crown Representative.

Buildings.

Among the building works that were in progress mention may be made of

- (1) Living quarters for Provincial Reserve Police in Bangalore, (2) T. B. Sanatorium near Mental Hospital, (3) Sri Jayachamarajendra Victory Hall, (4) Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, (5) First Floor at Vani Vilas Hospital, (6) Beggars' Colony, (7) Natural Science Block at the Central College, (8) Administrative Block at Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, (9) New Infantry Lines at Woddarpalya, (10) Canopy over His Highness the late Maharaja's Statue, (11) Nurses' Quarters and Radiology Block in Krishnarajendra Hospital and extension of the out-patients' block, (12) General Hospital at Tumkur, (13) Infantry Lines at Bhadravati, (14) Food Godowns at Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati, and (15) Crawford Hospital at Saklespur.

Roads.

About 38 miles of roads were cement concreted, the important sections being Bangalore-Nelamangala, Mysore-Bangalore and Mysore-Nilgiri roads.

About 300 miles of strategic roads were reconditioned at a total cost of Rs. 20.8 lakhs, half of which is borne by the Government of India.

Bridges.

The Bhadra Bridge near Kalasa was completed and the construction of bridges across the Bhadra at Holehonnur and Balehonnur is in progress.

Electrical Department.

The gross receipts of the Electrical Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,07,191 as against Rs. 93,63,620 in 1944-45. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 63,34,685, giving a return of 10.496 per cent on capital cost. The quantity of power sold during the year was 229,451,184 units as against 215,775,131

units last year. Four damaged generators at Sivasamudram were reconditioned and put into service, bringing the total number of generators reconditioned to 10. The construction of a second circuit transmission line from Mysore to Bhadravati has progressed up to Hassan. The work of establishing a communication system between the three generating stations is in progress. The work connected with the conversion of the Bangalore System from 35 k.v. to 78 k.v. has been completed.

In order to assist the "grow more food" campaign, the Department made several concessions for the installation of power pumps. More than 100 pumping installations were serviced during the year and another 20 installations are expected to be serviced during the first half of 1946-47.

The work connected with providing 400 additional telephones in Bangalore City is expected to be completed about the end of this year.

The progress of Jog works was somewhat retarded owing to labour scarcity and some difficulties in the execution of civil engineering works. The 20-ton and 100-ton cranes have been put into service. Penstock pipes to a length of about 5,000 feet have been aligned and laid. The receiving station building at Bhadravati has been completed and the switch gear building is nearing completion. The construction of the 110 k.v. transmission line between Jog and Bhadravati is in progress. The first generator is expected to be serviced early in 1947.

Government have approved of a five-year scheme of electrical expansion comprising of additional units at Jog, transmission lines and necessary step-down stations and distribution systems throughout the State, at a total cost of Rs. 500 lakhs.

Railways.

The net earnings of the Mysore State Railway, after meeting the working expenses, amounted to Rs. 60.08 lakhs. The work relating to the strengthening of the Bangalore-Mysore track and the remodeling of the goods yards at Bangalore and Yeswantpur was in progress. An engineering survey of a line to connect Chitaldrug with Rayadurg has been sanctioned. Among the schemes that are under consideration are electrification of certain sections, remodelling of several stations, improving the standard of track, providing additional quarters to the staff, formation of engineering workshops, and re-organization of the Signals Branch.

Mining.

The output of gold from the Kolar Gold Mines in 1945-46 was 137,875 ozs. and of Silver 12,144 ozs., of the total value of Rs. 3,15,21,494, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,79,494, owing to cessation of mining operations on account of a general strike in 1945.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 19,089 of whom 16,412 were engaged in gold mining.

The duty payable to Government under the Mysore Duty on Gold Act amounted to Rs. 1,32,72,544, showing an increase of Rs. 19,28,627 from last year's figure. Under the Mysore Duty on Gold (Amendment) Act, 1945, a gross relief of Rs. 21,77,000, Rs. 15,49,000 and Rs. 18,20,000 was sanctioned by Government to the Mysore, Oorgaum and Nandydroog Mines, as recommended by the Gold Duty Relief Committee for the year 1945, and the net relief payable was Rs. 14,32,000, Rs. 10,75,000 and Rs. 12,80,000, respectively.

Geology.

The re-organization of the Geological Department was given effect to during

the year. Three divisions with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur were constituted and each placed in charge of a Geologist.

The number of applications received during the year for the exploitation of minerals was 153. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 65,302 acres. The Department continued to mine and supply Kaolin, felspar, quartz, graphite, asbestos, etc., required by the several industrial concerns.

The area round about Yelwal in Mysore taluk was surveyed to locate pegmatite deposits for their possible content of uranium and other radio-active minerals. Intensive survey work was carried on near Mysore for quartz suitable for ferrosilicon manufacture. Three villages in Hole-narsipur taluk were surveyed and new deposits of beryl, corundum and potash felspar were located. A deposit of promising character was noticed on the main asbestos reef at Idegondanahalli in Hole-narsipur taluk. Certain areas in Sagar and Kumsi have revealed the occurrence of large workable deposits of iron ore.

Further progress has been made in gold mining operations at Bellara. The opening of the reef has disclosed the existence of about 4,000 tons of gold-bearing quartz (estimated to yield about 2,000 ozs. of gold). Other streaks and pockets of gold have also been revealed. Air compressor units, pneumatic hoist, pumps, drills and other mechanical equipment have been installed.

Mining of kaolin in the Nandihalli and Appenahalli areas was continued, the former area revealing rich deposits. 9,800 tons of kaolin were mined and 2,400 tons were used for levigation, recovering 435 tons of refined China clay.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for investigations in connection with the scheme for manufacture of cement asbestos sheets.

Insurance

The total number of proposals dealt with by the Official and Public Branches of the Insurance Department during the year was 14,610. Of these, 11,590 were accepted and 10,796 policies were issued assuring a sum of Rs. 1,24,37,807 as against Rs. 1,02,38,466 in the previous year. A scheme of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles was introduced in July 1946. More than 2,200 motor vehicles have been insured so far with a premium income exceeding Rs. 2,20,000. The financial position of the Insurance Fund is indicated below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st July 1945	...	3,58,76,059	8 1
Receipts in 1945-46	...	61,27,657	12 10
Payments during 1945-46	...	33,81,876	10 9
Closing balance on 30th June 1946	...	3,86,21,840	10 2

Stores Purchase Committee

The total value of orders placed by the Stores Purchase Committee in India and foreign countries was Rs. 39,78,838 and Rs. 95,01,905, respectively. Purchases of magnitude were mostly in respect of equipment for the Electrical Department including the Jog Power Scheme, the Government Electric Factory, Agriculture and Food Supply Departments, Stationery and Medical Department.

Joint-Stock Companies

There were 269 companies, of which 21 were limited by guarantee and the rest limited by shares. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares was Rs. 5,42,34,896.

Government Printing

The Government Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore, had to undertake a marked increase of work in connection with the activities of Food, Civil Supplies, and Planning

Departments. The Photo-Zinco Offset Section in the Central Press is shortly to come into working operation.

Recruitment to Public Services

In the subordinate superior services of the State, 40.08 per cent of the appointments was held by Brahmins and the rest by members of the Backward Communities. One thousand and ninety-four vacancies were individually advertised and dealt with in addition to the appointments for which approved lists of eligible candidates were issued.

Among the important questions under consideration are the establishment of a Public Service Commission and the application of rules of recruitment to the Government industrial concerns.

Akashvani

The conditions of reception of programmes from the Akashvani considerably improved after the resumption of the medium wave broadcast. The Director of the All India Radio, Madras, who was requested to study the working of the Station and suggest improvements, has made a report to Government. Proposals for the re-organization of the work of the Station are under consideration.

Efficiency Audit

On the recommendation made by the Anti-Corruption Enquiry Committee, Government created the post of a Director, Efficiency Audit. Steps are being taken for organizing the office and its work.

Bangalore City Municipality

A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned for providing better accommodation for those now dwelling in the pit colonies in Malleswaram. The scales of pay of Municipal sweepers and scavengers were revised. The construction of five blocks of sweeper's quarters at a cost of Rs. 25,000 is in progress.

Municipalities, etc.

The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was constituted in October 1945 with 11 Members. The first stage of the Industrial Suburb was sanctioned and entrusted to the Trust Board for execution. The Board has under active consideration several schemes for the improvement of housing conditions in the City. With a view to securing expeditious execution of the Drainage Works, the City Drainage Works, which were under the control of the Director of Public Health, were transferred to the Trust Board. Against a grant of Rs. 3,10,000, an outlay of Rs. 2,14,381 has been incurred in 1945-46, the total outlay under the comprehensive scheme being Rs. 22,64,348 against the estimated amount of Rs. 41,25,140.

The work connected with the improvements of water supply in Mysore City, for which Government have sanctioned Rs. 6,64,000 has been taken up. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Municipality for starting a Dairy Farm as an adjunct to the Municipal Sewage Farm.

The total receipts and expenditure of the Trust Board during the year amounted to Rs. 2,54,512 and Rs. 3,32,999, respectively. The formation of sites in Yadavagiri, Paduvarahalli and Bannimantap Extensions was in progress. Sites are being formed in Niranjanraj Urs Gardens, Mekhri's Gardens, Narasimharaja Mohalla and to the south of the Bannimantap Band Stand and Park. Twelve model houses in Ramanuja Road were completed. The construction of 26 Sweepers' quarters at Jalapuri is nearing completion. Several other schemes of housing improvement and slum clearance are under consideration.

A two-year scheme of improvement for the K. G. F. Sanitary Board area was sanctioned in March 1945, at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334, towards which Govern-

ment have granted a sum of Rs. 1,60,000. With a view to augmenting the resources of the Board, the assessment on buildings and lands, tax on bicycles and the rates of rent in the Andersonpet and Robertsonpet markets were revised.

District Boards

The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 20,92,972 and Rs. 19,16,415, respectively. With a view to improving its finances, the District Board of Hassan has decided to levy a special cess of one anna in the rupee. The rate of special cess which was being levied in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts was enhanced to six pies and nine pies in the rupee respectively. The Shimoga District Board was permitted to retain, with effect from 1945-46, the realisations from the Railway Cess in the District amounting to about Rs. 25,000 annually. A three-year programme of roads and bridges to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4,22,000 in the Chitaldrug District was approved by Government. A new Khadi Centre was opened at Pathapalya in Bagepalli Taluk.

Rural Welfare

District Development Officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioners were appointed in all the Districts to assist Deputy Commissioners in rural development work.

The intensive work of rural development was extended to a second set of hoblis while it was continued in the first set of hoblis. As several works programmed have yet to be completed, the scheme will be continued in the same set of hoblis during the year 1946-47 also. A fresh batch of 127 Gramasudharakas was appointed bringing their total number to 259. The activities of the Rural Welfare Centre at Anaudapur were extended to 41 more villages.

In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs distributed among the several districts in the State for rural water supply, a grant of 2,74,000 was given during the year for the purpose and 772 well works were completed during the year. As there are still about 3,000 villages without wells and 2,832 incomplete wells, the rural water supply scheme has been ordered to be continued for a further period of three years with a budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for 1946-47 and Rs. 4 lakhs for each of the two subsequent years.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was provided in the budget for Inter-village Communications. Additional grants out of the unspent balance at the credit of the Inter-Village Communication Funds to the extent of Rs. 1,63,000 were allotted to Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts for taking up urgent relief works. Of the 1,060 miles of inter-village road, included in the programme, 387 miles of road have been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,28,314.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs assigned to Village Panchayets, special grants amounting to Rs. 1,22,000 were given to Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkūr Districts to afford relief to the labour classes.

The following grants have been made in the budget for 1946-47 for rural development :—

Assignments to Village Panchayets	Rs. 15 lakhs.
Rural Water Supply ...	5 "
Inter-village communications...	6 "

Amelioration of Depressed Classes

In furtherance of the scheme sanctioned in January 1945 for the amelioration of Depressed Classes, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided during the last year and an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,545 was incurred.

A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the current year's budget. In addition to the special officers who are working in each district an organizer for Banjars for the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and an honorary lady propagandist for the Kolar District have been appointed.

Beggar Relief

The provisions of the Beggar Relief Act have been extended to Bangalore City. A Central Relief Committee for administering the Beggar Relief Scheme has been constituted. The Receiving and Relief Centres are at present located in a private building and permanent buildings for the Colony on the Magadi Road are under construction.

Development and Planning

The Economic Conference and its Constituent Committees had under various stages of consideration altogether 208 schemes of development formulated by the several departments of Government. These schemes have been published under the title "Development Schemes of Mysore." The 208 schemes are tentatively estimated to involve an expenditure of 28.9 crores non-recurring and 20 crores recurring. Of these schemes, the Policy Committees have disposed of 165 during the year and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance, after scrutiny of 108 schemes, decided to drop 20 relatively less important ones and approved of the remaining 88 schemes with a total expenditure of Rs. 1,106.01 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 551.98 lakhs recurring. The recommendations of the Policy Committees and of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance on each of the schemes considered by them were forwarded to Government.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH OF TO-DAY

EDUCATION MINISTER EMPHASISES CHARACTER BUILDING

Diwan Bahadur Dr T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, in his Inaugural address to the Association of Teachers of Indian High Schools in Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on 6th September 1946, said :—

I have very great pleasure in inaugurating the activities of the Teachers' Association of the Station which I am confident will be directed to strengthening the professional outlook and attainment of the members and enriching the life of the pupils entrusted to their care. And this large gathering is a proof that the Association is once again very much alive and means business.

And in a body of eminent educationists and experienced teachers, a layman may be justified in asking 'Education. Quo Vadis?' It is a very awkward little question difficult to answer even for a school master immersed in methods and systems and much more for a Minister, though it be, for education. Centuries back Plato in his Republic asked, "And what shall be their education?" And he himself answered, "Can we find a better than the old fashioned sort?" Distance of time lends enchantment, and I wonder how many of you echo the thought so pointedly expressed by Plato. And through the ages the same question has been asked and variously answered. Some emphasise character building and a few lay stress on development of intelligence, curiosity and imagination, social consciousness and sense of beauty and some others stand for religion, discipline and sound learning. According to one school of thought education is a preparation for livelihood and according to another it is a preparation for life. Germany and Italy aimed at the regimentation of their cultures as well as their youth, while England and America sought to educate for democracy and citizenship. And the cry in our country has sometimes been that education does not make our boys and girls conform to the nationalistic pattern. Basic education seeks to employ the urge in the boy to make and construct and teaches him a craft and through it the three R's and

helps him to pay his way through the school. Education for tomorrow is coming into prominence, and there are some who are convinced, "There may never be wanting a succession of fit persons to serve God in Church and State."

In this welter of bewildering aims of education, I would rather turn to a layman for solution and Lord Morley was nearer the truth when he said, "Education is life." And life supposes a past, present and future. And education should therefore incorporate the best in the past traditions and culture of a country, take into account the community and the State as constituted at present and project itself into the future. While providing a cultural background, over-emphasis on our ancient civilization should be avoided, pupils should guard against taking everything that comes from the past on trust, sympathy with foreign peoples and appreciation of their culture should be cultivated.

The life in the school should have many things common to the life outside, for the school boy of to-day must tomorrow calm the mad-storm. Life is a struggle and each one has to look out for himself and make one's way in the world. And whether one swims or sinks will depend on the kind of schooling one had. And the life in the school should therefore approximate, as far as possible, to the life outside. Hence scope for self effort, initiative and push should be provided.

The school should have the right type of moral atmosphere. One has to pass through three stages before the correct moral attitude is cultivated. In the first stage a pupil does a thing because of fear of punishment or desire of reward, and in the second his actions are prompted by social approval or disapproval. When a pupil comes late to school, does he instinctively feel that he has incurred the

displeasure of his master and mates. And in the final stage a boy does a thing because it is right irrespective of the consequences.

In such an atmosphere, the character of the pupil must be trained. Clear conceptions of what is right and wrong should be inculcated and opportunities for practising virtue should be provided. It is not necessary to point out that it is only through long practice good actions become habitual and the life in the school should be such that habits of a life time can be easily formed. Advantage has to be taken of the pliable and responsive nature of the boy and such healthy influences brought to bear as to help him to cultivate good habits and develop upright character. A boy should have the freedom to choose his course of action, as without freedom there can be no true practice of virtue. But in the exercise of this freedom, he should be guided and his liberty should be consistent with his age and understanding.

At this stage, I would like to say something to the parents. If the school is to succeed in training the boy on correct lines, then it must have the co-operation of the parents. The boy spends more time in the home than at the School. He looks up to his father and mother with love and reverence and if he finds them selfish, quarrelsome, out for garish amusements, and idle pleasure, then all the talk in the school on the difference between happiness and pleasure-seeking is not only wasted but causes a moral confusion in the boy's outlook which may prove disastrous. It is also undesirable to be everlastingly finding fault with a boy and make a pathological case of him or to curb him in and out of season. What he needs is plain and straightforward guidance and good example, as moral principles divorced from action, as St. John tells us, are dead.

There is a feeling that discipline in the schools is not what it used to be when we were young. The teacher, as well as the parent, is against repression and will allow the child to do what it wants. It looks as if the stern teacher and along with him the strong and respected one have tended to disappear. "The soul of Education is discipline, discipline of the mind, the body and the spirit." And it looks that schools have allowed all three of these disciplines to weaken. A wave of

nationalism has been sweeping over the country and has touched the natural and lovable high spirits of the youth of our land. And if our students did not feel for the country and were not moved by its struggle for freedom, they would not be by worthy children of the soil. But they should know to keep their high spirits in check and not to indulge in action which is beyond their province. And the school should know also how to sublimate the high spirits and bring love of country into line with reason.

The conditions of life and living have considerably changed in the towns and even in the villages, the aptitudes and capacity, nature of intelligence and inclinations, vary from group to group if not from pupil to pupil, the requirements of the urban areas are different from those of the rural and yet our content of studies and method of approach are stereotyped and fixed for all types and classes of pupils in the urban and rural areas. It is a case of the pupil adjusting to the curriculum and not the curriculum to the needs, aptitude and ability of the pupil. It is well to bear in mind what the Consultative Committee of the English Board of Education on Secondary Education (1938) laid down: "While studies should not be introduced which are beyond the present experience of the pupils, yet, especially towards the end of the course, studies may well be introduced to limited extent which have a definite bearing on the next stage of their life, whether that be a future occupation or continued education at a school or a University." It is necessary to recall also what the Consultative Committee on Curriculum and Examination in Secondary School stated (1941): "It is the business of Secondary Education, first to provide opportunity for a special cast of mind to manifest itself, and secondly to develop special interests and aptitudes to the full by means of a curriculum and a life best calculated to this end. Within this Secondary Education there must be both diagnosis and prognosis and special treatment adopted to the particular cases." It is high time, therefore that the content of education was recast according to the variety of mental equipment and future occupations.

Education has to deal with the world of tomorrow. The Great War has not only caused

death, pestilence and misery but revealed the unsuspected depths of brutal barbarism and devilish irrationality to which human nature could descend and destroy the happy faith in the world's onward march to peace and security. As Mr. Geoffrey Crowther has said :—

“The Western democratic world is perilously close to a vacuum of faith. But the trouble about a vacuum is that it gets filled, and if there are no angels available to fill it, fools—or worse—rush in.” The recent heartrendingly sad happenings in Calcutta and Bombay make us wonder if we are any better than the Western world. And what is required is very well expressed by E H Carr ; “The essential nature of the crisis through

which we are living is neither military, nor political, nor economic but moral. A new faith in a new moral purpose is required to animate our political and economic system. It is a special obligation of the teachers to imbue their pupils with this faith. They should get them to realise that the innate nature of man is excellence itself. And they should strive to make the younger generation rise above communal barriers and geographical bounds and realise the *oneness* of the human family. Without this vision, the world is bound to perish. I believe in youth. I believe in the boys and girls of to-day, the fathers and mothers of Great To-morrow.

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LONDON MISSION HOSPITAL, CHIKBALLAPUR.

EDUCATION MINISTER LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW WARDS AND QUARTERS.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, delivered the following speech on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stones of the Nurses Quarters, the new Men's Surgical Ward and the new Out-patient Department of the London Mission Hospital, Chikballapur, on 12th September 1946.

It has given me very great pleasure to come to Chikballapur to-day and lay the foundation stones of the Nurses' Quarters, the new Men's Surgical Ward and the new Out-patient Department. I deeply appreciate the honour you have done me in asking me to perform this pleasant function and I am also touched by the warmth of the sincere welcome you have given me. I have listened with great interest to the account you have given of the work you are doing for the people of Chikballapur and the surrounding districts in the way of medical relief for men, women and children. The hospital building was commenced 37 years ago by the Reverend R. A. Hickling, the foundation stone was laid by the Reverend E. P. Rice in 1909 and it was opened in 1913 by Mr. F. P. Bowring of the Mysore Civil Service. The mention of the name of the Reverend E. P. Rice at once takes me back to the happy memories of my youthful days when I was a student in the London Mission High School of which he was the Principal for many years. His scholarly abilities, his strict discipline, his love of students and his exemplary character are still remembered well by his old students. What a happy coincidence it is that one who has had a personal experience of his disciplinarian methods, which in those days included a judicious use of the birch, particularly in regard to adventurous youth among whom I was also one, after nearly 40 years that I should have the privilege of laying the foundation stone of additional buildings of an institution, the main foundation of which was well and truly laid by him. The hospital which was started on a modest scale by a lay missionary Mr. Hickling who toiled hard in these parts of the Lord's vineyard for 40 years, has developed into a big and popular institution due to the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice of a noble band of missionary doctors who renounced all desire of health and wealth and risked the rigours of the climate in order that they may give relief to their fellowmen in sickness and suffering. The record of service done by them during these 40 years is worthy of all praise. The institution contains 83 beds now, it has tended to some 37,000 in-patients and over 350,000 new out-patients, treating

successfully all complicated surgical, medical and maternity cases. The institution has been training male nurses from the start to meet its own needs and also to supply to other Mission and Government hospitals. The activities of this institution have rapidly developed in various directions and to meet its growing needs other additional buildings have been found necessary. To give support in a practical way to the "New Advance Campaign" begun in 1915 by the London Missionary Society to commemorate its 150th Anniversary, Dr. Cutting has undertaken to put up these three new buildings. It is only a person of Dr. Cutting's capacity who can venture to take up such a scheme in these days. He has worthily succeeded a line of eminent doctors of this institution. By his charming personality and behaviour, by his unflinching courtesy and kindness, and by his professional ability and skill, he has earned the love and affection of thousands of people living in and around Chikballapur and his name is an household word everywhere. It is no wonder then that due to his personal influence and efforts, the London Missionary Society have contributed a munificent sum of Rs. 50,000 for building the Nurses' Quarters, and many of his grateful patients and other philanthropic friends have come forward and generously donated for the Male Operation Theatre and the Out-patient Department. I understand that the whole amount promised for the latter buildings has not been collected yet, and I hope the Collection Committee will take brisk steps to collect the arrears soon. I trust that the inhabitants of the locality for whose benefit these buildings are established, will realise the efforts made to help them in their distress and suffering and will come forward with any further help which they can afford. Let me also thank all those gentlemen who have liberally donated for these buildings and particularly Mr. Kollatlu Venkatasamappa and Mr. Wasangi Desai. I am sure Messrs. Rao and Maben, the Contractors, will spare no pains to complete the buildings as soon as possible.

With regard to your request for a grant of Rs. 50,000 may I assure you, if assurances were necessary at all, that since the work that you are

doing in this institution is such that it enlists the sympathy and encouragement of the Government, it would be examined most carefully and whatever is possible will be done in this direction. Before I proceed to lay the foundation stones of these buildings, I wish to congratulate you on the earnestness, enthusiasm and spirit of service that have characterised your work till now and to express my firm belief that you will continue to do so in futuro. I am sure that in the years to come

when all the embers of controversy have cooled down and the history of New India comes to be written, the great contribution of Christian Missionaries in the field of education, medical relief and social uplift will occupy the worthy place it undoubtedly deserves for all time to come.

Yours is a noble mission—the mission of healing —and the good Lord in Heaven will bless you with success.

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MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION AND FINANCE.

Two hundred and eight Schemes Involving Expenditure of Rs. 20'64 crores, non-recurring, and Rs. 5'90 Crores, recurring.

The Eleventh Meeting of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance was held on 23rd August 1946 in the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired).

Four schemes relating to the expansion of the University Education, approved by the Policy Committee for Education, viz., (i) Establishment of a Teachers' College for training teachers of Middle and High Schools and Inspecting and Supervisory staff, (ii) Expansion of the Engineering College at Bangalore, (iii) Establishment of an Agricultural College and a College of Commerce, were considered and approved with a total cost during five years of Rs. 13'58 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 12'31 lakhs recurring.

A scheme for the establishment of an Employment Exchange in connection with the re-settlement and re-employment of demobilised personnel involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1'02 lakhs was adopted.

The introduction of Suburban Electric Railway in Bangalore at a capital cost of Rs. 50 lakhs was approved next with a suggestion to extend the service at this stage up to Tumkur and Doddballapur, and to examine the possibility of extending the service to Bowringpet also.

The introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore City and C. & M. Station, covering practically all the extensions and expected to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 48 lakhs, was approved with a suggestion to municipalize the service.

Two schemes under development of Co-operation, viz., (1) Organisation of a Silk Marketing Society and (2) Development of Co-operative Housing were also recommended for adoption, these together involving an expenditure of Rs. 60,000 recurring.

Three schemes pertaining to Rural Development and Publicity were clubbed together and approved as follows:—

Intensive drive and rural development in selected Hoblis in the State to cover all of them in five years, at a cost of Rs. 22'64 lakhs recurring.

Giving wide publicity to the rural reconstruction policy of Government by means of propaganda vans, films, posters and pamphlets, worked by a special staff.

Establishment of Rural Welfare Centres in each district on the model of the one at Closepet.

A scheme for increasing the number of seats in the Radio Section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 Capital and Rs. 1,50,000 recurring during five years was also gone through.

Seven schemes for the development of the Textile industry in the State at a total expenditure of Rs. 34.15 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 15.23 lakhs recurring were considered and recommended for adoption generally in view of the present scarcity of cloth and need for stepping up its production by every means possible the following being the important of the schemes :—

1. Organising handloom weavers in the State to produce marketable goods of quality, 2. Development of Khadi Industry, 3. Training of Khadi workers, 4. Manufacture of spinning wheels and looms, and 5. Improvement of the Government Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.

Lastly, the Committee took into consideration a note on Road Transport system by *Mushir-ul-Mulk* J. Mohamed Imam, Chairman, Policy Committee for Public Works and Transport. The Committee after discussing the *pros* and *cons* of private enterprise and nationalisation recorded a resolution generally approving of centralising the Road Transport system in the State under Government and co-ordinating the same with the Railways.

At the Twelfth Meeting held on 2nd September 1946, the Committee considered two Public Health schemes for (1) the establishment of a Rural Health Organization, with 425 health centres all over the State, and (2) extension of Maternity and Child Welfare Service, these together involving an estimated expenditure in five years of Rs. 2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 246 lakhs recurring. In view of the large number of dispensaries and maternity wards already approved for being newly started, the Committee resolved to recommend the starting of 150 institutions under the 5-year plan, the allocation of the same between health units and medical dispensaries being decided in accordance with the priorities applicable to each area, with a Public Health nurse attached to each health unit.

A scheme for the re-organisation of the Nursery Services with a view to attract a larger number of suitable candidates to the profession was gone through and it was resolved to accept the proposal of the Policy Committee for Public Health to have against the ratio of one nurse to about 38 beds in medical institutions at present, one nurse for every 8 beds in all hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes in future.

The following schemes formulated by the Public Works Department for improving the water supply to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, *viz.*, (1) development of the Chamarajasagar Water Works to increase the supply to 15 M. G. D. for meeting the needs of the growing population of Bangalore at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 81.50 lakhs recurring and (2) effecting permanent improvements to Mysore City water supply at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 24.60 lakhs recurring, were considered and approved with the observation in the case of the latter scheme that at the first stage the items of work necessary to meet the needs of a population of 2½ lakhs be taken up.

The Committee also went into the long range scheme for pumping filtered water from the Cauvery Valley to Bangalore over a distance of 50 miles at a cost of Rs. 3.8 crores and resolved that the scheme was not necessary in the immediate future but may be kept in view and seriously considered in relation of the population trends of Bangalore City after the next two years.

A scheme for the development of pre-primary or Nursery Education by opening 150 nursery schools was considered next and it was resolved to recommend a provision of Rs. 75,000 at Rs. 5,000 per annum increasing progressively in the next five years, for giving grants to the nursery schools to be started.

A scheme for the expansion of Adult Education in the State by establishing 6,000 literary centres with the aim of turning out 400,000 literate persons in five years was also considered and approved.

At the thirteenth meeting of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance of the Mysore Economic Conference held on 12th September 1946. The following items under the scheme for the development of roads in the State, viz., Construction of 1,250 miles of village roads, 500 miles of minor district roads and 50 bridges across minor streams along existing roads, these together estimated to cost about Rs. 87.50 lakhs during five years, were approved.

A scheme for the organisation of Co-operative Milk Societies in Bangalore and Mysore Cities with a subvention of Rs. 36,000 was considered and approved.

Next the Committee considered the following 7 schemes for the development of Education in the State in the next 5 years and approved of them with a total expenditure of Rs. 78.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 22.00 lakhs recurring :

- (1) Training of teachers for Primary, Middle and High Schools.
- (2) Development of Physical Education.
- (3) Medical Inspection for all Schools.
- (4) Provision of mid day meals for necessitous children in Primary, Middle and High Schools.
- (5) Education of Defectives.
- (6) Deputation of Officers for training abroad.
- (7) Introduction of Wardha scheme of Basic Education.

Among the schemes under development of Industries and Industrial training the Committee considered and approved of the following with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 21.68 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.3 lakhs recurring

- (1) Development of Industrial Education.
- (2) Remodelling of the Central Industrial Workshop.
- (3) Starting of an Occupational Institute at Mysore.
- (4) Opening of Occupational Institute at Davangere.

The scheme of electrification of the Bangalore Mysore section of the State Railway was next considered and pending the details of the project becoming available, a provision of Rs. 15.5 lakhs was approved by the Committee.

The improvement of underground and surface drainages in the several District Headquarters, Taluks and larger villages in the State formulated by the Public Works Department was also approved, the additional contribution from Government for these in the next five years being fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs.

Lastly the Committee considered and approved three schemes for the development of Scientific Research, viz., (1) Manufacture of dyes from sawdust, (2) Manufacture of artificial abrasives and (3) Manufacture of graphite, the expenditure on these purely investigatory schemes being estimated at Rs. 15,000.

Thus up to the end of this meeting the Committee has completed the detailed scrutiny of all the 203 schemes of post-war development formulated so far, these involving in the next five years an expenditure in the aggregate as finally approved by the Committee of Rs. 20.64 crores non-recurring and Rs. 5.90 crores recurring.

NOTES AND NEWS

BUILDING GRANTS TO AIDED HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Under the rules in force till recently grants for the construction of buildings for Aided Schools did not ordinarily exceed one-third of the total expenditure for the High and Middle Schools and one-half in the case of other institutions. Several representations were received that this scale of grant was not liberal enough and that it was necessary to provide adequate help to the managements of aided and municipal schools in order to stimulate private enterprises in the inauguration of these institutions. Government after full examination of the question have now passed orders revising the rules relating to building grants to High and Middle Schools managed by private bodies in the State. The limit of grant will be, not *one-third* as in the past, but *one-half* of the total expenditure, with maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 in the case of High Schools and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Middle Schools.

With this liberalization in the rules regarding building grants to Aided Schools it is hoped that private bodies will come forward in larger numbers to start High and Middle Schools in localities where they are necessary and to provide suitable building for them, and thereby help to quicken the pace of educational development in the State. (Press note dated 2nd September 1946).

EVAPORATED MILK

Government have ordered the distribution of 225 tons of evaporated milk imported from abroad, free of cost, in the destitute kitchens and to the school-going children, children of school-going age and expectant and nursing mothers in the distress districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug through milk distribution centres established for the purpose.

Two hundred and thirty-one tons of dehydrated potatoes have also been ordered to be issued in the three distress Districts at a subsidised rate of 14 annas per lb. (Press note dated 5th September 1946).

FIVE-YEAR FIXED DEPOSIT SCHEME

The Mysore Government Five-Year Fixed Deposit Scheme which was temporarily suspended since

May 1945 has been revived with effect from 1st September 1946.

The salient features of the scheme as revised are as follows :—

- (1) Fixed Deposits for five years will be received from any person whether a Savings Bank Depositor or not in all District and Taluk Treasuries which carry on Savings Bank transactions.
- (2) There is no maximum or minimum limit to the amount of deposits, but they should be in even hundreds of rupees. A person may make any number of deposits.
- (3) Interest will be paid at two per cent per annum, half-yearly, calculated from the date of deposit and is exempt from the provisions of the Mysore Income-tax Act.
- (4) Fixed Deposit Receipts will be not negotiable.
- (5) Depositors may register the names of nominees to whom interest and principal may be paid in case of death.
- (6) Arrangements will be made to pay interest on due dates to depositors living outside the State by sending cheques or drafts on the nearest Imperial Bank. (Press note dated 6th September 1946).

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The decentralisation of the Public Works Audit and Accounts Work was under the consideration of Government for some time past. After a review of the existing system it was considered necessary to have a closer, more effective and concentrated attention in respect of the huge transactions of the Public Works Department and accordingly Government directed the constitution of a Committee to consider the preliminaries and other details.

After carefully considering the recommendations made by the Committee in their Report, the Government have been pleased to order the immediate constitution of an independent Audit and Accounts Branch in the Public Works Department under the control of a Deputy Comptroller who will also act as Financial Adviser to the two Chief Engineers. (Press note dated 6th September 1946).

WHEAT PRODUCTS

In order to further popularise the use of wheat products in the State and also with a view to enabling all classes of people to purchase wheat flour, Government have been pleased to order the issue of wheat flour against rations at nine lbs. a rupee as against the existing rate of seven lbs. a rupee. This step was necessary also because wheat (issued at four seers a rupee) and wheat flour have to be issued in lieu of millets like ragi and jowar to a large extent for want of millet stocks.

Wheat flour will, however, be issued to hotels and restaurants at six lbs. a rupee. (Press Note dated 6th September 1946).

MAIZE FLOUR

As representations have been made to Government that considerable difficulty was being experienced by the "B" Class ration card holders in City areas in getting ground the imported maize that is being issued against millet ration, Government have made arrangements for the maize being converted into flour before issue in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and it has been decided to issue this flour at 9 lbs. per rupee. (Press Note dated 18th September 1946).

FOOD POSITION IN MYSORE

At the Press Conference on the 18th September 1946, Mr. Guru Dutt, the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, stressed at the very outset the defective stock position and the urgent necessity of securing ample supplies from outside as the offtakes were mounting at a phenomenal rate, particularly in the rural areas. The next three months would be critical for Mysore. Facing such a prospect, it was a great and depressing setback that rice supplies intended for Mysore from Assam should have been diverted elsewhere. It is not the first time that such a diversion has been effected. As a matter of fact, up till the end of July last, the bulk of the promised allotments had failed to materialise. Although it was some satisfaction that the August quotas had been received in full, the chances of getting the September quota during the month were doubtful, as even advices had not been received yet for half the quantity due. In view of all this, a strong protest had been made against the present diversion, and the Dewan who is now at Delhi was urging the Central Food Department to cancel the diversion. This was the key-note of the Conference and it is only against this background that realities of the situation could be correctly appreciated.

UNIFORM COMPOSITION OF RATIONS

In Government Order No. SD. 1663-73—R. 55-46-3, dated the 14th August 1946, the composition of rations allowed to "A" and "B" Class cardholders in rural areas was placed on a different footing from that of similar categories in urban areas. This course was necessary in view of the low stock position in the State. As representations have been made that this distinction in regard to rural areas has hit the consumers in those areas very hard, it has been ordered by Government that the composition of ration of the "A" and "B" class cardholders in rural areas be made identical with that in urban areas. (Press Note dated 20th September 1946).

SILK YARN AND FABRICS

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification, made certain amendments in the Schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order 1945 by which silk yarn and thread and Pure and Artificial Silk Fabrics have been removed from the scope of the said order. This will have effect from 25th September 1946. (Press Note dated 23rd September 1946).

SILK DISTRIBUTION

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. U. 1341—Co. 14-46-2, dated 25th September 1946 cancelled the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 issued with notification No. D. 1601—Seri. 10-45-2, dated the 11th September 1945. (Press Note dated 27th September 1946).

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification, made further amendments to paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-clause (4) of clause 12C and also added a fresh clause 12F after clause 12E of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945. The effect of these amendments is to prohibit the installation of sewing thread winding and spooling machine in excess of such machines in his undertaking on the 31st December 1945 and hosiery machines or looms in excess of such machines or looms in his undertaking on the 30th September 1944. The average hours of working per month, per machine is also fixed separately in respect of sewing thread winding and spooling machines and of hosiery machines or looms as during the year ending 31st December 1945 and 30th September 1944, respectively. The new clause 12F prohibits

any person to manufacture a spool sewing thread yarn or sewing thread or shall sell sewing thread or sell or deliver sewing thread yarn or sewing thread manufactured or spooled by him except with the special or general permission of the Textile Commissioner. (Press Note dated 28th September 1946).

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE

The Indian Central Coconut Committee, at its meetings held from the 30th September to the 2nd October, under the presidency of Sir Herbert Stewart, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, among other things, decided—

(1) to extend by one year the Travancore scheme for the investigation of the root and leaf diseases of the coconut tree,

(2) to set up at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs two Central Research Stations, one at Kasaragod (S. Kanara) and the other at Kayamkulam (Travancore) and to proceed with the work expeditiously,

(3) to approve of, with suitable modifications, schemes to establish Regional Coconut Research Stations in Travancore, Cochin and Orissa and to contribute 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure of these stations, and,

(4) to set up a special Sub-Committee to report whether the proposed Technological Laboratory of the Committee should be a separate institution or

an adjunct to one of the Central Research Stations. (Press Note issued by the Indian Central Coconut Committee).

ALKALI TREATMENT OF RICE-STRAW

Rice-straw, as cattle feed, becomes more digestible and more nutritive after it has been soaked in dilute caustic soda solution. The improvement in the nutritive value by this alkali treatment accelerates growth in cattle by 67-74 per cent. It has been found that the feeding of treated straw to young stock is economical, the animals look healthier and enter into reproductive life earlier.

The soaking and washing of rice-straw in plain water, although it does not produce the spectacular results of alkali treatment, is also beneficial and the feeding value of rice-straw is brought at par with that of the wheat-straw.

Preliminary experiments were carried out in this connection at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, and later on, schemes were sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for extensive use of alkali treated straw under feeding conditions actually practised by private live-stock owners in different parts of the country.

Work has been carried on at three different centres, including Sodepur (Bengal) and Puri (Orissa), which are rice-straw feeding areas.

NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR INDIA

CENTRAL ORGANISATION TO BE ESTABLISHED

The Government of India have decided to set up an organisation called the Indian Standards Institution with headquarters in New Delhi with the object of evolving national standards in respect of structures, commodities, materials and operations, and for promoting standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce.

The Institution will be managed by a General Council consisting of the Honourable Member for Industries and Supplies (President), and 64 representatives from the Central Government Departments, Provinces, States, Research Institutions, Chambers of Commerce and others.

It will be financed by Government grants and contributions from industry, the Provinces, States and interested public bodies, subscriptions from members and by sale of Indian standards and specifications. The Government of India have decided initially to make annual grants for a period of five years.

The Institution will be divided into five sections, namely, engineering, building, chemicals, textiles, and food and agricultural products, each to be controlled by a Divisional Council. The actual preparation of standards will be done by small committees of experts representing various interests such as the producers, consumers and technical experts.

The Institution will be non-official although supported by the Government of India. The membership will be open to all interested in its objects. Organisations, companies, firms, educational institutions and corporate commercial bodies will be enrolled as Sustaining Members and individuals interested in the work of the Institution as Ordinary Members. The annual subscription has been left to the discretion of the subscriber, but to allow even the smallest industry to benefit by the scheme, the minimum subscriptions have been fixed at Rs. 250 per annum for sustaining members and Rs. 25 per annum for ordinary members.

Maintenance of Standards

The establishment of the Institution is intended to raise the standard of Indian products to the level of other industrial countries. It is recognised that the marketability of any commodity or

product depends, firstly upon the intrinsic worth of the commodity and, secondly, on the consumer's confidence in the specifications; in other words, on efficiency in production and on the maintenance of standards. One of the chief problems of industries in India is the quality of production.

Again, unless India falls in line with international standards, her export trade will suffer. It is, therefore, of considerable importance to India's peace time production that her industries, old and new, should be helped to organise on scientific lines and that the standard of Indian products should be raised to the international level. A national standards organisation is thus indispensable to the industrial development of a country.

Vast Industrial Plans

Due to the diversity of raw materials available in India and the processes employed for manufacture, the British and other standards are not always suitable for adoption in this country.

The proposal to establish a central standards organisation in India for fixing Indian standards was first raised at the 12th Industries Conference held in Lucknow in December, 1940. Due to the war, however, the Government could not pay much attention to this. With the vast industrial plans that are contemplated in the immediate future, this question has become one of urgent importance. The Government of India accordingly prepared a scheme for establishing a central standards organisation in India which has been generally accepted by all Provincial Governments, Indian States, Chambers of Commerce, and other important industrial and technical organisations.

Objects of Institution

The objects for which the Institution is being established, says a notification in the Gazette of India, dated September 7, 1946 are *inter alia* to—

(1) Prepare and promote the general adoption of standards on National and International basis relating to structures, commodities, materials, practices, operations, etc., and from time to time revise, alter and amend the same.

(2) Consider and recommend to Government, national standards for the measurement of length, weight, volume and energy.

(3) Promote standardization, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce.

(4) Adopt such measures and take such steps and do all such things, as may in the opinion of the General Council, be conducive to the promotion of cordial relations between the Institution and persons interested in the objects of the Institution.

(5) Co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods.

(6) Provide for the registration of standardization marks applicable to the products, commodities, etc., for which it issues standards, to be branded on or applied to those products, commodities, etc., which conform to the standards set.

(7) Provide or arrange facilities for the examination and testing of commodities, processes, and practices and for any investigation or research that may be necessary.

(8) Procure the recognition of the Institution in any foreign country or place.

(9) Collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to standardization in all its branches.

(10) Establish and maintain libraries, museums and laboratories for the purpose of furthering the practice of standardization.

It has been decided that the Institution should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act. A meeting of the General Council will be convened early to consider the terms of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of Regulations.

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION

FOR SEPTEMBER 1946

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore has issued the following statement showing the quantity of cloth distributed to the several districts in the Mysore State during the month of September 1946:—

1. Hassan ...	... 171 bales	6. Mandya ...	... 177½ bales
2. Kolar ...	... 269 „	7. Shimoga ..	... 152½ „
3. Chitaldrug ..	... 201½ „	8. Mysore ...	... 315 „
4. Tumkur ...	... 265 „	9. Bangalore City	... 120 „
5. Kadur ...	... 99 „	10. Bangalore District	... 280 „

PROBLEMS OF STORAGE IN INDIA

FOOD OFFICIAL'S ADDRESS TO PROVINCIAL AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES

"The Central Government have built new storage for nearly 195,000 tons, Provincial Governments for 1,200,000 tons and the States for 1,150,000 tons. Besides these new constructions, storage for about 7,700,000 tons has been leased mostly from the trade to whom assistance has been given in priority materials, improved designs and technical supervision," stated Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Secretary, Central Food Department to-day, addressing 150 officers from Provinces and States, who are attending a refresher course in storage at the Pusa Institute, Delhi.

"It is an accepted policy of the Government," proceeded Mr. Sen "that steps should be taken to stabilise agricultural prices in future. One of the proposals made is that the Government of India should hold, at strategic centres, about 2,000,000 tons of foodgrains to support the minimum and maximum prices to be guaranteed by the Government. The improvement of storage conditions will, from an administrative point of view, assume an even greater significance in postwar economy of the country than it was in the past."

The full text of the speech is as follows:—

India this year has suffered an unprecedented failure of crops. We had made a demand of a minimum of 4,000,000 tons of imports to cope with the situation. We have up to now received only 1,250,000 tons from overseas. Our food position during the next two months is one of great anxiety. I have heard some critics of Government say that the normal loss of foodgrains in storage in India amount to no less than 3 to 5 per cent of the total production or about 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons a year, that if Government had taken proper steps to prevent this wastage India need not have been dependent so much on imports and should have been able to see through the year without a critical shortage. This facile argument appears to ignore the basic facts of trading in foodgrains in the country and the nature and causes of wastage to which foodgrains in India are subject.

Sources of Wastage

India's annual production of all foodgrains is 60 million tons. Her average pre-war imports were 1½ million tons. The producers in India are largely subsistence farmers and normally only about 40 per cent of the total production, that is,

2,800,000 tons come into the market for sale. The producers bring their grains to the market in small parcels throughout the year and there is hardly any large accumulation in traders' hands. This is in direct contrast to the practice in countries like United States of America, Canada, etc., where foodgrains are cash crops and large stocks are stored in silos at ports or railside stations inland to maintain an even flow of substantial quantities for export.

The crux of the problem in India, therefore, is how to prevent wastage at the source, that is, when the grains are with the producers. The producers in India are not altogether ignorant. They have storage habits which they have developed after centuries of practical experience. In fact, some of their storage methods will bear comparison with those evolved out of the latest scientific knowledge on the subject. But the climatic conditions in India are particularly favourable to infestation by pests and once infestation has attacked the grains the producers in the village are unable to check it with their normal methods.

Though wastage at the source represents by far the greater part of the problem the losses at the later stages, which are more easily controllable also run into high figures. As I have already explained, in normal times when the internal trade functions without any State control, the grain is held by hundreds of thousands of small producers and traders who bring it to the market in quantities according to the demand. The responsibility for quality is firmly fixed on the seller who is interested in maintaining quality in order to secure his profits. Since 1943, the Central and Provincial Governments have progressively taken over the functions of the trade in foodgrains. The quantities which are procured by Provincial Governments alone now amount to over 4,500,000 tons a year, of which 1,500,000 tons move under the Government of India's Basic Plans. Under the present conditions when owing to the severely restricted imports the demand for foodgrains outstrips the supply and the Government have to procure with an official machinery unaccustomed to trade practices, whatever they can during the peak of the season and store them pending their despatch to deficit areas; when at the receiving end also Provincial and State Governments have to accept the stocks as they arrive and store them

as best as they can, when the profit motive as an inducement to maintain quality is absent, the losses due to deterioration must be appreciably greater.

Central Reserve

I would mention another development which has since brought the question of improvement of storage to the forefront of the post-war problems. It is an accepted policy of the Government that steps should be taken to stabilize agricultural prices in future. One of the proposals made is that the Government of India should hold, at strategic centres, about 2,000,000 tons of food-grains, mainly wheat and rice, to support the minimum and maximum prices to be guaranteed by the Government. It will be remembered that in 1943, the Foodgrains Policy Committee recommended a Central reserve of 500,000 tons to prevent a breakdown in the machinery of procurement, rationing and price control and later the Bengal Famine Inquiry Commission recommended a Central reserve of 500,000 tons as a protection against failure of crops. It seems clear that if the proposal to provide a support to foodgrains prices in the post-war period by means of a reserve is to be accepted, the size of the reserve must be such and the reserve must be so located as to meet the purposes mentioned by the Policy Committee and the Famine Inquiry Commission also. I refer to this matter, which is still under discussion, only to emphasise the point that improvement of storage conditions will, from an administrative point of view, assume an even greater significance in post-war economy of the country than it has in the past.

Prevention of Waste

Against this background you can judge how important your work as Inspectors and Supervisors of Storage and administrators responsible for food, is going to be. The producers in India gather in about 6,000,000 tons of foodgrains a year and release their surplus in small quantities. Steps must be taken to educate and help the producers to improve their storage, so that the losses while the grains are in their custody is reduced to the minimum. Nearly 4,500,000 tons of foodgrains pass through Government hands. The volume will largely increase when the policy regarding stabilization of agricultural prices is finally accepted. Prevention of wastage of grains in Government hands would require more comprehensive measure by the Government than have been attempted in the past.

There are mainly two ways in which the problem of prevention of wastage can be approached :

(i) provision of properly designed storage accommodation, and (ii) provision of improved technical supervision of grains in storage.

New Storage

During the last two years we have made considerable progress in the construction of storage for grains handled by the Government. The Central Government have built new storage for nearly 195,000 tons, the Provincial Governments for 1,200,000 tons and the States for 1,150,000 tons, that is, 2½ million tons in all. Besides these new constructions, storage for about 7,700,000 tons has been leased mostly from the trade to whom assistance has been given in priority materials, improved designs, technical supervision, etc. Much of this leased storage is, however, ill-designed and unsuitable and must be improved. The existing storage does not provide for the Central reserve which is under contemplation. The question is under examination by the Food Department but it is clear that a final scheme must await decision on certain important points.

World Food Board and Central Reserve

If Agriculture is not to be a Central subject under the new constitution, how is the Reserve to be administered, as it must be if it is to serve its purpose, on a co-ordinated All-India basis? Then there is the proposal for a World Food Board (a) to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities in the world markets, including provision of the necessary funds for stabilizing operations, and (b) to establish the World Food Reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through a failure of crops in any part of the world. It is stated in the proposals submitted to the F. A. O. Conference at Copenhagen held in September that the World Food Board, operating through its Commodity Committees, should be given power to hold stocks. It would announce a maximum and minimum price and would undertake to buy into its stock when the world price fell below a declared minimum and sell from its stock when the world price exceeded the maximum. The objectives and methods proposed for the World Food Board are in fact a projection on a world scale of the same ideas as have been under our examination in India during the last few months. Before we launch into construction schemes costing crores of rupees, we would be wise to wait and to see what emerges out of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee of 16 Nations, of whom India is one, set up by the Copenhagen Conference, to examine the details of this scheme. The Preparatory Committee

is to sit from the 28th October and India is sending a strong team of experts headed by one of her ablest Provincial Ministers.

Control of Weevil Infestation.

So far as provision of improved technical supervision of grains in storage is concerned, we cannot claim that our progress has yet been appreciable. It is true that valuable work has been done in India by our Scientists in problems of pests, but the field application of the results of their research lags far behind. It is stated that our grain losses due to weevils at Karachi amount to 2 to 3 per cent upto November, 4 to 5 per cent upto December and 6 to 7 per cent upto March while the percentage of losses for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where the humidity is higher is substantially greater. It is clear that where Government hold large stocks it should be possible

to bring infestation by weevils under much greater control than at present. Experimental work undertaken by the Food Department particularly on *Gammexene* has given convincing results and its use has been advocated to Provinces and States. In view of the lack of suitable airtight godowns in all places where grain is to be stored large scale fumigation under tarpaulin conditions has been tried with satisfactory results. The idea of mobilising squads to demonstrate the efficacy of insecticide in Mandis and mills has been suggested to Provinces and States. Universities have been approached to include storage in the syllabus of Agricultural Colleges. These are, however, only the preliminaries of an intensive countrywide campaign which we must undertake if we are to achieve substantial results. I hope that those of you who are attending this course would help us to spread these ideas and thus contribute your share in dealing with the great problem which is before us.

IN YOUR KITCHEN GARDEN

(FROM "NUTRITION")

The kitchen garden is a regular feature of most Indian households, except in the highly congested parts of big cities and towns. The "GROW MORE FOOD" campaign has resulted in considerable attention being devoted to the developments of the kitchen garden. Many people who have never grown any vegetable in their compounds are now doing so and a lot of waste land has been dug up and put to good use. The quantity of vegetables thus produced in the kitchen gardens has been a welcome addition to Food Supplies. All the same, one often hears a complaint from housewives, "Yes, but we have so many tomatoes that we do not know what to do with them. We are having tomatoes for breakfast, tomatoes for lunch and tomatoes for dinner and the children are tired of them and are complaining."

Many have the same trouble.

This complaint that there is too much of a good thing to the extent of causing distaste in the family is fairly typical of the condition of some owners of kitchen gardens. What happens is that with the first shower of the monsoon the whole available land is dug up and hurriedly put under a few variety to vegetables, the seeds of which are readily available at hand. The planting is often done without any thought about the habits of the plant and the result is often a jungle of beans and brinjals and gourds and tomatoes, each fighting with the other for living room and sunshine. No wonder that the kitchen garden is often relegated to the "backyard". All the vegetables become ready at about the same time and the housekeeper feels embarrassed with the problem of a temporary over-production of two or three kinds of vegetables. Very little effort is made to produce anything in the cold weather, and none at all in the hot weather.

Proper planning

The kitchen garden does not at present receive the share of attention it deserves. It is not properly planned and is not worked so as to give the maximum benefit to the household. With systematic planning and proper management practically all the requirements of fresh vegetables and some of the fresh fruits of an average household can be produced from a small plot of land measuring roughly 100' x 30'. Most houses in the "extensions" or outskirts of a town, and in the suburbs, can conveniently find this land either in one block or in two or three patches, and such houses will also have suitable facilities for water,

either from a general pipe system or from a well within the compound. If these facilities are carefully utilised they will make a very substantial contribution to the health, happiness and economy of the household by producing good food cheaply. It is often pointed out that the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit in Indian households is far below the requirements of a balanced diet. With the rise in prices of fruits and vegetables the consumption has gone down still further. But if a portion of the money now spent in buying vegetables from the "bazaar" is spent over the cultivation of the kitchen garden it will keep the family provided with ample supplies of vegetables of all kinds throughout the year.

The Golden Rules

For successful vegetable gardening there are two golden rules, personal attention and perseverance. Few malis will work well, nor have they the knowledge to do what is necessary unless given daily instructions by the owner of the garden. Do not be disheartened if your first efforts are a failure, particularly at the beginning of the gardening season. Keep a record of what you do and note where you make mistakes and carefully study vegetable growing literature.

This series of Articles aim at recommending to people a small programme for the cultivation of the kitchen garden with a view to making the household self-supporting in regard to fresh vegetables.

Amount of seed required for 1,000 sq. feet *

Beans	1½ lbs.	Turnips	½ ounce
Peas	1 lb.	Lady's Finger	3 ounces
Radish	3 ounces	Tomatoes	½ ounce
Potatoes	19 lbs.	Cabbage	½ ounce
		Cauliflower	½ ounce

Time required for the crop to be ready

Beans	...	...	5 to 6 Months
Carrots	...	...	3 to 4 Months
Cabbage	...	...	4 to 5 Months
Cauliflower	...	...	3 to 4 Months
Onions	...	...	7 to 8 Months
Peas	...	...	4 to 5 Months
Radish	...	...	2 to 3 Months
Indian Spinach	...	...	1½ to 2 Months
Tomatoes	(early crop)	...	3 to 4 Months
Tomatoes	(main crop)	...	7 to 8 Months
Potato	...	...	3 to 4 Months
Sweet Potato	...	...	7 to 8 Months
Lady's Finger	...	...	2 to 3 Months

PRICE OF GROUNDNUT PRODUCTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

In conformity with similar action taken in the neighbouring Provinces and States and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India regarding basic plans for Oils and Oilseeds, it has been ordered by Government by a separate Notification which is published in the "Mysore Gazette" that the maximum wholesale and retail sale prices of groundnut kernel and groundnut oil will be as under, from 28th September 1946:—

SCHEDULE 'A'

Groundnut Kernel,—

<i>Region</i>	<i>Price</i>
Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug Taluks ...	Rs. 14 per Imperial maund loose ex-seller's godown.
Tumkur and Madhugiri taluks ...	Rs. 14-8-0 per Imperial maund loose ex-seller's godown.
Other places in the State ..	Rs. 15 per Imperial maund loose ex-seller's godown.

NOTE.—The above prices are for kernel of fair average quality subject to the following conditions —

- (1) The kernels should be thoroughly dry and in sound merchantable condition.
- (2) The prices shall be applicable to kernel containing not more than 4 per cent of dirt, with mutual allowances. For the purposes of this condition, dirt includes stones, shell, other seeds, foreign matter and also such nuts in shell, damaged kernels, splits, broken kernels, nooks and shrivelled kernels as are reckoned by the custom of the trade, as dirt.

SCHEDULE 'B'

• Groundnut Oil,—

Mustard Oil.—		Price.	
Region		Wholesale	Retail
Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug taluks	..	Rs. 36-0-0 per Impl. maund ex-godown naked for oil containing not more than 4% of free fatty acid.	Rs. 1-7-0 per viss
Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Madhugiri Taluks.	*	Rs. 37-12-0 do	Rs. 1-8-0 do
Other parts of the State		Rs. 39-8-0 do	Rs. 1-9-0 do

Explanation: —(1) Wholesale means sale in quantities of one Imperial maund or more at a time.

(2) Retail sale means a sale in quantities of less than one Imperial maund at a time.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has issued the following report on the food situation in the State for the fortnight ending 31st August 1946 :—

(1) *Weather conditions and crop prospects.*—During the fortnight there was sufficient rainfall in the malnad taluks and there was slight rainfall in the maidan parts. It is reported that owing to heavy rainfall the ragi and paddy crops have been damaged in the taluks of Chikmagalur and Sringeri in Kadar District. The condition of ragi, paddy and jola crops in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan is reported to be good. The jola crop in some of the Taluks of Mandya District is reported to have been attacked by a variety of bug reducing the yield considerably. Threshing of kar ragi in the Irwin Canal area and paddy transplantation in the same district are reported to be in progress.

“ There is no change in the deficit position of the State

The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Source		Quota (figures in tons). Progress.	
Rice (including broken rice).—			
1. Coorg	19,733'87 11,322'34
2. C. P. & Berar	12,000 and 11,970'82 and 1,223 (br. rice) 1,227'7 (br. rice)
3. Assam	29,000 7,348'8
7,000 tons of Burmah rice were received in part substitution.			
4. Eastern States (via Madras)	2,967 2,964
5. Orissa	215 215
6. Jeypore	100 304
7. Raigarh	165 194'8
8. Burmah	19,000 13,863'9
9. Kalahandi	185 ...
Millets.—			
1. Hyderabad	33,625'6 12,872'37
2. Baluchistan	15,300 6,694'9
3. Baroda	2,000 1,282
4. Cochin	159'3 159'3
5. Imports	15,000 .
6. Jeypore	109'7 54
7. Gwalior	2,000 244'6
Wheat and Wheat Products.—			
1. Imports. (Wheat)	26,500 18,673'45
Wheat flour	20,500 11,535'75
Maize	24,000 10,852
Barley.—			
1. Bikaner	645 645

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally, for the period from 1st January 1946 to 31st August 1946 :—

			Tons.
1. Paddy	...	...	93,701
2. Ragi	...	...	18,779
3. Jola	...	.	3,162
4. Wheat	...	...	36
5. Others	...	...	125
Total			115,803

(3) *Market conditions.*—A survey of the trend of prices—Explanation of any factor special to the period under review.

The prices remain practically the same. Prices for all essential commodities have been fixed and are enforced.

Procurement—Inspection and storage.—Arrangements have already been made to have sufficient number of extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and foreign imports in Bangalore City as well as in the district and important taluk headquarters.

Movement—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.—The position is normal.

Rationing including nutrition.—Progress of rationing and review of its working.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in the State in 13 important cities and towns.

The scale of rations in rural areas has been brought up to the level of 12 ozs. per head per day as in the case of urban areas with effect from 20th August 1946.

Information regarding edible oil seeds, oils and cotton seeds.—There is no allotment of oil cakes and cotton seeds to the State under the basic plan so far.

The quotas now current are as follows :—

1. 6,450 tons of groundnut kernels from Madras Province
2. 9,000 tons of groundnut oil from Madras Province.
3. 1,000 tons of groundnut oil from Hyderabad.
4. 9,000 tons of groundnut kernels from Hyderabad.

The quantities actually received into the State under each one of the allotments are being collected and will be furnished on their receipt.

General.—The milk distribution scheme in distress taluks and the demonstration of kitchens and centres for the distribution of milk to vulnerable groups in distress areas are in progress. The use of maize, wheat flour, processed milk and dehydrated potatoes was demonstrated to the rural-folk in 29 centres in Chitaldrug District and in 13 centres in Tumkur District. There is no change in the number of free kitchens opened in the distress districts.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th SEPTEMBER 1946.

Weather Conditions and Crop Prospects.—There was sufficient rainfall in the Malnad Taluks and there was slight rainfall in the Madan parts. The condition of all standing crops in all the Districts of the State is reported to be good except in Mandya District where the rains are urgently needed for standing crops. On the whole, the crops are good.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State. The following figures show the progress of procurement:

Source.	Quota.	Progress.
(Figures in tons)		
I RICE (including broken rice).		
1. Coorg ...	.. 19,733'87	11,395'06
2. C. P. and Berar ...	. 12,000	11,970'82
	1,223 (broken)	1,227'7
3. Assam ...	29,000	7,348'8
1. Eastern States (via Madras)	.. 2,967	2,961
5. Orissa ...	... 215	215
6. Jeypore ...	... 100	322
7. Raigoh ...	... 165	194'8
8. Burmah .	.. 19,000	18,921'3
9. Kalahandi ..	... 185 (broken)	...

II. MILLETS

Source.	Quota	Progress
1. Hyderabad .	... 33,625'6	18,872'37
2. Baluchistan ...	... 15,300	5,166'4
3. Baroda ...	.. 2,000	1,282
4. Cochin ...	. 159'3	159'3
5. Imports .	.. 18,000	1,028'1
6. Gwalior ...	... 2,000	448'5
7. Jeypore ...	. 109'7	54
8. Imports (Wheat) ...	... 36,500	21,300'15
9. Wheatflour 22,500	12,517'75
10. Maize 32,000	12,017

III. BARLEY.

1. Bikanir 645	645
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The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th September 1946 :—

	Tons.
1. Paddy ...	93,921
2. Ragi ...	18,999
3. Jola ...	3,162
4. Wheat ..	36
5. Others ...	127

Market conditions.—The prices remain practically the same. Prices for all essential commodities have been fixed and are being enforced.

Procurement—Inspection and storage.—Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and Overseas imports in Bangalore City as well as in the District and in important Taluk headquarters.

Movement—Survey of transport situation with particular reference to any difficulty.—The despatches towards the import quota for August have not yet been completed. Shipwar allotments for September quota in respect of millets have not yet been intimated. The stock position is low and requires replenishment. The position is normal.

Rationing including Nutrition.—Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important Cities and Towns in the State.

Information re : Edible Oil Seeds, Oils and Cotton Seeds.—There is no quota of cotton seeds to the State at present.

Information regarding the progress made in importing the following quotas allotted to the State, has been called from the importers and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts :—

Groundnut seeds	...	...	6,450	tons from Madras.
Do	...	...	9,000	do Hyderabad.
Groundnut oil	...	...	1,000	do Hyderabad.
Do	...	...	9,000	do Madras.

Information re : Oil Cakes.—The Controller of Civil Supplies states that the position of oil cake in the State is not very satisfactory, particularly the stock of groundnut oil cake is very insufficient compared with the demand. The reason for this is attributed to the fact that there is scarcity of groundnut seeds. This will be discussed at the ensuing Oil Seeds Conference to be held at New Delhi this month and attempts made to secure at least 10,000 tons of groundnut oil cake to the State from outside.

General.—The milk distribution scheme in distress Taluks and the demonstration kitchens and milk centres for the distribution of milk to vulnerable groups in distress areas are in progress. There is no change in the number of free kitchens opened in the distress districts.

With a view to popularising the consumption of wheatflour, the price of this commodity to cardholders has been reduced to 9 lbs. per rupee with effect from 11th September 1946.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

APRIL, 1946

The general condition of the market showed a marked advance. The prices of buller, castor oil coconuts, alicanuts, tamarind, coriander, and raw cotton advanced while the prices of horsegram, sweet oil, coconut oil, jaggery, neemnut, chillies and ghee depreciated.

The situation of the market for silk continued to be steadily on the advance. Prices were on upward tendency. Fresh supplies were being received.

There was no production of sugar.

The General Index Number of prices for April 1946 was 338 as against 332 in March 1946 and 309 in April of the previous year.

The following statement furnishes details —

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	MARCH 1946	APRIL 1946	APRIL 1945
1	Foodgrains and pulses	300	309	299
2	Oils and oil seeds	316	310	253
3	Other food articles	318	311	274
4	Textiles	259	288	306
5	Others	321	330	373
6	General Index Number	332	338	309

Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during April 1946 by groups of articles. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100.

Cotton Manufacture

The following statement shows the woven goods produced in the cotton mills during April 1946 as compared with previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year —

Average of April for three years ending 1937 to 39	April 1946	March 1946	April 1945	Percentage change as compared with		
				April 1936-37 to 1938-39	March 1946	April 1945
Mill-woven goods —						
Lbs. (000) 507 ..	1,090	1,269	1,299	+119.1	-2.3	-16.0
Yards (000) 1,668 ..	4,005	4,695	4,230	+158.2	-12.6	-5.3

The following statement shows the monthly production of cotton goods in the Mills in the State since 1939-40 to 1945-46 (yards in thousands)

Months	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
April	291	365	3,403	4,017	4,109	4,288	4,230
May	3,335	1,107	2,611	1,210	1,344	2,895	1,129
June	3,254	4,113	2,570	1,583	4,510	1,245	4,656
July	3,165	3,814	4,221	1,796	1,777	3,425	4,966
August	3,171	3,937	775	1,938	4,909	1,461	4,926
September	3,230	3,165	4,133	3,031	1,791	1,005	4,885
October	3,210	3,884	4,783	3,184	4,127	4,050	5,069
November	3,506	3,936	1,202	1,131	4,411	4,342	4,961
December	3,824	3,718	4,510	4,660	4,065	1,221	4,888
January	3,633	3,152	1,173	4,255	3,457	4,150	4,697
February	1,414	2,705	5,736	1,013	4,420	3,519	1,178
March	3,533	3,718	3,392	1,295	4,036	3,943	1,695
Total	10,912	41,177	15,886	47,396	52,785	43,579	

The total production of cotton piece-goods was 4,005,106 yards as against 4,694,673 yards in the previous month and 4,229,302 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was thus a decrease in the production of piece-goods in April 1946, by 589,567 yards or 12.6 per cent as compared with March 1946 and a decrease of 214,396 yards or 5.0 per cent as compared with April 1945.

The market condition for cotton goods was reported to be steady during the month under survey. There was very good retail business transactions. The wholesale market was reported to be fairly active though there was shortage of finer varieties of cloth in the local market. Issue of cloth by coupon system continued during the month.

The following were the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of April 1946, as compared with March 1946.

Particulars	March 1946	April 1946
Mills	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills per pair of 5 yds (No 5038)	4 12 0	4 12 6
Coating—Mysore Mills, per piece of 2½ yards (Tassur No. 22)	13 10 0	13 10 0
Coating—Binny Mills per yard (Range 1,712)	...	...
Shirts—Mysore Mills per piece of 2½ yds (Range 7,720)	9 10 0	9 10 0
Binny Mills Shirts— Gold standard cloth (Cella) per yard	0 10 1	0 10 4
Longcloth—Mysore Mills (964) per piece of 10 yds	21 10 8	21 10 8
Longcloth—Binny, coloured, No 1,100	No stock	No stock
Longcloth per yard 565 ½		

Yarn

The following statement furnishes the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during April 1946, as compared with March 1946 and April 1945.—

Yarn	March 1946	April 1946	April 1945	Percentage change as compared with	
				March 1946	April 1945
Yarn Lbs (000).	2,331	2,010	2,131	12.9	+4.7

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills during April 1946 was 2,029,608 lbs. as against 2,331,078 lbs. in the month of March 1946 and 2,131,190 lbs. in the month of April 1945. The production thus shows a decrease by 301,470 or 12.9 per cent as compared with March 1946, and by 101,582 or 4.7 per cent as compared with April 1945.

The average price of yarn of 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. stood at Rs. 10-2-0 during the month under survey.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—During the month under survey, the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 422 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each as against 514 bales in March 1945.

Mill Consumption.—The following statement furnishes figures relating to consumption of Indian cotton by the Mills in the State:—

Particulars	Bales of 400 lbs each
Consumption in March 1946	6,460
Do in April 1946	5,462
Do in April 1945	5,809
Total consumption to date since 1st September 1945	51,609
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	47,138

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs during April 1946 was Rs. 307-12-0 as against Rs. 300-0-0 in the month of March 1946 and Rs. 210 10-0 in the month of April 1945.

Sugar

During the month of April 1946, the production of sugar in the State was Nil

Gold

The production of Gold during this month under survey and a portion of the previous month was 17,591 Fine Ounces valued at Rs 4,826,081.

Production of Chemicals during the month of April 1946 as compared with March 1946:—

Particulars	March 1946		April 1946	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	382.0	...	206	18
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral)	394.0	...	62	4
Do (acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	...	...	...	...
Nitric Acid (")	0.5	...	2.17	...
Aluminium Sulphate	22.15	...	72.8	...
Copper Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	0.1	...
Magnesium Sulphate	1.6	...	1.12	...
Alum	1.8	...	...	...

Production of Glass and Enamelware in the month of April 1946 as compared with March 1946 was :—

	March 1946 Value in Rs.	April 1946 Value in Rs.
Glasswares	...	57,200
Enamelwares	3,100	3,760

Production of absolute alcohol during the month of April 1946 as compared with March 1946 :—

MARCH 1946	APRIL 1946
7,941 Gallons	Nil Gallons

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market remained steady and the prices showed an upward trend. Fresh supplies in small quantities were received.

There was no trade in Foreign Silk and Kashmir Silk for want of stocks.

Spun Silk.—There was considerable demand for these yarns. Supplies were not sufficient to meet the demand.

The prices stood as follows during the month under survey :—

	March 1946 Rs. a. p.	April 1946 Rs. a. p.
Sidlaghatta	Rates not quoted.	
Chosepet		41 10 0 to
Channarayana and		47 5 0
Kempanahalli		

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore Cocoons was Rs. 3-0-0 per lb. and the lowest was Rs. 2-6-0 per lb. Cross breed cocoon prices ranged from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the month under survey was 33 as against 42 in the previous month. In addition to the above, enquirers calling at the office were interviewed and furnished with the required information. The enquiries were from merchants and other bodies both in and outside the State. The required information was furnished to them directly or through the Director of Industries and Commerce of the respective Provinces and States concerned and they were also put into touch with the local businessmen and firms dealing in such products, etc.

The following were some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the month of April 1946 :—

1. Full information on Silk Worm Rearing.
2. Offering Silk Reeling Machinery for sale and requesting patronage.
3. Particulars of quantity of bones available in the State and to what extent they could be imported.
4. List of Industries who require bichromate of Soda and Potash.
5. Names of manufacturers of Lemon Grass Oil.
6. Names of manufacturers of Druggets.
7. Manufacturers of Glandula Products.
8. Business connections with Importers of Soft Shell Tuvvagona Almonds, Pignolias, etc.
9. List of Paper Mills working in the State.
10. Requests for some references of the newly started "Standard Match Industries, Ltd."

Joint-Stock Companies

1. Statement showing the particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and registered during the month under survey—Appendix II.

2. Companies that having ceased work went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved or became defunct during the month—(Nil).

3. Existing Joint-Stock Companies that have increased or decreased their capital during the month—(Nil).

4. Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act—(Nil).

State-owned Railway

The total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 17,88,833 as against Rs. 16,20,987 during the previous month and Rs. 13,91,409 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1945 to the end of April 1946 were Rs. 1,46,70,138 as against Rs. 12,51,409 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of April 1946 was 1,627,203 Railway maunds as against 2,533,229 Railway maunds in the month of March 1946 and 2,973,410 Railway maunds in the month of April 1945. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail from the 1st July 1943 to end of April 1946 amounted to 25,450,086 Railway maunds as against 2,973,410 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of April 1946

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1946	Ratio
	Food grains and Pulses			Rs a p		Rs a p	
1	Rice	Delta imported	100 seers	16 8 0	100	32 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sunna	610 "	36 0 0	100	91 6 0	262
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	610 "	36 0 0	100	99 9 6	277
4	Dhal	Lardhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	61 12 0	374
5	Javara	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	194
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	55 13 0	771
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety local	100 "	7 0 0	100	39 0 0	557
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	36 10 0	806
	Total				800		7,919
	Average						319
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oil	45 lbs	5 8 0	100	12 15 2	216
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 9 0	100	15 10 6	319
3	Cocunut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	21 5 9	325
4	Kerosene oil	White—B O C or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Pressing factories	21 lb	0 12 0	100	5 0 0	167
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	90 0 0	391
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	46 0 0	100	135 4 0	375
8	Huchellu	Do do	235 "	19 0 0	100	87 8 0	461
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	13 8 0	100	57 0 0	193
10	Groun nut	Local	210 "	6 0 0	100	15 6 0	200
	Total				1,000		3,600
	Average						360
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	25 lbs	2 0 0	100	6 13 8	343
2	Jaggery	Binjalic cubes	28 "	1 11 0	100	7 9 1	403
3	Cocanuts	All sorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	210 0 0	477
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	27 lb	6 4 0	100	16 0 0	256
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Madras and Bombay	19 "	11 9 0	100	33 0 0	227
6	Alcanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	23 7 6	316
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 6 0	100	36 4 0	429
8	Coriander	Local	40 local measures	4 8 0	100	14 6 5	315
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	20 0 0	762
10	Coffee	Nilgiris puchmet	24 "	8 8 0	100	31 8 8	367
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	17 0 0	170
12	Cardamoms	Unleached—Baklepur	24 "	12 8 0	100	63 12 0	160
13	Potatoes	All sorted sizes, local	11 mds of	28 0 0	100	120 0 0	429
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	32 lbs	16 0 0	100	52 0 0	325
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	9 9 7	218
	Total				1,500		4,962
	Average						331
	Textiles						
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	10 2 0	194
2	Cotton, raw	Machine spun—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	807 12 0	190
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 12 8	266
4	Silk, raw	Indian—charaka reeled	1 lb	7 14 0	100	45 8 0	678
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey—average of 28 x 4 yds wg 40 tolas and 14 x 7 yds wg 48 tolas	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	232
6	Piecegoods (Foreign) H K suitings	34" x 40 yds wg 8 1/2 lbs imported	Do	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				500		1,439
	Average						268

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1946	Ratio
	Others						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	Rs 57 0 0	100	Rs 107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	1 lbs	1 0 0	100	3 1 6	809
4	Brass	Bombay	140	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	229
5	Soapnut	Malnad	20 1/2	2 12 0	100	5 12 0	209
6	Bees wax	Local	25	17 0 0	100	70 0 0	412
7	Turneric	Imported	26	1 8 0	100	6 4 0	139
8	Slime—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	Nc 100	90 0 0	100	200 0 0	222
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	75 0 0	395
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	130 0 0	333
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapalli	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	22 8 0	805
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Crtn	0 18 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	381
15	Fuel (Cassia)	Unsplit	ton	6 12 0	100	80 12 0	456
	Total				1,500		1,943
	Average						350

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main head	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	April 1946	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food grains and pulses	5	800	2,918	61	35
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	1,603	360	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	1,962	331	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,111	298	
	Others	15	1,500	1,913	310	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing the particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of April 1946

Number	Name of Company	Names of Agents, Secretaries, and situation of registered office	Object	CAPITAL		
				Authorized	Subscribed	Paid-up
				R	Rs	Rs
1	III Trading and Manufacturing— (a) Engineering Mysore Engineering and Agencies, Corporation, Limited	Mr. G. M. Chinn, Director, No. 25, Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of Engineering and Contractors	25,00,000	70	70
2	New Era Corporation, (Mysore) Ltd	Mr. B. S. Murthy, Director, No. 4, Mavalli Circle, Bangalore City	Do	2,00,000	15,000	15,000
3	(a) Others— Coorg Timber and Plywood Corporation, Ltd	Mr. Abdul Khadar Hassanally, Kachavala Managing Director, Fdiga Extension, Mysore	To manufacture and deal in all kinds of wood articles	10,00,000	36,000	56,000
4	Dairy and Rural Industries, Ltd	Mr. S. L. Narasimhaiah, Secretary, No. 530, Taluk Cutchery Road, Akkipet, Squate, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of Dairy farming	1,00,000	10,150	10,150
			Total	38,00,000	61,620	61,620

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1946- A Rise of One Point.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of June 1946, works up to 203.2 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 1.4 points.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group advanced by 2.1 points to 253.7 owing to the increase in the prices of Bengalgram dhal, Avaredhal, Greengram, Jaggey, Onions, Vegetables, Groundnut oil, Tamarind and Chillies.

The Index Number of the fuel and lighting group rose further by 0.3 points to 203.3 as a result of a slight increase in the price of Castor oil.

The Index Number of the Clothing group also registered a rise by 1.4 points to 199.3 on account of a rise in the price of silks.

The Index Numbers of House Rent and Miscellaneous groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1946			May 1946			Jan 1946			May 1946	June 1946			
			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.					
<i>Food —</i>			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.					
Raw Rice	...Sect (Mst.)	..	14	0		0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	"	"	22	6		0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	"	6	6		0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	"	"	0	7		0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	...	"	3	4		0	2	8	0	9	9	0	9	8	366	363
Bengalgram Dhal	..	"	1	4		0	2	11	0	9	7	0	10	0	329	343
Avare Dhal	..	"	0	6		0	2	7	0	10	8	0	11	3	413	435
Greengram	"	...	1	2		0	2	0	0	8	1	0	8	2	404	408
Sugar Wt.	"	...	1	9		0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	Viss	..	1	9		0	3	6	0	12	6	0	12	7	357	360
Coffee seeds Wt.	.. Sect	..	1	4		0	3	11	0	12	4	0	12	3	315	313
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs	..	7	2		0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds (Measure)	Sect	..	1	9		0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	"	..	6	1		0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee Wt	"	...	2	7		0	6	0	1	3	8	1	3	6	328	325
Onions	Viss	...	1	0		0	1	3	0	3	7	0	4	2	287	240
Vegetables	...	"	5	6		0	2	6	0	8	8	0	9	0	317	360
Fruits	Doz.	..	0	9		0	2	0	0	3	5	0	3	5	171	171
Gingelly oil Wt	Sect	..	2	5		0	2	0	0	6	3	0	6	3	313	313
Groundnut oil	"	..	0	4		0	1	8	0	5	6	0	5	8	330	340
Salt (Measure)	"	..	1	1		0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	353	153
Cocoanut	Each	..	1	0		0	1	0	0	3	9	0	3	8	375	367
Tamarind	Viss	..	0	9		0	3	3	0	7	1	0	7	11	218	244
Chillies	...	"	2	0		0	7	4	2	6	9	2	9	5	528	566
Coriander seeds	Seeds	..	1	3		0	1	5	0	8	2	0	8	1	576	571
Garlic Wt.	"	..	0	7		0	2	0	0	4	8	0	3	11	233	196
Wheat Flour	..	..	1	4		0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	100	100
Soji	..	..	1	3		0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	100	100
Ready made coffee	6	3		1	5	7	1	5	7	1	5	7	100	100
Total	100	0		251.6	253.7

Index Number of All Food Articles

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. IX

Bangalore, October 1946

No. 10

BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS

STATE-WIDE REJOICINGS

The auspicious event of the birth of a Princess to His Highness the Maharaja was widely celebrated and observed as a day of rejoicing throughout the State of Mysore.

Monday the 21st October 1946 which was the 'Namakaranam Day' was declared a General Holiday throughout the State. The Government Industrial Concerns gave a holiday with pay on the 21st October and the Government aided industrial concerns took similar action.

On that day special thanksgiving services and *poojas* were arranged to be held in all the principal temples, mosques and churches throughout the State. Sweets were distributed to the school children and arrangements were also made for the free feeding of the really poor and indigent of all communities and creeds at District Headquarter towns in the State.

A salute of 21 guns was fired simultaneously both in Bangalore and Mysore on the 'Namakaranam Day'.

ST. PHILOMENA'S COLLEGE

H. H. THE MAHARAJA PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

"Today I am declaring open an institution from whose portals in the years to come, will, I trust, emerge leaders of thought, future savants in arts and science who will not only distinguish themselves but bring distinction to the State of which they are subjects. In the efforts that you have made to organize and establish this institution, in the difficulties that you have surmounted to bring to fruition your ideas and in the sacrifices that you have made to achieve your objective, you have stretched a hand through time and can look forward to catch the interest of these endeavours in the results that will follow in the years to come," declared His Highness the Maharaja in his speech delivered on the occasion of the opening of St. Philomena's College, Mysore, on the 9th October 1946. The following is the full text of His Highness' speech:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present here this morning and to associate myself with the birth of an institution which, I am confident, will play a prominent part in the life of the people of my State. I appreciate the loyal welcome which the Diocesan Society has extended to me. Your Society has been well known for its philanthropic and social services, for the concern that it has shown for the less fortunate sections of the community and for the readiness with which it has come to the relief of the distressed and the suffering.

Arts and Science

Today I witness a most important and equally beneficent phase of activity on which you have embarked—the establishment of a first grade college for arts and science in this capital city. Private philanthropy has played a considerable part in my State in affording facilities for education in various grades. But this is the first occasion when under private management, a college which will equip students in the highest studies in arts and science has been established. The contribution that private philanthropy has played in developing educational facilities in the State, has not only encouraged my Government but it has also considerably stimulated its activities. The friendly competition between such private institutions and colleges owned and managed by the State, has often proved of great value, especially at the higher levels, in maintaining the efficiency of both classes of institutions and in promoting true educational ideals. I am therefore gratified to know that you appreciate the assistance that my Government has given, which enables you to make this residential college fully equipped to meet all the demands of a modern institution. My Government will always be prepared to welcome

private philanthropy and to give all possible assistance and encouragement, if educational institutions well equipped and efficiently run, are intended to be promoted thereby.

Open to all Communities

You have referred in your address to the fact that this institution will be open to students of all communities irrespective of religion, caste or creed. It is in keeping with the ideals of the Diocesan Society that such catholicity of outlook should be adopted. My Government's concern is to promote the progress of every section of my people, to see that true leaders are produced from among all sections who will guide them in the path of good citizenship and promote their welfare. Therefore your declaration is all the more welcome that this institution will be utilised for the common good of all sections of my people.

Residential System

I am glad to note that it will be a residential college in which the teacher and the taught would be thrown together during the period of the student's college life. The advantages of a residential system of instruction are obvious; young men in the formative years of their lives learn to live together and by association are able to acquire a more cosmopolitan outlook on life. Besides the teacher will have an opportunity of moulding the character and personality of the pupil to an extent which may not be possible in a non-residential institution. The need in India today is to bring about a spirit of harmony and understanding among all sections and residential educational institutions where students live as members of a family and where the preceptor is a guardian, may help in some measure the promotion



Reception to His Highness the Maharaja by the Bishop of Mysore and the Members of the Mysore Diocesan Society



Presentation of Casket to His Highness the Maharaja by the Bishop of Mysore

of that harmony and understanding which we all have so much at heart.

A Model Institute

The imposing structures that have so rapidly grown up, the great efforts that have been made to equip this institution with the most up-to-date scientific apparatus and laboratories, the programme of further construction that you have in view—all these are a testimony to your earnestness and enthusiasm to make it a model college. But more than all these, and above all physical and material perfection that may be attained, I look to this institution to possess the essential spirit of great educational institutions, that spirit which inspires the initiates to learn the foremost of all the virtues of good citizenship and fires them with the ambition, not indeed to wield power and authority, but to serve even the most humble and lowly. Looking around me and taking note of those who will guide the studies and fashion the lives of the students who will gather in

these halls, I am confident that this institution will give to its alumni the greatest of all gifts—character and a high sense of duty.

Future Savants

Today I am declaring open an institution from whose portals in the years to come, will, I trust, emerge leaders of thought, future savants in arts and science who will not only distinguish themselves but bring distinction to the State of which they are subjects. In the efforts that you have made to organize and establish this institution, in the difficulties that you have surmounted to bring to fruition your ideas and in the sacrifices that you have made to achieve your objective you have stretched a hand through time and can look forward to catch the interest of these endeavours in the results that will follow in the years to come.

I declare St. Philomena's College open and wish it all success.

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THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN MYSORE

H. H. THE MAHARAJA LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF HEADQUARTERS

His Highness the Maharaja delivered the following Speech on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Sri Jaya Chamaraja Scout Headquarters (donated by Dharmaratnakara K. Nandi Basappa) on the 11th October 1946.

I deem it a privilege to be present here this morning and to lay the foundation stone for the new building which will house the Scout Headquarters in the City. As you have stated in your Address, I have been for two decades associated with the Scout movement in the State as a Cub and as a Scout. You have recalled the part that my revered father has played as the Chief Scout of Mysore in founding this movement and in fostering its growth. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to him for initiating me into this movement and investing me as the Chief Cub and later as a Scout. My experiences as a Cub and a Scout for a long period of years and under such happy auspices have been of the greatest help to me in the discharge of my responsibilities.

You have referred to the many directions in which members of my family have helped the growth and development of the scout movement in Mysore. I am aware from personal knowledge of the intense interest which my revered uncle, His late Highness, evinced towards the scout movement and the many directions in which my father as Chief Scout assisted this movement. With such a tradition of help and interest in the movement shown by my family and with my own intimate association during two decades, it is only natural that I should be deeply interested in the scouts of Mysore and in their ever expanding activities.

3,000 Scouts

I have watched with pleasure the growth of this movement in my State. During the last five years particularly this growth has been rapid and I see that the Mysore Scouts of all ranks now number over 3,000. While I congratulate you on this advancement, I am sure you will realise that a much greater effort has still to be made. It should be our endeavour that every school boy becomes a scout as my revered uncle has stated, and I trust that with the impetus given by your securing a permanent habitation for your Headquarters, you will be able to realise this ideal.

It need hardly be said that numbers by themselves are not the most convincing proofs of the usefulness of this movement. The greatness of the scout movement lies in its having understood the fundamental urge of man to be helpful to his

brother and in its stressing the need for rendering service in preference to gratifying the desires of self. Every initiate has this ideal inculcated in him and the technical training that is given him is intended to enable him to translate this principle into practice. The discipline that is stressed in the scout movement is quite different from that emphasised in other movements and particularly in some where that very discipline has been utilised for the purpose of fomenting ill-will. Here the ethical foundations are properly laid and corporate activity is emphasised only in order that they may render their quota of service more easily towards the mitigation of suffering.

Unselfish work

I am glad to note the great work that the scouts have done during the period of the war both in matters directly connected with the war effort like the A. J. P. and the National War Front Organisation and with affairs indirectly arising out of the war conditions like the campaign of Grow More Food. In war and in peace, at all times and particularly in periods of stress and strain, it is to the scout movement more than to anything else the public will have to look to, for that readily organised unselfish and philanthropic help which will ease their burdens and be an inspiration to them. I am glad to note the good and unselfish work that the Chief Scout Commissioner, the President of your Council, the City Scout Commissioner and other officers have done in the cause of this movement.

I should also like to express my appreciation of the munificent donation which *Dharmaratnakara K. Nandi Basappa* has given and which has enabled you to plan this scout building. It is also appropriate that a grant should have been made for this purpose from the Memorial Fund which has been raised for my revered father. These and other donations will, I trust, enable you to erect a building worthy of the Mysore Scout Headquarters and worthy of the part the Scout Council and the scouts of the Mysore City will play in the future life of this ancient land.

I have very great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Mysore Scout Headquarters building.

BANGALORE CITIZENS' WELCOME TO DEWAN

DEWAN'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, replying to the Addresses presented to him by the citizens of Bangalore, at the "Glass House", Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, on 27th October 1946, said :—

I must confess to a feeling of great embarrassment in rising to reply, an embarrassment which has only been reinforced by what you have said in the Addresses. These Addresses that have been read to me this evening in such eloquent language and in three different languages, have struck the words out of my mouth. This great audience before me, the galaxy of talented ladies and gentlemen such as I have rarely witnessed in any part of India, persons who have enlivened their respective professions, who have made a success of life, who have known what it is to struggle and conquer difficulties and who out of the abundance of their wealth have freely and generously shared it with their fellowmen—this great audience I see, has struck all the ideas and thoughts out of my mind. I do not know, therefore, how I am to express my grateful thanks for the very kind sentiments that have been given expression in the Addresses read out by my very good and distinguished friends. I should have been more than ordinarily weighed if I were for a moment to suppose that this great welcome that has been afforded to me and the generous words that have been expressed in these Addresses were meant for me or were indeed a compliment extended to me. I have done nothing so far as Head of the administration to deserve all the encomiums that have been bestowed on me this evening. I take it, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that these Addresses and this great audience and this enthusiastic welcome is an indication not indeed of my worth but of the devoted loyalty and confidence that all of you have

towards His Gracious Highness the Maharaja who has been good enough to choose me as the Head of the administration of this noble State. It shall be my duty to respectfully lay before His Highness when next I have the privilege of doing so, your expressions of loyalty and your devoted sentiments and felicitations conveyed in these Addresses on the occasion of the birth of a Princess of which happy event we have all been so greatly proud and joyous.

I find it extremely embarrassing, as I said, to reply to these Addresses. You have referred, Sir, in very kindly terms to my activities in various fields during the last 30 years of my public life : activities which have drawn me to every nook and corner of our own country and to countries far beyond, across the wide seas. You have referred to what little success, you have been pleased to say, attended my efforts in advocating the cause of India in those far off lands and before people who are strangers to our politics, our culture, our heritage and to all that we stand for in our country. If I have been of any service in expressing the beliefs and sentiments of my people to strangers abroad, if I have in any way contributed to the establishment of a feeling of respect among those friendly nations for our country and for our countrymen, if for a moment I have been able to do my duty as a citizen of the State in conveying to them the ideas we have of humanity and justice and fairplay of service and of Godliness I feel I have been more than recompensed for my efforts. There are many in this country,

there were many before me who have done similar and indeed vastly great human service for the country. I do not therefore claim any special credit, but I do envy myself the opportunity that was given me in a humble way to serve my country and my countrymen in those distant parts.

Problems confronting the State

In your Address you have referred to various problems confronting the State of Mysore. Let me at once say that I had accepted this high and respectful position not because I am anxious to wield power—I have not been accustomed to be an authoritarian in any sense of the word—not because there is glamour and glory in the position of the Dewan of a State that I am proud to be the Dewan of the great State of Mysore: not because of the fact that it gives me an opportunity to wield influence, patronage, authority and all that goes with such a high office, but because my intimate association with the State over a long period of years, an association which takes back to the twenties equal and intimate association as I said, have led me to believe that the sympathies that I had then, have for the problems of Mysore and for the people of Mysore, may well be shown in a more expressive manner by the position that I have been called upon to occupy to-day. In your Addresses, you have referred to various conferences which I had the privilege of attending and in particular to the point of view which I advocated before the great conferences of the peoples of the United Nations at San Francisco. You have pointed out in those Addresses that equal economic opportunities for all nations and prevention of exploitation of the Backward Nations by the more advanced, was my main theme. Yes, Sir, it was so. I believe, fundamentally—it has been brought home to me for over three decades

by the philosophy and the thesis on which I have been brought up in my political career that the one thing that ought to be shared by any one of us in a position to-day is that there ought to be equal opportunities for all people and that as far as it is humanly possible every section of the community ought to have the same opportunities for advancing their status, for exercising their ranks and privileges. We might call them rights or privileges. It should be the endeavour of every patriotic individual to see that these are assured so that equal opportunities are assured and every section will be enabled to march forward at the same pace of progress side by side with every other section; that there ought to be no great disparity between one group and another in frightful depths between one set of individuals and another. I consider that this is essential not only because it is right from an ordinary humanitarian point of view but because it is even more a common duty of every administrator and ultimately such a policy will redound to the credit of the State or the country if equal opportunities in the real sense of those words were to be vouchsafed to all sections of the communities of the country. If therefore I have referred to these principles in the international field, if I have stressed backward nations to advance and line up with forward nations, if I have emphasised that equal opportunities should be given to undeveloped countries so that they may not be exploited by the more advanced industrialised nations, it is because through years of political experience in the international field I have come to believe—indeed it is an article of faith in me—that such opportunities alone freely and unreservedly given and fully utilised, can lead us to that progress which we all want in this national as well as in the international field.

There are various problems connected with the State of Mysore to which you

have referred and if you will permit me the luxury of a few minutes I would like to state my views about them. The need in the State as in every other State and Province, and it is no reflection on the past at all, is for great development both in the agricultural and in the industrial field. Ideals have greatly advanced in these fields during the recent war and progress has been visualised in terms which were not contemplated in the old Halcyon days before the war. The right for a proper standard of living to the common man, for making him to realise his own potentialities so that he would be a useful citizen of the State, for raising his dignity and ensuring immediate happiness to him, ideas about these have come to the forefront and stand prominently before every administration, thanks largely to the evolution the world has had during this great Armageddon, the last terrible War. We talk of the common man, we talk of his responsibilities and even more of his rights, we talk of the place that he ought to occupy in the body politic, if these are not mere sentiments, mere flourish words, mere slogans and shibboleths, how are we going to ensure to him unless they are actively translated in practice. There is no service greater than to see that in these various matters, the common man is made a little more happy, a little more secure and a little more contented than he is at present.

Agriculture

Agricultural development and agricultural improvement is the crying need of every community and it is no less so in the State of Mysore. I know that the Government of India with which I am associated, have in the past given great thought to this problem and are now keenly considering the issue. It has only increased vastly in me and by various measures which are now on the anvil and which will be given effect to in the next

few years, I hope that this agricultural improvement will be ensured and that people in the remote villages will have their due. Much as I like the great cities of the State, much as I like the great cities of British India, much as I admire Mysore and Bangalore, perhaps the finest city in the whole of India, in point of comfort, of health and climate and as I see this audience before me in point of culture too, much as I admire what I may call the glamour city of the South, this great City of Bangalore and equally as I admire the City of Mysore with its towers and turrets, with its beautiful buildings and wide open boulevards, my heart is still in the villages and my thoughts are with the people in those villages who day in and day out are living under conditions which cannot be compared with those which must exist, if existence must be, happy and free from care and suffering. And therefore, it is no wonder that in all the activities that the Government may resort to in the future, as in the past the development of rural parts and the improvement of the conditions of the agricultural population will form the main theme of all our considerations. I am speaking not for myself alone but for all the gentlemen who are here on the platform and who are assisting me in my work or whose great help and assistance I am claiming, whether they like it or not I am speaking on behalf of them, when I say that this is our goal, our policy and our immediate aim.

But it is said that man cannot live by bread alone and so it can be emphasised that agricultural produce and agricultural prosperity alone cannot lead to any great improvement in the standard of living of the common man. Agricultural prosperity alone cannot be the sole aim of the people of Mysore any more than those for any other country. Prosperity cannot be achieved purely by agricultural development. We must have that balanced

advance as much in agriculture as in industry. We want further industrial progress in the State and you, Mr. President, who is a shining light in the industrial field, will realise more than any one else that industrial advancement is as essential for raising the standard of living of the common man as agriculture. That is our aim, our ideal and our aspiration.

Industrial Development

We are seeing that there is a great desire for industrial development in India now. Talking of such a desire in this beautiful State of Mysore, we are fortunate in that we have what is most necessary for industrial development, what is essential for such progress, what makes a sure proposition regarding cottage or factory industries feasible and what God has given in such abundance to the State of Mysore—I refer to the energy which is the latest form of all energies—the electric energy which this State has got in such abundance and by means of which I hope Mysore will occupy one of the foremost places in the industrial map of India. I am aware that a great deal has yet to be done in this field for industrial purposes and that energy be tapped even more with a view to beautify villages, to give comfort and amenity of life in the villages and to carry its beneficent amenities to all the nooks and corners of the State. This beautiful Glass House illuminated by search lights, arc lights and other kinds of lights which electric energy can supply, cannot be the only place where such dazzling brilliance can be enjoyed. The agriculturist should also find a place in these amenities and to the extent possible in the remotest corners of the State—in places where there is only the light of the kerosene lamp and in these days of kerosene scarcity when even those flickering lamps cannot be managed—we should carry light physically and metaphorically

to the villages as they need it so badly. It will therefore be our endeavour to see that while we spread this physical electric energy throughout the State in the wake of which we should start those industries—heavy, big and small, cottage industries in particular—we may attain our main objective—the raising of the standard of the common man. These are the principles on which the Administration is working and I am happy that these principles are in consonance with my own ideas of how the material progress of the State can be ensured. Agricultural development and industrial promotion—these are the two basic ideas by which the prosperity of the State and the standard of living of the common man could be improved.

Retrocession

You have referred to some specific problems in Mysore. I should like to take this opportunity of stating before you matters that confront us to-day and what the Government position is with regard to those matters. The retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, as I said elsewhere, is not far off. The stage has passed of discussion with reference to the terms on which retrocession can be had and we have now arrived at the stage when decisions will have to be taken. I venture to hope that it will not be many months before this problem will be solved—the Civil and Military Station, an island in the State of Mysore so far, where there are hardly any differences, where geographical boundaries are of an intangible nature and where life is running in the same way as in the City of Bangalore, coming under the Sovereign jurisdiction of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Railways

You have referred to the development of the railway system, a matter which has been engaging the attention of the Government for many years and I am

happy to say that so far as one project at least is concerned—the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway connection—an advance has recently been made and the Government of Mysore have asked the Government of India to make an engineering survey of this section and with a view to expedite this examination so that the next stage may be taken up, the Government have agreed to pay the cost of this survey, though normally one would expect that it would be shared between the two Governments concerned.

Bhatkal

There is another matter about which there is a great deal of talk and a great deal of press publicity and I should like to refer to it on this occasion. The project of forming a harbour at Bhatkal and of connecting it by railway with the State has been before the Mysore administration for many years. Various statements have been made sometimes by Ministers and by responsible men of the neighbouring provinces about this project. We of this Government have refrained from making any statements so far but that does not mean and should not be understood to mean that we have disinterested ourselves in regard to this project. Far from that, the Government of Mysore have been actively pursuing the examination of this question and have come to certain tentative conclusions and I do not think I could avail myself of a better opportunity or find a better forum wherefrom I could tell the public of Mysore what these conclusions are. Some of you may recollect that the question of the Bhatkal harbour has been long on the anvil. It was in 1919 that a suggestion was first made in the Assembly of the possibility of a harbour—a major port at Bhatkal; an engineering survey was thought of and from that year, I could say, a great deal of correspondence has been going on between the

Government of Mysore and the Government of India. Much of the correspondence has related to the sovereignty and sovereign jurisdiction over the lands of the harbour and the railway connecting the State of Mysore with the Harbour at Bhatkal. Recently a committee was appointed, presided over by Sir Godfrey Armstrong, which considered the question of major harbours that can be constructed on the vast coast line of India. It is a matter of considerable surprise, and no small regret that in the coast line of about four thousand and odd miles of this country, we have hardly 1 or 5 harbours. Elsewhere in other countries we have only to look at the coast line where a number of major harbours are scattered all along it, in America, in Britain, in France, and in Italy. In fact in every country, where God has given a vast sea-way, a number of major harbours has been constructed for extending and advancing international trade and commerce. It is a matter of surprise and I say it is indeed a matter of concern at the present time that with a coast lines of such dimensions in this country, there are so few harbours. The committee which considered the question of the establishment of major harbours in this country have reported very favourably and have strongly recommended the desirability of having a harbour at Bhatkal which will, to a great extent, develop the hinterland—in this case mainly the State of Mysore—and advance the trade and commerce of that hinterland. Having studied the problem with some care and considered the question in all its aspects, I am of opinion that the question of sovereign jurisdiction should not be introduced in finding a proper solution to the problem of the Bhatkal port. In my considered judgment, it would be a profitless discussion to continue to urge on the Government of India that there should be cessation of jurisdiction over the land to the Mysore Durbar for the purpose of

erecting this harbour and making use of the facilities created by it. I am sure you will easily realise—you businessmen and industrialists better than others—that the question of a harbour and a major port is an economic question and not a political question. It does not matter where the sovereign responsibility, particularly of the harbour, rests; it is really the usefulness of the harbour whatever the terms may be and the facilities afforded by it that matter. I had in mind, the precedent which has proved so happy a solution when the Cochin Harbour was developed. As you are aware, by the contributions and the co-operation of three Governments—the Government of Madras, the Government of Cochin and the Government of India—which pooled their resources—the Cochin harbour was constructed. Latterly, the Government of Madras dropped out of the picture. It is managed by a Board consisting of the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Cochin who are now the joint owners and proprietors of the harbour. Just because the sovereign rights do not rest with Cochin, there has been no loss to their State; on the other hand, its gain has been very considerable by this joint and far-sighted venture. The Government of Mysore have therefore come to the conclusion that no question of sovereign rights should be raised with regard to the development of this harbour and that we must concentrate on the more practical question of how by joint effort of the various Governments concerned the harbour can be brought into existence and the parties to this joint venture get the benefits of this scheme. We have therefore decided and are in correspondence with the Government of India on this basis of a joint venture. I want to take this opportunity of telling the public of Mysore who, I know, are really very interested in the scheme, that

I see no reason why there should be any difficulty in getting the Bhatkal Harbour project expedited at a very early date. We have indeed gone a stage further. As I stated, an engineering survey was made in the year 1919 and the Committee have recommended that a re-survey should be made under the present conditions. We have informed the Government of India that we are anxious that this engineering survey should be taken up as early as possible and that the Government of Mysore are prepared to make their contribution towards that survey if the Government of India so decide. The question of connecting the harbour with our own railway system is comparatively a minor matter and when once the question of harbour is settled, automatically, as a corollary, the question of construction will follow suit.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid, I have been talking on matters which are more appropriate for a conference than for a big assembly like this which has kindly welcomed me. But I think I should take this opportunity of referring to some of these problems. I do not believe in giving interviews to newspapers on questions of policies of the State. I prefer to state them to the Members of the Legislative Council, Members of the Representative Assembly and ultimately their masters, the people who are gathered here in this great hall who send their representatives to the Legislative Councils and Representative Assemblies.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is one other matter which I should like to refer to, namely the political development. In the close of your address, you have suggested that Mysore should advance politically as well as economically. Political advance of Mysore is as near to my heart as it is near to the heart of every citizen of Mysore. You have said in your address that under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja that form of

Government may be established which is most beneficial to the people of Mysore.

I echo those sentiments very warmly. I have said elsewhere and I repeat again that merely to consider in terms of what is happening elsewhere may not after all be the most desirable thing, that imitation may be a sincere form of flattery, but that does not mean that it is the most ideal thing to do, and that we should consider for ourselves and bestow thoughts on those problems in our own way and see what is best for the State of Mysore. I said, I echo the words—the words that you have expressed in your address—that that form of Government which promotes the happiness of the people of the State will be the best form of government and if there are particular forms of Government which are calculated to do that. I am certain that the common wisdom of the people of Mysore will evolve that form of Government. May I say in this connection one word? I said that mere imitation of a system that exists elsewhere may not be the most desirable thing for any country and more indeed so for India itself which has always suggested that there should be a 'swadeshi' form of Government, that we cannot import ideas from elsewhere of forms of Governments and that in the atmosphere and conditions of this country we must evolve a system which is suited to the genius of the people of this country. I am quoting the words from great men who are believers in these ideas. We are going very shortly to discuss that form of swadeshi government for British Indian Provinces, and the Union Centre in the Constituent Assembly. Whether it meets as a whole or whether it meets in groups, it is calculated or intended to evolve a form of Government for British Indian provinces and for that Union Government, if that scheme is accepted which is visualised by the Cabinet Mission, which is here suited to the conditions of this

country and is most acceptable to the people of the country. Therefore, for the time being, we cannot consider that the particular form of Government which exists to-day in British Indian Provinces will be the form of Government that will continue when once the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly are concluded. If that was so, the work of the Constituent Assembly will be of very little value indeed and to very little purpose. I take it, that the Constituent Assembly however constituted and in whatever sections it may meet, will consider the fundamental question of what is the appropriate form of Government both for British Indian provinces and for the Union Centre. We in our own State must have to consider two problems. The first and foremost is the relationship of this State to any British Indian unit or to British Indian Union if that were to come about, and may I take this opportunity of expressing the happiness of us all and the great relief we all feel that yesterday was constituted a Government which was representative as far as possible of the great parties in this country. (Applause). It is a relief to know that in the Interim Government which will manage the affairs of British India both sections of the great populations of this country will be represented and that the differences which have been so wide and have resulted in such chaotic conditions will, we all hope and pray, cease to be of any significance in future. It must be our desire, our hope, our prayer, that the comingling of these representatives in the common venture of the administration of great nation of 100 millions, and the meeting across the council table of the leaders of these sections, will to a large extent remove those antagonisms, those perplexities and those misunderstandings which have so far played havoc in our country. And may I say this that we all hope and pray that that will be the

result very soon. We are not yet out of the wood and I venture to make an earnest appeal to this audience and through this audience to the wider public outside—an audience which consists of representatives of all sections of the State of Mysore—that in the next few months, the utmost care and the utmost consideration is required of everyone of us who has the good and safety and the happiness of the people of this great country at heart. There has never been a more trying time; there has never been a more testing time for the people of India and the people of every State, including the Mysore State than at this moment. Events are occurring and things are happening which in our wildest dreams we could never have imagined just a year ago and who is there, who for a moment doubt that the good offices and co-operation of every one of the citizens is required now to see that there is peace and calm in this country if progress has to be achieved. There can be no progress, there can be no happiness, there can be no advance if conditions as chaotic as have occurred recently in some parts of India were to spread elsewhere or even continue in those parts for any length of time. Let us hope and pray that the transition which has been brought about during the last few weeks, the consummation which has been reached yesterday will be the starting point of a new era of goodwill and understanding and happiness of all sections of the people of India which we most desire. (Applause) And may I take this opportunity, as an old colleague of His Excellency Lord Wavell to offer my and your respectful congratulations to him for this Himalayan task that he has undertaken, for the enormous energy that he has displayed, for the unexampled patience that he has shown in bringing about that consummation (Applause). I think all of us must pay our tribute to a man whose integrity has been and is a beacon light and whose

sense of duty to the country over which he now sways power has been so great and so overwhelming. Ladies and gentlemen, in that state of affairs, may I now suggest that here and elsewhere there is a great need for stopping the use of the metaphorical language of the battle-fields. There has been in the past few years a great tendency to use metaphors drawn from the battle fields and warfare. We have not got the Marshal's baton in our hands, but we try to imitate all the language of the battle-fields to speak in parlance which is so much appropriate to a war or to a military manoeuvre, but so little appropriate to everyday life and particularly to the peaceful progress which any country desires to make. I plead that that language may be put aside for the time being. I plead that we may be more cautious in our language, however much our sentiments may be exercised and however much our feelings may be roused. In the mouths of very literate people, such language is understood to be metaphorical. But when translated and listened to and absorbed by people who are not accustomed to metaphorical language, they play havoc. May I therefore make an earnest appeal to every one in and outside the State that for the time being and I hope for ever, we might put aside the language of the battle-field and use a language much more purposeful, much more direct, and much more sober in enunciating our problems and our positions and in trying to get what we want in any field of activity whatsoever.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have taken much more time than is justified on such an occasion. I only wish to state one more fact and it is a very personal matter. I have come to Mysore and I have accepted this high position. It is, as I said, a position of great responsibility. You are quite right in pointing out that we are living in critical times. It has been often said on many occasions

that times are critical but in all conscience, every one of us will agree that no time in the history of our country during the last hundred years has been more critical than it is now. It requires a balanced frame of mind to evaluate problems that present themselves day after day. It requires the patience of Jove himself to deal with men and matters. Whether you are a non-official President of a Chamber of Commerce or even an ordinary merchant dealing with rationed population who get more and more excited every day as the queues get longer and longer, to-day every one of us has got to exercise our patience. I have accepted this position realising its responsibility because I do hope that to the extent that it is possible for me, I may be of some little service to the State of which I am as proud as any of you here and to the people of Mysore whom I like and love as much as anybody else. (Loud applause). Throughout my career I have found only one golden principle and I have tried to adopt that principle. That is, whatever we do, howsoever our problems may be, whatever post or position we may occupy, there is one guiding principle that might help us and that is that we should learn to labour and to wait, it is not in mortals to command success; let me not go away with the idea that this great welcome that has been given to me is an indication that I am in any position to deliver the goods, if I may express a very homely statement that is so often used. I take it that it is

merely an encouragement to me to do what I can with the help of my colleagues with the help of a galaxy of officials who are an adornment to the State of Mysore and whose services are so much in demand in every other State. The place which Mysore holds, the place which Mysore ought to occupy is testified by that demand. Criticism there may be of officials; criticism is always healthy and the more the Dewan is criticised, the more he will be benefited by such criticism. (Applause). But when I look at the stream of letters that come to me asking me to spare the services of this or that official for other States, I feel proud and I feel happy I am at the head of an administration whose services are now in demand in all parts of India, very shortly it may be hoped in all parts of the world, if the United Nations Organization comes to know that officials of the Mysore State can adorn that organization (Cheers). It is with that spirit, with that hope and with the expectation that you will extend your co-operation to me in my humble service to which I have dedicated myself that I have accepted this position.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most warmly for the great reception that you have given me this evening. I take it as a token of what you expect of me and an encouragement to me to render service loyally to His Highness the Maharaja and devotedly to the people of the State of Mysore.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIALISTS DELEGATION

DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi on 27th October 1946, Mr. B. Meecham, Leader of the Australian Industrialists Delegation, said :

This Delegation of Australian Industrial, Commercial and Exporting bodies was appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia through its Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, the Hon'ble W. J. Scully, to visit India at the invitation of the Indian Government. The delegation comprises: Messrs B. Meecham (Leader) and E. P. Simpson, representing the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia; J. H. Kemp and C. S. Tanner (Associated Chambers of Commerce) and A. Sparks and H. Grose (Exporters Federation).

2. While in India the Delegates are the guests of the Indian Government. The visit is in return for that paid by representatives of Indian Industrialists to Australia last year.

3. Arrangements have been made for the members of the Delegation to visit Delhi, Peshawar, Lahore, Cawnpore, Bombay, Hyderabad-Deccan, Bangalore, Colombo, Madras, Jamshedpur and Calcutta. For this purpose every facility is being afforded to the Delegates by the Indian Government. The Delegates will spend seven weeks in India.

4. The Delegation consists of experienced and practical men of the three bodies mentioned, nominated by their respective Associations in the first place, to the Government.

5. Our chief aim is to foster and encourage mutual trade between India and Australia.

6. It is our desire to meet exporters, Manufacturers, importers and others interested in trade with Australia, and to discuss ways and means of increasing and improving the volume of business between our country and India.

7. The proximity of our two countries indicates favourable circumstances for development of trade and with the return of more normal conditions of labour, material supplies and shipping it is anticipated that a greatly increased volume of trade will result.

8. In view of the signs evident on all sides of the great developments imminent in India, Australia is anxious to ensure that the goodwill which at present exists should not only continue but extend. We hope you will accept as evidence of our goodwill

that nearly 500,000 tons of wheat has already been shipped for famine relief to India, notwithstanding very severe drought conditions in Australia.

9. The quantity of prepared foodstuffs exported to India has shown a big increase in recent years. Chief items are butter, cheese, honey, tinned and processed meats, milk and cream, biscuits, flour, canned fruits, jams and fruit jellies, machinery and railway equipment.

10. Increasing quantities of capital goods and small manufactures are being supplied. One Australian firm recently sold the Government of India 250 road rollers. Those rollers are being assembled in India.

11. Australia, at present, is supplying only a small percentage of Indian orders for consumer goods and capital equipment. This is due to problems of conversion to peace-time production, accumulated home demand, shortage of materials, manpower, and coal, together with the need for repairing war-worn plants. Much of Australia's expanded industrial activity arose only during the war for war purposes. Transition to post-war conditions is a difficult matter. Industrial unrest is a world-wide problem from which Australia is not exempt.

12. We must ask Indian buyers to be patient and understand the present conditions in Australia. At the same time, Australian manufacturers are trying to understand conditions in India, and to supply what India wants, as circumstances permit. We can do this competitively because of our price control structure—one of the most rigid in the world. Australia's cost of living rose only 22½ per cent during the war.

13. Production in each country is complementary—not competitive. Both countries need what the other produces. Both are in the same geographical sphere. Both are in the sterling currency block. Exchange is in favour of the Indian importer. Australia's war-extended industry will need export markets for its surplus production when home demands have been met. We feel that India is a natural outlet, and we are anxious to foster trade, to the mutual benefit of both countries.

14. Indian supplies to Australia during the war were invaluable. Jute, cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, cotton yarn, linseed, mica, and shellac were vital to the Australian war effort.

15. Australia, in turn, supplied blankets, battle-dress, woollen piece-goods, boots, foodstuffs and engineering stores and material, including railway equipment. We feel this close relation in war should be continued in peace.

16. Among many things we want to know are :—

- (i) How our goods are received by Indian customers. We shall, where possible, make recommendations to exporters as to what alterations and improvements should be effected to make them more suitable.
- (ii) What refrigerated space is available, and its suitability.
- (iii) To what extent it is possible to extend our markets by widening the variety and pack of our foodstuff lines.

(iv) If there are any other obstructions (other than the matter of supplies) hindering the free flow of trade both to and from Australia, so that we may make recommendations for their removal.

(v) More about the shipping position, including frequency of services, port destinations, what amount of refrigerated space is available in ships.

(vi) The methods of marketing most likely to be successful in India.

(vii) What possibilities exist for the export of fresh fruit and vegetables to India.

NOTE —The Australian Industrialists Delegation is due to visit Mysore late in the month of November 1946.

SCIENCE NOTES

CONTROL OF WHITE ANTS

During the last few years a survey of the species of termites or white ants found around Delhi has been made by the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, and trials have been in progress to determine chemicals which will ward off their attack. Of the various chemicals tested within recent months, a solution of 5 per cent D. D. T., sprayed on the soil at the rate of 40 pounds D. D. T. per acre before sowing wheat has been found to be very effective. Treatment of wheat seeds with 5 per cent solution of the same chemical before sowing has also given promising results.

CONTROL OF POTATO PEST

One of the most serious pests of stored potato in India is the potato tuber moth. It has been found that the biological control of this pest offers the most economical and effective means of attack. A parasite called *Microbracon Golechiae* has been discovered which attacks the larvae of the tuber moth and eventually kills them. This parasite has been imported from Canada by the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and is being bred in thousands in its Entomological Laboratories. Preliminary studies have given encouraging results and it is proposed to breed this parasite in millions and liberate it in various godowns and warehouses where potatoes are stored.

INCREASE IN RABI CROP YIELD

Experiments have been in progress at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and at its sub-station, Karnal since 1941-42 to examine the possibilities of utilizing surplus monsoon river water by flooding the land with a view to supplementing the low monsoon rainfall and thereby increasing the rabi crop yields under dry farming conditions. In 1945-46, the monsoon rainfall was fairly high, about 25 inches at New Delhi and 30 inches at Karnal, precipitation being heavy towards the end of the season, i.e., in September. The yields of wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds were high in the non-flooded plots in spite of a failure of winter rains. The results suggest that good yields of rabi crops can be obtained in this tract even under *baram* (rainfed) conditions with very low winter rainfall, provided the monsoon and September rainfalls are good.

BASIC SLAG AS FERTILIZER

It has been found that the Indian basic slag can be utilized as a fertilizer for crops. Field trials were started at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute in 1944 in which basic slag was applied as a fertilizer at 120 lbs. per acre on berseem clover, a winter fodder crop. Increased yields of green fodder up to 46 per cent over the "no manure" plots were obtained. The results suggest that basic slag has a definite manurial value and is a valuable source of phosphatic fertilizer, provided arrangements for grinding are made available.

BRINGING FERTILITY TO DRY AREAS

LAKKAVALLI IRRIGATION PROJECT—TO COST ABOUT Rs. 9 CRORES

Government have sanctioned the starting of the construction of a large reservoir, costing about Rs. 9 crores at Lakkavalli on Bhadra River about 150 miles from Bangalore. In this connection it may be added that two engineers are to be deputed to study the latest practices in U. S. A., with particular reference to T. V. A. The following note gives some details in regard to the project which will be of the greatest utility in the dry taluks of Shimoga, Honnali, Channagiri, Davangere and Harihar and to the arid tracts of Chitaldrug District.--

The catchment area of the river Bhadra at Lakkavalli is 760 square miles with an average annual rainfall varying from 202 inches at Kotagehar near the source of the river in the Western Ghats to 46 inches at Lakkavalli where the dam is proposed to be constructed. The discharges in the river have been gauged and the information regarding daily inflow at Lakkavalli is available for a period of 17 years from August 1928 to June 1945. The maximum discharge recorded during this period is 68,200 cusecs on 12th July 1911. The maximum discharge as calculated from the marks of the unprecedented floods of July 1924 is about 94,500 cusecs. The surplus works in the dam have been designed for a flood discharging capacity of 120,000 cusecs which will be 25 per cent over and above the highest flood so far observed.

The Lakkavalli scheme comprises the following component parts :-

(1) A dam 185 feet high above the average river bed level and 210 feet above the deepest foundation rock, to store 180 feet of water with an effective storage capacity of 61,250 M.Cft. above the sill of irrigation sluices.

(2) Power sluices in the dam and the required electrical plant to generate 17,000 H.P. continuous or 21,500 H.P. peak load at the dam site.

(3) Irrigation sluices in the dam on either bank of the river to draw off water from the reservoir into the irrigation channels, and

(4) Canal system on right and left banks of the river to bring under irrigation an extent of 1,80,000 acres as contemplated in the project.

The site for the dam is at Lakkavalli in Kadur District where the river flows in deep banks, raising to steep hills on either side. The river bed is rocky composed of ultra basic chlorite schist of vertical laminae, opined by the Geologists to be quite suited for founding a high dam. There are two saddles on the left bank separated from the river valley by high ridges. The first saddle is 110

feet above the river bed level and the second 160 feet.

Masonry Dam

It is proposed to construct a masonry dam of rubble masonry in surki mortar in the river valley as well as the first saddle and close up the second stage saddle by means of an earthen bund. The length of the dam in the river valley is 1,330 feet and that in the first saddle is 1,340 feet. As a result of trial borings made at the dam site and the tests conducted at the laboratory of the specimen blocks of the core, it is found that the rock at foundation levels in the river portion and the first saddle can stand an initial crack load of 130 to 374 tons per square foot under compression and an ultimate breaking load of 800 tons. Against this, the maximum intensity of stress developed in the dam section as designed is limited to nine tons per square foot. The construction of the masonry dam will be similar to that of Krishnarajasagar Dam on the Cauvery.

Storage Capacity

The gross storage capacity of the reservoir corresponding to a storage depth of 180 feet above the average river bed level is 67,588 M.Cft. of which 6,338 M.Cft. will be the dead storage below plus 90 above river bed, the sill of irrigation sluices. The effective capacity is, therefore, 61,250 M.Cft., with a waterspread area of 56.50 square miles.

Submersion

The area coming under submersion of the reservoir is mostly forest area and hilly tract of the Malnad and the area that is going to be benefited by the scheme lies mostly in the dry District of Chitaldrug where the average rainfall is between 20 and 25 inches. The extent of irrigation proposed under the reservoir is 1,80,000 acres with a

rotation system of crops between paddy, sugarcane and irrigated dry. The tentative crop planning is as follows :—

Rotation once in 3 years.	{ 30,000 acres paddy at 50 pipe duty
	{ 30,000 acres sugarcane 70 "
	{ 30,000 acres irrigated dry at 150 "
	{ 60,000 acres of commercial crops, such as chillies, potatoes, turmeric, etc., at 180 pipe duty.
	30,000 acres of perennial crops, such as coconuts, etc., at 150 pipe duty.

Total ... 1,80,000 acres

Irrigation

The gross area commanded by the reservoir channels is nearly 4,00,000 acres of which about 3,00,000 acres is the cultivable command. The area now selected for irrigation is only 1,80,000 acres, which works out to 60 per cent of the cultivable command. There is ample scope for future expansion of irrigation, if found feasible at a later date either by improvement of duty or by adopting a different method of crop planning.

The above duties assumed for the Lakkavalli Project or, of course, tentative and are subject to revision on the actual working of the irrigation system.

The draw off required for irrigation during the different periods of the year with the above system of crop planning will be as noted above.

The discharges shown include the transmission losses en-route the main channels calculated at eight cusecs per million square feet of wetted border in ordinary soils and at five cusecs in rocky soil.

	Cusecs.
July and August ...	1,700
September to end of February ...	2,300
March to end of June ..	1,400

The total draw off per annum at the above rates will be 60,000 M.Cft. Suitable modifications will be made for reducing this to 57,000 M.Cft., now agreed to, after negotiations with the Government of Madras.

Power Generation

The discharges drawn for irrigation purposes are first utilised for power generation and then led into the irrigation channels. The extent of power generation is fixed at 17,000 H.P. or 21,500 H.P. continuous. Due to variation both in the irrigation

discharge as also in the reservoir levels, the discharges drawn from irrigation will be inadequate during certain periods of the year, especially summer months to develop the required power. In order to maintain the constant power generation of 17,000 H.P., it is proposed to locate another set of turbines at the head of low level sluices to supplement the power generated at the high level turbines at the head of irrigation sluices.

The discharge drawn through these low level sluices will be returned to the river below the dam after power generation. This quantity will be about 11,000 M.Cft. per annum on an average.

Advantage is taken of the first saddle on the left bank to locate the surplus works and the draft is led on to join the river course about a mile lower down the dam. Floods are proposed to be disposed by a set of undersluices and automatic sluices located in the body of the masonry dam in the first saddle.

Canal System

Two main canals are proposed, one on either bank. The left bank channel is 30 miles in length and irrigates 22,000 acres in Shimoga District, in the tract between the rivers Bhadra and Thunga. The average annual rainfall in the locality in Shimoga District is between 35 and 40 inches and the chief crop grown is paddy. Due to uneven distribution of rainfall, there is a general failure of crops in this area and the reservoir channel is meant to supplement the rainfall so as to assure adequate supply of water to the paddy crop in years of bad rainfall.

The right bank main canal is 62 miles long and comprises two sections. The first section is 51½ miles long from head works up to the tunnel proposed across the Urbani Range of hills to lead the Bhadra waters into the Sulekere valley. The second section consists of the three miles length of tunnel with approach and draft over a length of 7½ miles and two branch channels drawn off from the Sulekere Tank.

The area commanded by the channel in the first section is similar to that under the left bank channel. Portions of Kadur and Shimoga Districts are benefited in this reach. The extent of irrigation proposed is 39,000 acres of which 23,000 acres are under the main canal direct and the remaining 16,000 acres are under the Anvery distributary.

It is the second section of the right bank canal that is in fact the main object of the Lakkavalli Project. The canal after the tunnel emerges into the Sulekere Tank and thereafter commands a vast area of fertile lands in the dry district of Chitaldrug which is in need of irrigation facilities.

Crop Planning

From the Sulekere Tank are taken two high level channels, one towards Davangere and the other towards Malobennur. The total extent of irrigation proposed under the two branches is 1,19,000 acres out of an irrigable command of 2,29,000 acres. In view of this large extent of irrigable area under command, there is vast scope for future expansion of irrigation either by improvement of dry or by effecting a change in the system of crop planning.

The lands in the tract comprise mixed black cotton and red soil and are eminently fitted for growing high rated commercial crops such as chillies, potatoes, turmeric, etc. At present, due to scarcity of rainfall, only dry crops, such as jola, ragi, groundnuts, etc., are being grown. With the advent of the Lakkavalli channels, water can

advantageously be utilised for growing crops of money value also.

The various aspects of the scheme which have been worked out in full detail have been scrutinised by the special Committee constituted by Government. The detailed plans and estimates are worked out on the lines of the recommendations of the Reservoir Committee. Consequent on the substantial changes in the conditions of labour and materials in the period after 1936, the project estimate is recast and this estimate comes to Rs. 888'48 lakhs against the estimate of Rs. 632'75 lakhs at pre-war rates.

In brief the scheme is of the greatest utility in the dry taluks of Shimoga, Honnali, Channagiri, Davangere and Harihar and specially to the arid tracts rainfall in Chitaldrug District where the average annual rainfall is as low as 10 inches.

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION

FOR NOVEMBER 1946

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore has Issued the following distribution of mill goods in several Districts of the State for October 1946 to be distributed during the month of November 1946 :—

1. Chitaldrug	...	206 bales	7. Hassan	...	174 bales
2. Shimoga	...	153 "	8. Bangalore City and District	406 "	
3. Mandya	...	178 "	9. Mysore City and District	315 "	
4. Kolar	...	270 "			
5. Tumkur	...	265 "	Total number of bales	2,067 "	
6. Kadur	...	100 "			

NEW NICKEL COINS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO COUNTERFEIT

DO NOT RING BUT EASY TO TEST.

Almost imperceptibly a new type of coin is coming into use in India. It is the new half and quarter rupee pure nickel coins, the minting and issue of which was authorised by the Government of India on the 23rd May, 1946 and which are being issued to the public from the offices of the Reserve Bank and some branches of the Imperial Bank of India and the new coins have begun to circulate in towns although some time may elapse before they penetrate into rural areas.

The issue of these coins marks an important landmark in the history of the coinage system in India. Although an alloy of nickel and copper, known as cupro-nickel, is in use for the two, one and half-anna coins, it is the first time that pure nickel coins have been introduced in the country.

The first pure nickel coins were issued by Switzerland in 1881. The Swiss example was followed by France, Belgium, Italy, Canada and Austria and 29 countries have now adopted nickel coins as part of their currency.

Difficult to Counterfeit

One of the chief advantages of pure nickel as a coinage medium is its high melting point (*viz.* 1,452°C) on account of which it can only be processed by using specialised equipment. It cannot, therefore, be used by the counterfeiters who must employ a non-ferrous alloy with or without a percentage of nickel. If even one-fifth of its weight of non-ferrous alloy is added to pure nickel, the metal loses its

magnetic properties and the counterfeit can readily be detected by a magnet.

Apart from this merit of being difficult to counterfeit, pure nickel is superior to any other metal or alloy for coinage purposes on account of its resistance to corrosion, durability, maintenance of bright appearance and adaptability for artistic designs. Pure nickel is particularly free from tarnishing and coins which are covered with dirt and finger marks can be wiped clean with a dry rag. The fluidity of the nickel under pressure enables coins of artistic designs to be produced in the Mints.

A New Metal

Besides being made in a new metal, the new coins have several new features and characteristics. In the first place, as counterfeiting is almost impossible, the security edge has been dispensed with for a plain milled edge. Secondly, they bear on the reverse side an entirely new and delightful design—that of the Indian tiger—which has appeared for the first time on Indian coins. The words "India 1946" are inscribed below the tiger and the legend "Half Rupee" and "Quarter Rupee" is given in Roman, Urdu and Devanagari characters. On the obverse side is the King's effigy with the words "George VI King Emperor". Thirdly, unlike the previous coins, the nickel coins do not ring but as already stated they are magnetic and any small boy equipped with a cheap magnet can distinguish genuine from counterfeit.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

BOARDING GRANTS TO DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS

In view of the fact that boarding charges have gone up considerably owing to high price of food stuffs and the members of the Depressed Classes are not in a position to raise any donations, Government have directed that the boarding grants payable to Aided Depressed Class Hostels in the State be raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per head per mensem during the year 1946-47. (Press Note dated 20th September 1946).

POPULARISATION OF MAIZE

With a view to popularising the newly-imported maize among the public, mobile kitchens have been organised to demonstrate the several varieties of dishes that could be prepared out of maize products. Samples of such preparations will also be distributed, free of cost, to the public. The first demonstration was held in front of the Bangalore City Market on 1st September 1946 and attracted a large crowd of people who were served with samples of 'iddli' and 'uppamavu'.

Subsequently, similar demonstrations have been arranged to be conducted at convenient centres in each of the 3 circles in the City. These are conducted for 3 successive days at each of the places selected, commencing at 4 P.M. every day. The consensus of opinion expressed by the persons who tasted these preparations was that the dishes were quite tasty and could be conveniently prepared and used at home. Several dishes such as 'iddli', 'uppamavu', 'dosai' and 'chapathi' could be advantageously prepared out of maize products. These practical demonstrations have helped in popularising dishes prepared out of maize products and it is hoped that the public will readily avail themselves of the opportunity of learning the method of preparing such dishes. (Press Note dated 3rd October 1946).

BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification amended clauses 6 and 7 of the Mysore Brass and Copper (Control) Order 1945 by which no machine-made utensil shall be sold unless it is stamped with its price determined in accordance

with the provisions of the order and with the brand of the manufacturer and also the distance between the dealers shops situated in the Hill stations mentioned in the order and the nearest rail head for which an extra cost of 5 per cent of the scheduled price of the articles is to be charged is reduced from 10 miles to 5 miles. This will have effect from 1st October 1946. (Press Note dated 7th October 1946.)

PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification, made certain amendments in clause 5 of the Paper Price Control Order, 1946, by which every manufacturer, shall, where a sale is effected through an agent or distributor, allow such agent or distributor a discount of not less than 10 per cent on the sale price f.o.b. destination. (Press Note dated 7th October 1946).

HAJ PILGRIMS

The following Press Note issued by the Commonwealth Relations Department, New Delhi, is republished for general information :—

"Intending Haj pilgrims are warned that Reservation Cards issued by the Haj Booking Office are not transferable. If the holder of a Reservation Card does not avail himself of the passage, the next person on the waiting list of applicants will be entitled to the passage.

It has come to the notice of Government that some pilgrims have obtained passage by using the Reservation Cards issued to others, which is a criminal offence. It is, therefore, notified for public information that any person using the reservation cards in this manner renders himself liable to criminal proceedings." (Press Note dated 9th October 1946).

PRICE OF IMPORTED PAPER

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification amended the schedule to the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944, by which the prices of certain varieties of paper are revised. This will have effect from 9th October 1946. (Press Note dated 11th October 1946.)

DESK OR TABLE DIARIES

The Government of Mysore have by a notification made further amendment to clause 37 (ii)g of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946, by which no person shall produce or print or make from paper any desk or table diary exceeding $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in size providing for more than one page to a date. This will have effect from 9th October 1946. (Press Note dated 11th October 1946.)

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN ORDER

The Government of Mysore have, by a Notification made certain further amendment to the explanation to sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, by which the Government or such other officer as they may authorise in this behalf are now empowered to fix the ex-factory, wholesale and retail prices for and specify suitable markings to be made on handloom cloth also. This will have effect from 9th October 1946. (Press Note dated 11th October 1946.)

EXPORT OF ONIONS

In view of the improved situation in regard to onions in Mysore State, Government have ordered that the existing restriction on the export of onions outside the State imposed in Government Notification No. S.D. 5918—C. 251-43-3, dated 4th March 1944, be held in abeyance and free export permitted till 1st December 1946. (Press Note dated 26th October 1946.)

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

The Government of Mysore have by a Notification, made certain further amendments to the Schedule 'A' of the Drugs Control Order, 1946, by which the ceiling price of certain Drugs have been reduced and certain fresh brands of medical preparations have been included in the Schedule. This will have effect from the date of the notification, viz., 29th October 1946. (Press Note dated 31st October 1946.)

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA SILVER JUBILEE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AFFILIATION TO UNIVERSITY FOR AWARDDING THE B.Sc. (TEXTILES) DEGREE.

The question of institution of B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The Diploma course in Textile Technology at the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, extends over a period of three years followed by an additional six months' practical training in the approved mills and only candidates who have passed Inter Science Examination of the Mysore University or of any recognized University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as optional subjects are eligible for admission to this course and the successful candidates are granted Diplomas in Textiles. The standard of training imparted in this Institute is reported to be much higher than in any of the Textile Schools in India who offer Diplomas in Textiles and where the minimum qualification for admission is only S.S.L.C. The Board of Management consider that the award of a Diploma to the successful students of the Institute who possess higher general qualifications and better training in Textile Technology has placed them under a disadvantage and that it is necessary to grant a degree (B.Sc. Tech.) instead of a Diploma to the students after completing the course in Textile Technology. They have, therefore, resolved at the meeting held on 12th February 1946 that an

advanced course for obtaining Degree in Textiles may be started and that the Department of the Institute relating to the Textiles may be called a College for affiliation to the University of Mysore, so that the University of Mysore may confer degree of "B.Sc., Textiles" on the candidates who take up advanced course in Textile Technology at the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute. It is stated that with the equipment and the staff available at the Technological Institute the degree course can be started from 1946-47.

The Board of Studies in Engineering and Technology and the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of the University have, after examining the details of curricula of studies and the scheme of examinations of the Institute, agreed to the affiliation of the Institute to the University of Mysore. The University Council at the meeting held on 7th June 1946 have resolved that the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute may be affiliated to the University from the year 1946-47 for awarding the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree.

In the above circumstances, Government have sanctioned the affiliation of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute to the Mysore University for awarding the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree and the commencement of the Degree Course in the Institute from the academic year 1946-47.

PLANNING AN INDUSTRIAL CANTEEN

THE SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

One of the effects of war has been the infusion of a spirit of social service into some of the big employers of labour and industrialists in India who have established on a commendable scale a net work of food canteens for the benefit of their employers and workers, where nutritionally well-balanced meals are served at cheap prices. A large number of such food canteens have sprung into existence during the period of war in the different industrial centres. It is no easy task to set up these food canteens and work them as running concerns. A good number of them have been set up without the requisite knowledge and experience to run them efficiently. The following suggestions for an Industrial Canteen may,—in general,—be found of much use and guidance to industrialists and other employers of labour in the organisation and proper management of their food canteens.

Cost of Balanced Meals

Under the prevailing conditions to-day it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide the workers with a nutritionally balanced meal for anything less than eight annas a meal. Also the average Indian worker would be able to pay only 3 to 4 annas a meal, and consequently it would be impossible to provide a satisfactorily balanced meal at 4 annas. The industrialists have, therefore, to subsidise the cost of each meal to a considerable extent and enable the workers to get a good nourishing meal. This may not look quite a paying proposition to the industrialists, but by a gesture of this goodwill on their part, they will in the long run be amply compensated by the improved health, increased efficiency, unflinching morale, contentment, happiness and gratitude of the workers.

Entrance

Since the location of the canteens would ordinarily be in the precincts of the mills or factories, a decorative and ornamental entrance to them would look attractive and inviting to the workers and give them the impression that the canteens are not just an extension of their workspot but their own social centre where food and relaxation could be had in pleasing atmosphere.

Cleanliness

As the saying goes "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," this would go a long way to make or mar the cheerful appearance of Canteens and to instil a feeling of pride in the staff who are in charge of them. The factors that contribute to canteens looking trim are many, but the foremost of them are: painting the walls at frequent intervals, surprise check-visits by the management to see that the instructions in regard to the cleanliness and hygienic conditions of the premises, etc., are strictly observed, etc., etc.

Pictures or murals on the walls always lend colour and attraction to a canteen. Interesting and educative murals on many subjects could be produced, dealing with various aspects of workers' welfare and nutrition. "Grow more food and vegetables" is also a subject which admits of exquisite delineation by an artist's hand.

Lighting and Ventilation

Much could be done in this direction by effective illumination to increase the attractiveness of a canteen; also the ceiling and walls could be painted in light colours—to increase light reflections. For adequate ventilation exhaust fans would prove useful and would ensure that the Canteen is a cool retreat in the hot weather.

Seating Accommodation

It is common that concrete benches are used in a large number of canteens, but their dull colour does not reveal the hidden dirt. In their stead it would be good to have marble or glass-topped tables. Glazed surfaces are more hygienic and could more easily be washed. Seats or benches should be in wood and enamelled in bright colours. Flower vases on the tables would also brighten up the rooms.

Washing Facilities

Proper arrangements should be made for washing purposes. The washing place should be scrupulously clean, separated from the rest of the canteen by division walls which should be faced with white or glazed tiles.

Staff

Besides looking to the personal cleanliness of the staff selected for work in canteens, they should be subjected to strict medical examination before selection and to periodical medical examinations during the period of their service to ensure safety in the food they handle.

Store Room

The store room should be kept immune from the infestation of rats. Rat holes should be cemented and the room made rat and fly-proof.

Kitchen

The sanctum sanctorum of a canteen is its kitchen in the proper set up of which with suitable amenities no efforts should be spared. Provision should be made for:

- (a) adequate washing facilities; two separate wash-ups should be provided, one for washing china and glassware and the other for washing greasy utensils;
- (b) the kitchen equipment should be as labour-saving as possible;
- (c) the different sections of the kitchen, i.e. the preparations section, cooking section, etc., should all be arranged in such a manner that food moves in a sequence: from the preparations section to the cooking section; from the cooking section to

the survey; and from the servery to the dining tables, and the dirty chinaware and utensils move from the canteen to the washup in another direction;

- (d) plenty of moving space should be provided so that the kitchen staff do not get at loggerheads and throw the place at sixes and sevens;
- (e) Fly-proof arrangements should be provided both for the kitchen (cooking section especially) and the survey;
- (f) cold storage should be provided as far as possible.

Specimen Menus and Cost

(a) Below is set out a schedule of suggested menus, with a note of approximate cost. Due to the seasonable variation of supplies of vegetables and other commodities the menus are only given by way of example. It will be necessary to study the markets to ensure that menus are kept within the nutrition and cost limits intended. Variety in menus is a very important point. In planning the day's menus it is desirable to include selections from the seven main groups of food as follows:—

1. Green and leafy vegetables.
2. Tomatoes and Nimbus and other fruits.
3. Potatoes and other vegetables.
4. Milk and Milk products.
5. Cereals—Wheat, rice, etc.
6. Pulses—peas, dal, beans, gram, etc.
7. Fats, Butter, Ghee and Cooking fat or oils.

THE PROBLEM OF MALARIA

CAN IT BE CONTROLLED

To a layman it is a matter for wonder how malaria sometimes makes its appearance abruptly in tracts, otherwise free from malaria, where there was neither sufficient number of malaria-carrying mosquitoes nor conditions favouring their breeding. Similarly, he would ask how it is that there is always a certain amount of malaria at particular seasons of the year in tracts known as malarious. This brings us to the question of epidemic malaria which occurs periodically and endemic malaria. As an instance of areas subject to epidemic malaria, the dry districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar may be mentioned as they are normally free from malaria with only a few foci of infection. These areas experienced violent outbreaks of malaria in the years 1935-36 and 1944-45. As for the endemic areas for malaria, almost all the tracts in the malnad as well as the canal-irrigated parts in the maidan can be cited.

What then are the factors that make for the epidemic or the endemic character of malaria? Are they merely natural causes or are there other contributory causes? Of course, the blame in respect of malaria has to be apportioned, as in most other things, between causes natural as well as human.

Epidemic Malaria

Epidemic malaria can be defined as malaria which makes its appearance in periodic cycles over vast healthy areas in a virulent form. These epidemics usually follow unusual and unseasonal rainfall as in the case of the dry districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar which were subject to violent outbreaks of malaria in the years 1935-36 and 1944-45. These dry districts are economically backward inasmuch as little or no rainfall for successive years has made agriculture an uncertainty. Due to indifference in food crops, chronic

conditions of low vitality exists among the population. Under the circumstances, people also suffer from non-immunity against malaria. In such dry districts, if there is unseasonal and unusual rainfall, sheets of water that stagnate all over the country provide breeding places for an enormous output of malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Then the question arises as to who provides the infection. Normally, there will be a few foci of infection scattered in small groups in some parts of the country. To this may be added the imported malaria, owing to the movement of people, some of whom may be malaria patients. Thus, the infection will start through the bite of anopheline mosquitoes and the outbreak of malaria in an epidemic form will result. It should be noted that unseasonal and unusual rainfall some years later will start the disease again if there is loss of vitality and of immunity against malaria among the populace.

There are therefore three phases in epidemic malaria, namely the pre-epidemic, the epidemic and the post-epidemic phases. Before the onset of the epidemic or in the pre-epidemic phase, the people will have lost all their immunity against malaria. There will be loss of vitality. With the onset of the epidemic or in the epidemic stage, there will be a large number of fever cases and infection is uniform both in the adults as well as in the children. The year following the epidemic or in the post-epidemic stage, there may be a fall in the birth-rate and a high degree of spleen enlargement in all the age groups. Such abnormalities tend to normal after a few years with conditions favouring mosquito-breeding and incidental fresh infection disappearing.

Endemic Malaria

Endemic malaria is malaria which makes its appearance in an area in certain months every year. How are the endemic conditions brought about? Malaria becomes endemic so

long as the three factors namely, the reservoir of infection, the carriers of infection and the recipient of infection exist together. These causes are always found together in certain months in the year, that is, the months following the rains in the malnad and during the irrigation season in the canal areas. It must be noted that malaria in malnad makes its appearance after the rainy season. The reason is that the mosquitoes which transmit malaria in this area breed in running waters in streams and valleys and these are flushed out during the rains making mosquito life impossible. In the irrigated areas, the burrow pits, stagnant pools, irrigation channels, fallow paddy fields and pools next to embankments are ideal places for the breeding of malaria mosquitoes. There is already an infected population and this is carried by the anopheline mosquito to others during the period when they are put out in sufficient numbers. This explains the reason for malaria in certain seasons of the year.

The effects of endemic malaria are firstly, there will be a large number of people with enlarged spleens; secondly, there will be general anaemia among the population; thirdly, a low birth rate due to fewer conceptions and more abortions and fourthly, a high maternal mortality. Even when conception runs the full course the infants born die early in large numbers. This explains the low vitality and the progressive fall in the population in the Malnad as well as in the irrigated areas. The high degree of anaemia explains the general apathy amongst the people in such areas. It is, therefore, essential that, in the endemic regions, people must be well protected against malaria.

Malaria and the mosquito density factor

As stated before that a sufficient number of mosquitoes are necessary for effecting transmission. This naturally presupposes a minimum below which transmission becomes impossible. This density of carrier mosquitoes is in relation to the local population and the minimum number varies with the species. Though most of the anopheline species breed all through the year, there are certain seasons when conditions are particularly favourable for a large output, as after the rains, in the

Malnad and, during the irrigation season, in the canal areas. The mere presence of a few carrier species of mosquitoes will not, therefore, mean malaria.

Why Malaria in certain areas is considered more harmful ?

There is a popular belief that malaria in particular areas is more or less virulent than in others. This is true and can now be explained. We know that malaria is due to the presence of a parasite in the human red blood corpuscles and that there are three such species of parasites each giving rise to malaria. These three well-known species are the Benign Tertian, the Quartan and the Malignant. Amongst each of these species there are several strains. These vary in their virulence. What is meant by strains? This can be understood by quoting an analogy from human life. For instance Kannada is known to be a language spoken in Mysore, Dharwar, Coorg and Coimbatore. It is not uncommon to find that there is always a dialectical variation in the language spoken. While Kannada is specific, the several dialectical changes can be compared to the strains. Local strains of the same species even within restricted areas vary in their virulence, as for example, a strain of Benign Tertian from Periyapatna behaves differently from a strain of the same species from Sakrepatna.

Recent experiences in Bengal and Assam demonstrate this point. When evacuees from Burma were concentrated in large numbers in Bengal and Assam during the Second World War, a new strain of malaria parasite was introduced into these areas, resulting in a serious outbreak of severe malaria.

Can we control Malaria ?

Yes, we can, though complete elimination of malaria in the whole State is not possible. Why not, one may ask? The reason is obvious from the fact that it is impossible to attain ideal conditions both as regards the preventive and the curative aspects over such a wide area. With these limitations, we can hope to bring malaria under control like any other disease in spite of incessant rains or untidy irrigation.

There are several preventive methods in vogue in the "fight" against malaria. These methods can be classified under two groups: (1) Permanent methods, such as the filling up of pits, draining of waterlogged areas, protection of valleys and channels.

(2) Recurrent measures, such as the destruction of mosquito life.

Without going into details again, we may just consider how best to tackle these methods and measures for the advantage of the community. What are the agencies that can best tackle them?

Joint Effort

There is (1) the co-operative effort, (2) the Government controlled agency and (3) the individual effort. In the "fight against malaria" as in any other fight, a mobilisation of all available resources is essential. Individual effort may help in the economic use of water or filling certain pits for one's own protection against bites of mosquitoes. But there it must stop by its very limitations of money and energy. No single individual can find the necessary money and energy to cope with bigger measures required in the destruction of the mosquito larvæ and the pupæ within the area necessary. So, in cases where money and proper personnel are concerned, the local Government may provide them with funds and trained personnel. But maximum returns can only be expected when there is co-operative effort between the individual and the Government agency. So, with individual enterprise, the Government funds and personnel and co-operative labour it is quite possible that the fight against malaria can be won.

To achieve this end, the people must be educated by publicity and propaganda as to the cause, the development, the cure and

prevention of malaria. The Department of Public Health has tackled this aspect of the matter within its limits; and people to-day know how the bite of a small infected female anopheline mosquito spreads malaria and not by bad air. They also know that malaria can be controlled and cured. But the real trouble lies in the fact, that the control and cure of malaria, unlike other diseases, requires persistent effort and this is where the weakness lies. Government may merely set up agencies; and, co-operative effort may also see the light of day, but the people must become malaria-conscious. Either in recurrent measures or in permanent measures, the people must be awakened to their sense of responsibility. With the awakening of the people there can be no doubt that both the Government controlled agencies and the co-operative effort will bear fruit. Malaria will then become a thing of the past. Quoting the late Sir Ronald Ross, malaria control "depends not so much on profuse expenditure as on the intelligence, enthusiasm and energy of those who are responsible for sanitary affairs."

Prevention of Malaria by Economic Improvement

A word about economic improvement as the basis for prevention of malaria. This is what the people would naturally say and then keep idle over the rest of the job. But any attempt to improve the economic status of a malarious people without carrying out coincidentally measures for its control and cure will be futile. A reference to the villages around the Irwin Canal Area will bear out the truth. With canal irrigation, the economic status of the people, no doubt, improved. But, a neglect of the tiny mosquito rendered the people a sure target for malaria. So economic improvement and malaria prophylaxis should go hand in hand.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1946

There was good rainfall all over the State. The condition of standing crops in all Districts is reported to be good, except in the malnad taluks of Shimoga and Kadur Districts where a portion of the paddy crop has been affected by a pest. Vigorous efforts are being made to eradicate it.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement:--

<i>Source.</i>	<i>Quota (figures in tons).</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
Rice (including broken rice)—		
Coorg ...	19,733'87	11,488'03
C. P. and Berar ...	12,000'0	11,970'82
	1,223 0 (broken)	1,227'7
Assam ...	29,000	14,318'8
Eastern States (via Madras) ...	2,967	2,964'0
Orissa (via Madras) ...	215	215
Jeypore ...	400 (Broken)	322
Raigarh ...	465 (broken)	194'8
Imports ...	18,500	11,921'3
Kalahandi ...	185	...
Millots.—		
Hyderabad ...	33,625'6	15,417'3
Baluchistan ...	15,3000'0	5,166'4
Baroda ...	2,000'0	1,282'0
Cochin ...	159'3	159'3
Imports ...	18,694	5,602
Gwalior ...	2,000	1,671
Jeypore ...	109 7	54
Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
Imports—Wheat ...	41,186	26,568'55
Wheatflour ...	22,500	12,517'75
Maize ...	52,400	18,346
Coarse grains ...	8,000	...
Barley—		
Bikanor ...	645	615
Imports ...	5,000	...

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 30th September 1946 :—

	<i>Tons..</i>
Paddy ...	94,170
Jola ...	3,346
Others ...	130
Ragi ...	19,191
Wheat ...	36

The prices remain practically the same. Prices for all essential commodities have been fixed and are being enforced.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and Overseas imports in Bangalore City as well as in the District and in important Taluk Headquarters.

As per notification No. S.D. 2886—C. 22-46-48, dated 27th September 1946 the maximum wholesale and retail selling prices of groundnut kernel and groundnut oil have been fixed as detailed below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
<i>Groundnut Kernel—</i>					
Region . Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug taluks	...	14	0	0	Per Imperial maund loose ex. sellers' godown.
Tumkur and Madhugiri Taluks	...	14	8	0	Do
Other places in the State	...	15	0	0	Do

Groundnut Oil—

	Wholesale	Retail
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Region : Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug taluks	36 0 0	1 7 0 per viss
(Per Imperial maund ex. godown naked for oil containing not more than 4 per cent of free fatty acid.)		
Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Madhugiri Taluks.	37 12 0	1 8 0
	(Do)	(Do)
Other parts of the State	39 8 0	1 9 0 per viss
	(Do)	(Do)

The Controller of Civil Supplies says that the position of oil cake in the State is not very satisfactory, particularly the stock of groundnut oil cake is very insufficient compared with the demand. Arrangements are being made to obtain sufficient quantities of oil cakes from outside the State.

The milk distribution scheme in distress Taluks and the demonstration kitchens and milk centres for the distribution of milk to vulnerable groups in distress areas are in active progress. There is no change in the number of free kitchens opened in the distress districts.

REPORT FOR THE FORTN GHT ENDING 15th OCTOBER 1946

There was good rainfall all over the State. The condition of the standing crops in all the districts is reported to be good except in the Malnad Taluks of Kadur and Shimoga Districts where a portion of the paddy crop has been infested. Vigorous efforts are being made to eradicate the disease by kerosene spraying.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Commodity	Source	Quota in tons (including broken rice)	Progress
I. Rice	1. Coorg	13,400	} 11,580'68
	2. C. P. and Boiar (Br.)	733'87	
	3. Assam	12,000	11,970'82
	4. Eastern States (via Madras)	1,223	1,227'7
	5. Orissa	29,000	14,348'8
	6. Joypore	2,967	2,967'0
	7. Raigarh	215	215'0
	8. Imports	400	322'0
	9. Kalahandi	465	194'8
		18,500	11,921'3
		185	...

<i>Commodity</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Quota in tons</i> (including broken rice)	<i>Progress</i>
II. Millets	...	1. Hyderabad	... 38,285'6	15,417'30
		2. Baluchistan	... 15,300	5,166'4
		3. Baroda	... 2,000	1,282'0
		4. Cochin	... 159'3	159'3
		5. Imports	... 18,694	7,481'95
		6. Gwalior	... 2,000	1,741'0
		7. Jypore	... 109'7	54'0
III. Maizo, Wheat and Wheat Products.		Imports: Wheat	... 41,186	37,339'45
		Wheat flour	... 22,500	12,502'75
		Maize	... 52,400	19,792'7
		Coarse grain	... 8,000	...
IV. Barley	...	1. Bikaner	... 615	645'0
		2. Imports	... 5,000	...

The following figures indicate the quantities of food grains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th October 1946 :—

			<i>Tons</i>
1. Paddy	...	...	94,425
2. Ragi	...	...	19,371
3. Jola	...	...	3,638
4. Wheat	...	...	36
5. Others	...	...	130
Total	...	...	117,600

The stocks with the Government on 15th October 1946 were :—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Paddy	... 174,802 pallas
Rice	... 151,224 "
Broken rice	... 3,931 "
Ragi	... 79,601 "
Jola and minor millets	... 37,282 "
Wheat	... 105,543 bags
Wheat products	... 13,577 "
Maize	... 71,677 "

Prices for all the essential commodities have been fixed and are being enforced.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and Overseas imports of food grains in Bangalore City as well as in the District and important Taluk Headquarters.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns.

The inclusion of certain edible oil seeds in the Basic Plan was discussed at the recent Conference at Delhi and the final conclusions are awaited. The question of issuing export permits for gingelly seeds is under consideration.

The Controller of Civil Supplies says that the position of oil cakes in the State is not very satisfactory ; particularly the stock of groundnut oil cake is very low compared with the demand. Arrangements are being made to obtain sufficient quantities of oil cakes from outside the State.

The free feeding centres in the distress areas continued to work satisfactorily.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

MAY, 1946.

There was no perceptible change in the general condition of the market during the month under survey as compared with the preceding month though commodity prices were generally on an upward trend. There was an increase in the prices of grains and pulses like Ballar or Avare, Horsegram and Bengalgram and other articles of food such as Brown Sugar, Jaggery, Cardamoms, Areca-nut, Potatoes and Ghee while the prices of Cocoanuts, Coriander, Wheat flour, Cotton raw and Silk raw suffered a decline. The stocks of controlled food articles in the Market were limited.

The General Index Number of prices during May, 1946 was 360 as compared with 338 in April, 1946 and 310 in May, 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	Groups	MAY 1946.	APRIL 1946.	MAY 1945.
1	Foodgrains and pulses	430	369	299
2	Oils and oil seeds	346	360	250
3	Other food articles	366	311	241
4	Textiles	282	284	308
5	Others	367	310	371
6	General Index Numbers	360	338	310

Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during May 1946 under the above 5 main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 891 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during May, 1946 as against 1,096 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars.	Tons of 400 lbs. each.	
Consumption in May 1946	..	6,52
Do in April 1946	...	5,462
Do in May 1945	...	6,058
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1945	...	60,691
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	...	58,191

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs was Rs. 302-8-0 during May 1946 as compared with Rs. 307-12-0 in April 1946 and Rs. 203-12-0 in May 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during May 1946 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

Average of May for three years ending 1927-28	Percentage change for as compared with					
	May 1946	April 1946	May 1945	May 1946	April 1946	May 1945
Mill-woven goods.—						
Lbs. (000)	553 ..	1,269	1,005	1,227	+129.3	+16.3
Yards (000)	703 ...	4,747	1,005	1,129	+178.9	+14.5

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State since 1910-11 to 1945-46 (yards in thousands) :—

Months	1940 41	1941 42	1942 43	1943- 44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April ...	3,653	3,103	4,037	4,103	4,383	4,230	4,005
May ...	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,845	4,129	4,747
June .	4,113	2,570	4,583	4,510	1,245	4,656	
July ..	3,814	4,259	4,796	1,777	3,425	4,966	
August .	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,909	4,461	4,926	
Septem- ber.	3,168	4,133	3,039	4,731	1,005	4,836	
October ...	3,884	4,283	3,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,445	4,342	4,961	
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,888	
January..	4,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	
February	2,708	3,738	4,013	4,320	3,519	4,178	
March ...	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	1,095	
Total ...	44,477	45,886	47,395	52,786	43,579	49,179	

The total production of woven goods during May 1946 was 4,746,838 yards as compared with 4,005,106 yards in the previous month and 4,129,202 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 741,732 yards or 18.5 per cent as compared with April 1946 and by 617,636 yards or 14.9 per cent as compared with May 1945.

The Market for cotton goods continued to be steady. There was shortage in the supply of fine quality goods as before prices remained unchanged.

The following table shows the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey :—

Description of cloth.	Price in May 1946.
	Rs. p.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 5038.) per pair of 6 yds	4 12 6
Coating—Mysore Mills, (Tassar No. 22) per yard.	0 9 1
Coating—Binny Mills, (Range 1,712) per yard.	0 6 6
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, (Range 7,720) per yard	0 6 5
Shirtings—Binny Mills Gold standard—tripped per yard.	0 10 4
Gold standard—chuck "	0 13 11
Longcloth—Mysore Mills, (954) per yard.	0 9 11
Longcloth—Binny Mills, (S. 6557) per yard.	0 8 3

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during May 1946, as compared with April 1946 and May 1945 :—

Yarn	May 1946	April 1946	May 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				April 1946	May 1945
Yarn Lbs. (000).	2,282	2,030	2,279	+12.4	+0.1

The total weights of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during May 1946 was 2,281,836 lbs. as compared with 2,029,608 lbs. in April 1946 and 2,278,657 lbs. in May 1945. There was thus an increase in production by 252,228 lbs. or 12.4 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 3,179 or 0.1 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under Survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of sugar in the State during May 1946.

Gold

A quantity of 13,311 ozs of fine gold was produced in the State during the month under survey and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 37,13,769.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of May 1946 as compared with April 1946 :—

Description of chemicals	May 1946		April 1946	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	173	..	206	18
Do (fuming)	..	..	..	..
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral)	..	..	62	4
Do (acid)	..	..	..	..
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	..	..	..	..
Nitric Acid "	2	18	2	17
Aluminium Sulphate	1	17	72	3
Copper Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Ferrous Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Magnesium Sulphate	..	..	..	1
Alum	..	18	1	12

Alcohol

There was no production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey.

Glass and Enamel Ware

The value of production of glass and Enamelware during May 1946 as compared with April 1946 was as follows :—

	May 1946 Rs.	April 1946 Rs.
Glasswares	72,700	57,200
Enamelwares	..	3,760

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market was risky and the prices of raw silk suffered a severe fall for want of demand from Western and Southern India and also due to the scare in the market about the arrivals of foreign raw silks. Small quantities of Kashmir silk were received in the market during the month.

Spun Silk.—The prices of spun silk were not affected adversely in the same manner and to the same extent as raw silk. Transactions were, however poor.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore Cocoons was Rs. 3-0-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial Enquiries received and dealt with by this Department during the month under survey was 34 as compared with 33 in April 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following:—

1. Supply of Mysore Sandalwood Oil, Tallow, White wax, etc
2. Supply of "Still" for extraction of Attar from roses, jasmine, etc
3. Nature and extent of assistance given by Government for firewood and fruit cultivation.
4. Export of sandalwood oil to Middle East.
5. Manufacture of photographic Silver Bromide paper.
6. Utilisation of Mysore wood for pencil making in Pencil Factories

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II. of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of May 1946 and Appendix II-A. shows the names of companies incorporated outside Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938 during the month. It is seen from these appendices that 3 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during May 1946 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 6,50,000 of which a sum of Rs. 37,900 was subscribed and paid up and that 4 companies filed the documents prescribed under the above Section. Appendix II. and Appendix II-A. are enclosed.

Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of May 1946 was 2,136,288 maunds as compared with 1,627,203 maunds in April 1946 and 2,096,310 maunds in May 1945. The total traffic in merchandise and minerals carried by rail during the 11 months from July 1945 to end of May 1946 was 27,586,374 maunds as compared with 24,750,897 maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 17,31,805-8-8 as compared with Rs. 17,88,833-2-1 in the previous month and Rs. 19,15,581-7-4 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings during the 11 months from July 1945 to end of May 1946 amounted to Rs. 1,64,04,944-1-0 as against Rs. 1,44,78,900-11-9 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of
May 1946

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in May 1946	Ratio
Food grains and Pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore saana	640 "	36 0 0	100	No Stock	
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	104 4 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	55 0 0	333
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	16 5 2	204
6	Ballar or Avaro	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	68 0 0	438
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	49 0 0	700
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	40 0 0	833
Total					800		8,008
Average							430
Oils and oil seeds.							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oil	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	13 0 0	236
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	16 0 0	355
3	Coconut oil	Cochin white	"	7 8 0	100	27 10 10	369
4	Kerosene oil	White—P. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	4 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Spinning fact rice	21 lbs	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	583
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	25 lbs	23 0 0	100	83 5 2	362
7	Til seed	Do do	25 "	36 0 0	100	120 0 0	338
8	Hucklelu	Do do	25 "	19 0 0	100	65 0 0	342
9	Honge	Do do	25 "	11 8 0	100	60 0 0	414
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	4 0 0	100	25 0 0	312
Total					1,000		3,462
Average							346
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	25 lbs	5 0 0	100	8 0 0	100
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cube	28 "	1 12 0	100	9 0 0	440
3	Coconuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	130 0 0	432
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs	6 4 0	100	16 0 0	256
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	100 "	11 9 0	100	27 7 3	149
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	3 8 0	100	45 0 0	963
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent clean	210 "	8 4 0	100	25 0 0	294
8	Coriander	Local	50 lbs	4 6 0	100	13 8 0	300
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	25 lbs	2 10 0	100	18 0 0	686
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	25 "	5 4 0	100	24 9 0	107
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklapur	25 "	32 8 0	100	60 0 0	189
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	51 tubs of	28 0 0	100	200 0 0	714
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	32 lbs	16 0 0	100	56 0 0	363
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 0 0	100	8 0 0	178
Total					1,500		5,495
Average							366
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	101bs	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine ginned—long staple	500 "	168 0 0	100	802 8 0	191
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	13 0 0	260
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1b	7 14 0	100	40 0 0	508
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey—average of 38 x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44 x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas	Do	1 1 8	100	2 8 0	229
Total					500		1,410
Average							282

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in May 1946	Ratio
	Others			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper ...	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal ...	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow ...	Raw, local	½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 12 3	275
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	16 1 7	268
5	Sesamum	Malabar	20½ "	2 12 0	100	10 0 0	861
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turneric	Imported	20 "	4 8 0	100	10 0 0	222
8	Skins—Goat and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	271 0 0	301
9	Tricks	Wine cut bottle local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	80 0 0	121
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	122 8 0	314
11	Custard	Local	" Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Lotus	Raw—Cholambur and Ettadapur	2½ lbs.	7 6 0	100	11 6 0	597
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	5 8 0	677
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	381
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	80 12 0	456
	Total					1,500	5,354
	Average						357

ABSTRACT.

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	May 1946	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food grains and pulses	4	800	3,005	190	360
2	Oil and oil seeds	10	1,000	3,462	316	
3	Other food article	15	1,500	3,195	366	
4	Textile	5	500	1,410	242	
5	Other	15	1,500	5,351	357	
				14,729	360	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing the particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of May 1946.

Number	Name of Company	Names of Agents, Secretaries, and Situation of registered office	Objects	CAPITAL		
				Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	III Trading and Manufacturing— (c) Chemical and Allied Trades Taranath Rasoushadhi Works, Ltd	Mr Vaidya Krishna Bhata, Managing Director, Main Road, Chickmagalur	Dealing in goods pertaining to medicine	50,000	8,500	8,500
2	(a) Engineering— General Engineers, Ltd	Mr Y. S. Hanyanniah, Managing Director, No 23, III Cross Road, Basavangudi, P O., Bangalore City	To carry on the business of Engineers and Contractors.	1,00,000	28,000	28,000
3	Tunga Rice and Oil Industries, Ltd	Director, Mr R. S. Gopalappa B. H. Road, Shimoga.	To work rice mills and to mill paddy, etc	5,00,000	1,400	1,400
			Total ...	6,50,000	87,900	87,900

APPENDIX II-A.

Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act during the month of May 1946.

Date of Registration.	Name of the Company	Object of the Company	Capital			Country of origin	Name and address of the person authorised to accept service on behalf of the company
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up		
1 24th May 1946 ..	Canara Mutual and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	To carry on all kinds of transit insurance	Rs 10,00,000	Rs 27,600	Rs 27,600	Madras	Mr. M. Santhappa Shenai 303, Dewan's Road, Mysore.
2 21st May 1946	Kanweri-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd.	To carry on all kinds of insurance business	5 00,000	22,500	22 500	Bombay	Mr. R. Ramanujam, No. 68, Narsimharaja Road, Bangalore City.
3 17th May 1946	Lalmit Lalte, Ltd.	To cultivate coffee and other produce and to carry on the business of coffee plant	3,00,000	15,000	15,000	Madras	Mr. V. S. Viswanathan, Estates Buildings, Chowhalli Estate, Manjarabad Taluk, Hassan District.
4 17th May 1946 ...	Sumivasa Bros. Ltd.	To carry on the business of merchants, agents in all kinds of produce commodities both raw and manufactured	2,000	1,000	1,000	Bombay	Mr. H. Sumivasa Iyer, No. 9, Hospital Road, Kempigowda Road, Bangalore City

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1946—A Rise of 38 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of July 1946, works up to 240·7 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 37·5 points.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group advanced by 12·6 points to 266·3 due to a rise in the prices of Turdhal, Bengalgram dhal, Jaggery, Ghee, Onions, Gingelly oil, Chillies and Garlic. Wheatflour, Sojee and readymade Coffee are treated as variables and the increase in cost on these items has been worked into the index number.

The Index Number of the fuel and lighting group rose by 0·4 points to 203·7 on account of a rise in the price of Castor oil.

A further rise in the price of saries resulted in the rise of the Index Number of the clothing group by 0·4 points to 199·7.

All the items in the miscellaneous group are treated as variables, as it is found necessary to work into the cost of living indices, the actual increased cost relating to these items. From July onwards the Index Numbers will be compiled on this revised basis. The Index Number of the Miscellaneous Group rose by 159·0 points to 259·0 as a result of this revision.

The Index Number of House Rent remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1936			June 1946			July 1946			June 1946	July 1946	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
<i>Food —</i>			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Raw Rice	...Seer (Msr.)	..	11·0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	...	"	22·6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	"	6·6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	...	"	0·7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	...	"	3·4	0	2	8	0	9	8	0	10	3	363	384
Bengalgram Dhal	..	"	1·4	0	2	11	0	10	0	0	11	0	343	377
Avare Dhal	...	"	0·6	0	2	7	0	11	3	0	10	10	435	419
Greengram	...	"	1·2	0	2	0	0	8	2	0	8	2	408	408
Sugar Wt.	...	"	1·9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	...	Viss	1·9	0	3	6	0	12	7	0	13	9	360	393
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	...	Seer	1·4	0	3	11	0	12	3	0	12	3	313	313
Meat (Weight)	...	2 lbs.	7·2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds (Measure)	...	Seer	1·9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	...	"	6·1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt)	...	"	2·7	0	6	0	1	3	6	1	4	4	325	339
Onions	..	Viss	1·0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	9	340	380
Vegetables	...	"	5·6	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	8	10	360	353
Fruits	...	Doz.	0·9	0	2	0	0	3	5	0	3	3	171	163
Gingelly oil Wt.	..	Seer	2·5	0	2	0	0	6	3	0	6	6	313	325
Groundnut oil	...	"	0·4	0	1	8	0	5	8	0	5	6	340	330
Salt (Measure)	..	"	1·1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocoanut	...	Each	1·0	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	3	5	367	342
Tamarind	..	Viss	0·9	0	3	3	0	7	11	0	7	1	244	218
Chillies	...	"	2·0	0	7	4	2	9	5	2	10	3	565	576
Coriander seeds	...	Seer	1·3	0	1	5	0	8	1	0	8	1	571	571
Garlic (Wt.)	...	"	0·7	0	2	0	0	3	11	0	4	1	196	204
Wheat Flour	...	"	1·4	0	0	8	0	4	10(b)	0	1	5(a)	100	213
Soji	...	"	1·3	0	2	5	0	4	6(b)	0	7	6(a)	100	310
Ready made coffee	...	"	6·3	0	0	6	1	5	7(b)	0	1	0(a)	100	200
Total	...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253·7	266·3
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1946			June 1946			July 1946			June 1946	July 1946	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Fuel and Lighting.—														
Firewood ..	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	5	0	6	6	335	339
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Box of 40 sticks.	Each	.	4.8	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	250	250
Total	...		100.0	...			...			...			203.3	203.7
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												...	...
Clothing.—														
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.	...	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating	Per Yard	..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting	..	...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	..	..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees	Each	...	22.4	3	0	0	6	6	8	6	9	0	217	219
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total	...		100.0	...			..			..			199.3	199.7
Index Number—Clothing												..	...
House rent.—														
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	...		100.0	..			..			..			100	100
Index Number—House Rent												100	100	
Miscellaneous —														
Shaving	...	...	13.0	0	1	0	0	9	6	0	2	0	100	200
Washing soap	...	..	17.5	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	13	9	100	344
Supari	...	..	8.4	0	3	6	0	6	3	0	11	4	100	324
Beedi	...	..	11.2	0	1	0	0	6	9	0	2	0	100	200
Amusement	...	...	8.4	0	2	0	0	6	2	0	3	9	100	188
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	3	8	0	4	6	100	225
Medicine	...	...	8.3	0	4	0	0	6	1	0	7	0	100	175
Flowers	..	...	5.7	0	0	6	0	4	3	0	1	0	100	200
Household Necessaries	...	...	22.5	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	15	7	100	312
Total	...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous												100	259.0	
Group														
Food	...	..		53.5						253.7			266.3	
Fuel and Lighting	..	...		7.0						203.3			203.2	
Clothing	...	...		13.8						199.3			199.7	
House Rent	..	...		6.4						100.0			100.0	
Miscellaneous	...	...		19.3						100.0			259.0	
Total	...			100.0						...			..
Cost of Living Index Number				..						203.2			240.7	

N.B.—As it has been found necessary to work into the cost of Living Indices, the actual increased cost relating to :—
 (1) Wheatflour, (2) Soji and (3) Readymade Coffee in the food group and all the nine items in the miscellaneous group, these have been treated as variables. From July 1946 onwards the index numbers will be compiled on this revised basis.

(a) The price quoted is the current rate in each case and the percentage relatives are worked out on this basis.

(b) The average monthly expenditure per family as ascertained during the family budget survey is noted in each case and the index number is equated to 100.

Edited by G. V. Rajaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government. (L O)

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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No. 11

APPRECIATION OF MYSORE'S WAR EFFORT

SALUTING GUN PRESENTED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

Lt.-General Sir Rob Lockhart, G. O. C., Southern Command, on behalf of His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, the Commander-in Chief in India, presented a Saluting Gun to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at a Special Parade held at Bangalore on 7th November 1946. "In commemoration of the comradeship which existed between the Indian Army and the units of His Highness' forces which served under the Crown, and in appreciation of the contribution of these units to the common effort during the late war." In accepting the Saluting Gun, His Highness the Maharaja said: "We shall value it as a token of His Excellency's appreciation of the part the State of Mysore and its force have played in this war."

Lt.-General Sir Rob Lockhart delivered the following speech on the occasion of the presentation of a Saluting Gun to His Highness the Maharaja:--

We are here to-day in order that I may, on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, present Your Highness with a gun from His Excellency and the Indian Army, in commemoration of the comradeship which existed between the Indian Army and the units of Your Highness's forces which served under the Crown and in appreciation of the contribution of those units to the common effort during the late War.

The services of these units and of Mysore State are well known.

As soon as war with Germany was declared, His late Highness offered the State's unstinted co-operation in the War. That co-operation has never ceased. The 1st Mysore Infantry were mobilized and in November 1940 moved into British India for service under the Crown. In March 1941 the Battalion went overseas to Malaya, where it took part in many actions including the defence of Johore State, the long retreat down the Malayan peninsula and the final defence of Singapore Island. It shared in the misfortune of the British forces in Malaya when it was ordered

to surrender on 15th February 1942 and the survivors of the regiment became prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese. Four hundred and eighty returned to the State in September last year. The story of their loyalty and endurance during the hard trials of their captivity is well known. Throughout the period of their absence this Battalion was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Preston, who brought the Battalion back and is now a Brigadier and Chief Commandant of Your Highness's State Forces.

The 2nd Battalion Mysore Infantry entered British India in November 1944 and served under the Crown till June 1946, rendering valuable service on the L. of C. in India and the XIV Army Area.

The 3rd Battalion Mysore Infantry was expanded and rendered valuable service in training reinforcements and duties in the State. A new Garrison Battalion was raised in 1941—the 4th Battalion Mysore Infantry and served under the Crown, doing important work on Internal Security guard duties from June 1944 till February 1946.

The Mysore Lancers were mobilized and earmarked for service in the Middle East in 1942, but this was unfortunately cancelled. This fine Regiment, which so many of us

have had the pleasure of seeing and serving beside, remained as a reserve.

Further, a G. T. Coy.—No. 51 Mysore G. T. Coy.—was formed here in Bangalore in August 1940 and served in Iraq, Persia, Syria, Italy, Palestine, and Egypt.

Signallers of Your Highness's forces were permitted to transfer to the Indian Corps of Signals and some 11,000 men enlisted in the Indian Army.

But this is only a fraction of the Mysore State war effort.

Under Your Highness's direction and inspiration, lakhs of rupees were donated by Your Highness, by Your Highness's Government and Your Highness's people to many varied funds and organizations devoted to the prosecution of the War—His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, the Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, St. Dunstan's Homes for Blind Soldiers, the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of air-raid victims in London, amenities for troops and many others.

More money was donated for the formation of a Mysore Squadron of the Royal Air Force. Your Highness took a keen personal interest in this—as in all other war efforts—and presented the members of the Squadron with the emblem of the *Gandabherunda*.

In January 1942 Rs. 6½ lakhs were contributed to the naval defence of India.

A War Services Exhibition was opened by Your Highness in Bangalore in June 1943.

In 1940 Your Highness inaugurated the Mysore War Fund with a personal donation of one lakh and a grant from Your Government of five lakhs. This organization was generously supported by all districts throughout the State.

Saving, investments in Government of India War Bonds and lotteries were all organized and all helped materially to provide funds for winning the War.

As for amenities for Troops provided by or assisted by Mysore, they were legion. I would mention in particular the Victory Hall named after Your Highness, the R. I. A. F. Welfare Club, which owed so much to Lady Thumboo Chetty's enthusiasm, organizing ability and energy, and the issue of free coffee to troops arriving at Bangalore City and Cantonment

Railway Stations. Much money was also given for canteens organized by the Army in India and Air Forces.

Further, large areas of land were made available for military purposes free of cost. We all know how many troops have been located and trained in Mysore territory. Buildings too, including many belonging to Your Highness and Your Highness's Government, have been placed at the disposal of the Army and Air Force authorities.

Civic Guards and A. R. P. services were also organized, and facilities provided for training technicians in the many excellent centres of the State.

The National War Front was well organized and active, as was War Publicity.

In fact, there was no war activity in which Your Highness and your people did not play a most active part. Time does not admit to mention the effort of the many various industries in the State, Government and private, or of the Government departments such as the Forest Department and the Department of Industries and Commerce, but their contribution was very substantial.

Nor is there time to mention the special contribution of the Scientific Institute, but I should, before closing, like to mention the part played by the women of Mysore. They responded magnificently to the call of war and in every direction, such as work parties, first aid, nursing, packing and despatching clothing and gifts, entertaining troops, visiting hospitals and working in canteens, made a notable contribution.

In short, Your Highness and Your Government and people made a contribution to the War of which you have every reason to be proud.

There is one thing more.

Before asking Your Highness to accept this gun, I should like to say what special pleasure it has given me to have been deputed to act on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's behalf on this occasion.

The Headquarters of Southern Command—Southern Army as it was during the War—came to Bangalore in 1942. Thanks to Your Highness's generosity and kindness, it has remained since then in Mysore State, its offices housed in one of Your Highness's own

palaces. Throughout that period it has received the utmost co-operation and consideration from Your Highness and Your Government, your State Forces and, indeed, from all classes of the population in Mysore. And not only that. Many of us, myself included, have enjoyed Your Highness's hospitality and been privileged to attend the rightly famed and magnificent celebration of the Dasara at Mysore. In short, the happy relations which have existed and exist between our Army and Your Highness's State have made our task here immeasurably easier and our stay in Bangalore a very happy one for us.

As Your Highness knows we are shortly leaving Bangalore for Poona. We are doing so with many regrets, and I assure Your Highness that we shall carry away with us very happy and grateful memories of our stay here. On behalf of myself and all ranks in Southern Command Headquarters, I wish Your Highness and your State all good fortune and prosperity in the future.

I now, on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have the honour to present to Your Highness this gun.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH

His Highness the Maharaja delivered the following speech accepting the presentation of the Saluting gun:—

It has given me very real pleasure to be present here to-day and to receive from you, General Lockhart, this saluting gun which you are presenting on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in commemoration of the part which my State Forces have played in the late War. I am gratified by the appreciation which the highest military officer in India, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, has shown, of the worth and value of my Forces, in bringing to a successful termination the gigantic struggle in which we were all engaged.

As you have pointed out, my late Revered Uncle realised from the very start when Germany declared war, the gravity of the position. He saw that the evil forces that were arrayed against humanity and civilisation must be subdued, whatever the cost may be.

But he had not the slightest doubt of the final result of that War. With his inspiring example and his indomitable belief that the cause of righteousness and of human freedom will ultimately prevail, I had no hesitation in following in his foot-steps when the responsibility fell upon me. Indeed, as the march of events showed the increasing gravity of the situation and the indescribable perils to which all decent humanity would be subjected, I and my Government came to the conclusion that we must redouble our energies and contribute all that was possible in the cause of the allied effort, to put down this aggression on civilised life and on all that it stands for.

You have referred to the part which various Battalions of my State Forces have played in India and outside, on the Eastern front and in the West. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the services that these fine regiments have played and for the credit that they have brought to my State. I should like to express my special appreciation of the part which the 1st Mysore Infantry played in Malaya and in Singapore and to Lieut-Colonel Preston, the Commanding Officer, whose valuable services have been recently recognised by conferring on him the rank of Brigadier of my State Forces.

The oath of loyalty which any officer of a State takes on his appointment is never considered to be a formality. On the strict observance of that oath, whether he is in civil or military employ, depends the progress and prosperity of any State. But the oath which one in the Defence services of a State takes is of exceptional significance and has always been considered to be inviolable under all circumstances, however difficult or dangerous. It is therefore with special pleasure that I recall that, in spite of the most severe and torturing conditions to which they were subject as prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese and in spite of the temptations to forget their oath of loyalty so as to secure conditions of easy life, the officers and men of the 1st Mysore Infantry kept steadily loyal and have now returned back to my State. Their example will be an inspiration to all, and I am certain it will be followed by everyone in the service of the State whether in military or civil employment.

I should also like to express my appreciation of the officers and men of 51st G. P. T. Company who have served in so many parts of the Middle East and in Europe and have brought glory to their Battalion and to the State. To all officers and men of my State Forces who served in different parts of India in very difficult times, I should like to extend my appreciation. They have done great work and they have the satisfaction, which I also share, that their services have not been in vain. I hope and trust that the sacrifices that they, with the other forces of the Allies, have made will establish throughout the world a state of freedom from fear.

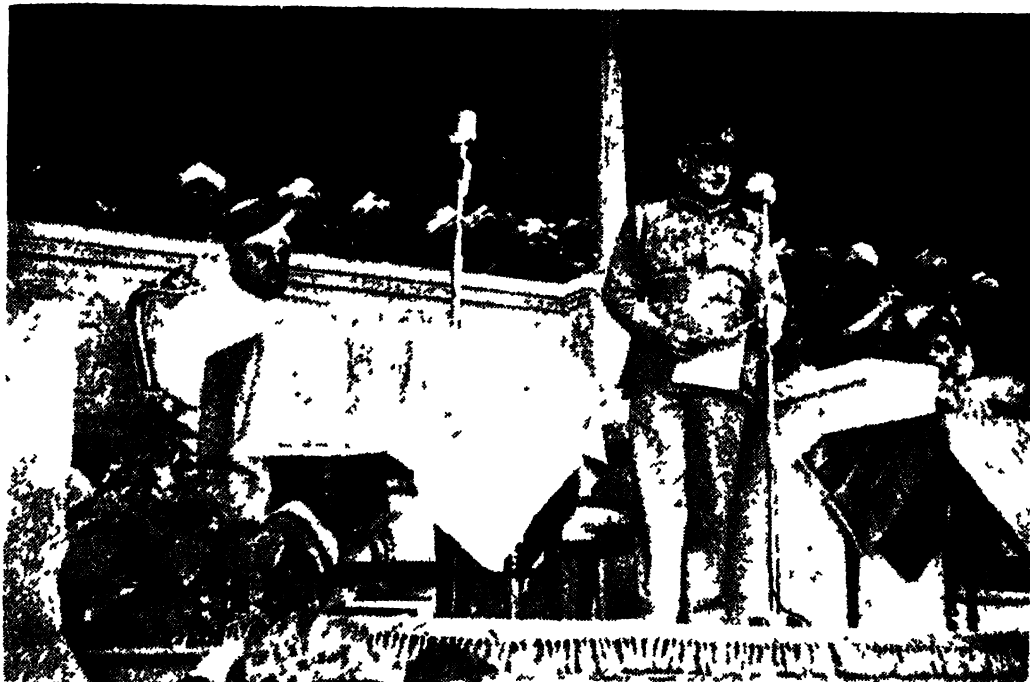
You have referred to the part which my civil Government has played, to the various contributions which the industrial concerns, both private and State-managed, have made, and to the financial help that I and my people, both individually and through Government, have rendered for the successful prosecution of the War. I should like to join you in expressing my special gratification at the part which the women of my State have played in looking after the troops and in generally ameliorating their conditions. I am certain that their kindly and cheerful assistance has lightened the hearts and eased the sufferings of many soldiers.

You have referred, General Lockhart, to the stay of the Southern Army in Bangalore during the last four years and to the assistance that you have received both from myself

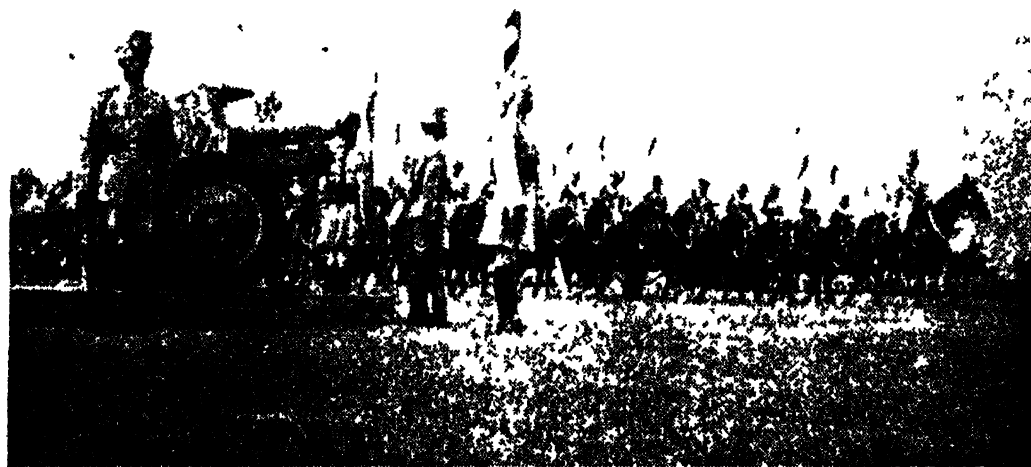
and from my Government and generally from the people of my State. I am speaking on behalf of all of them when I say that it was a pleasure to be of assistance to your Army, whose officers and men have established cordial relationship and many friendships with my own people during their stay here. I share your regret that the time of parting has come and that you and the Southern Army will be soon moving out of the boundaries of my State, but, wherever you are, we shall watch your activities and progress with interest and concern, and wish you all success.

General Lockhart, I accept, on behalf of the Mysore State Forces and the Government of Mysore, this gun which you have presented to day. It is in keeping with the spirit which has animated all the activities of Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, with that fine understanding which he possesses of the Indian forces and of the people of India generally, with that sympathy which he has generously shown and the comradeship that he has throughout extended to the fighting services of this country, that he should have conceived the idea of presenting this gun. We shall value it as a token of His Excellency's appreciation of the part that the State of Mysore and its Forces have played in this war. I would request you to convey to His Excellency my very warm thanks for this act of courtesy and consideration and the gratitude of my Forces for all the kindness shown to them.

PRESENTATION OF SALUTING GUN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA



Lt. General Sir Rob Lockhart delivering his speech



The march past by Mysore Lancers. The Saluting Gun is seen on the left.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT BANGALORE

(NAMED AFTER HER HIGHNESS THE YUVARANI)

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

His Highness the Maharaja graciously laid the Foundation Stone of Sri Kempucheluvajamman Avaru Hospital for Women and Children at Malleswaram, Bangalore, (named after Her Highness Sri Kempucheluvajamman Avaru, Yuvarani of Mysore) on 8th November 1946. The following is the full text of His Highness' Speech. —

I readily acceded to the request of the Committee to be present here this morning and to lay the foundation stone of the Malleswaram Maternity Hospital, for no cause is dearer to my heart than the cause of relieving the sick and the distressed, particularly women and children. I consider it most appropriate, when the birth of the Princess has been welcomed with joy by all my subjects, that I should take some part in the erection of a Hospital which would look after the health of the expectant mother and welcome the future citizens of my State. My pleasure at being associated with this function is further enhanced by my recollection that 16 years ago, my Revered Father laid the foundation stone of a Hospital for Women and Children, which has later come to be known as the Vani Vilas Hospital. His interest in the cause of reducing maternal and infantile mortality is well known and if during the last 25 years Mysore has been increasingly served by a net-work of Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres, it is largely due to the inspiration and the impetus he gave to private benefactions and to the State, to bring into existence such institutions.

Modern Methods.

In no sphere of medical science has there been greater need to introduce modern methods and to assimilate the latest technique of medical relief than in that of the care of the expectant mother. It has not been an easy problem for medical men and women, however keenly they might have felt the need for it, to induce the people to take advantage of ante-

natal care and of western midwifery practices and even those that were converted, could not be easily induced to resort to Hospital treatment in preference to such treatment at home. I am glad, therefore, to find from the report of Dr. Albuquerque that hospital midwifery has come to be preferred to domiciliary midwifery and that my subjects are getting the benefits of that system which has been adverted to by the Chief Medical Officer.

Though I have referred to the increase in the number of Maternity Homes, Child Welfare Centres and even Maternity Hospitals, and although the State of Mysore has been recognised to be well provided with these facilities when compared to other surrounding areas, I confess I am not still satisfied that adequate relief is available to people in all parts of my State and to all those who desire it.

Mortality Rate

I understand that maternal mortality rate and infantile mortality rate are still very high, particularly, in the Malnad area and I trust that the measures that I understand will shortly be taken by my Government, augmented, as I am certain they will be, by private benefaction, will help considerably to reduce such mortality. For, while an individual precious life is lost when death overtakes a male through disease, maternal mortality not only wipes out an individual in the prime of her life but possibly deprives the State of an entire family.

I am very pleased to learn that public-spirited citizens of Bangalore whose names you have mentioned in your Address have come

forward with their donations to assist in the construction of this Hospital. They cannot have chosen a more deserving for the expression of their generosity and they all have our warm thanks.

In this part of the City, we have already a Maternity Home contributed by that public-spirited citizen of Malleswaram, Mr. B. Appiah Naidu. It will be a matter of gratification to him that his original donation, like the seed that sprouts into a tree, will result in the erection of a great Maternity Hospital. I am glad to note that two of my Ministers and Dr. Albuquerque have been of great assistance to you and to your Committee, and have enabled you to achieve your objective.

I trust that this Hospital, when it is constructed, will prove as popular as the

Hospital associated with the name of my Revered Grandmother. It will, however, very largely depend on the care taken and the enthusiasm and human sympathy which the staff of the Hospital, doctors, nurses, down to the last menial staff, will exhibit in the discharge of their duties. This Hospital will be named after my Revered Mother and it is my earnest hope that, with the existence of the two great Maternity Hospitals in Bangalore, we shall be in a position to say that there has been no case of avoidable maternal or infantile mortality in this great and beautiful City.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have now great pleasure in proceeding to lay the foundation stone of the Sri Kempucheluvajammaanni Avaru Hospital for Women and Children.

MYSORE RESIDENT'S FAREWELL TO SOUTHERN COMMAND

The Deputy Assistant Director of Public Relations, Southern Command, Poona, Issued the following note on 25th November 1946 :—

The Resident of Mysore, The Hon'ble Col. Sir Phillip Gaisford, Kt. C.I.E., in a recent letter to Lt. General Sir Rob Lockhart, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C., G. O. C.-in-C., Southern Command, states :—

All of us in the Civil and Military Station view the departure of Headquarters, Southern Command, with genuine regret. It is no exaggeration to say that we feel that the excellent and cordial relations which have existed between the Services and the civil population of Bangalore owe their inspiration directly to you. Your sympathetic co-operation in all matters has been deeply appreciated by the civilian officials in the Station; this happy relationship has manifested itself with-

out intermission throughout the stay of Command Headquarters in Bangalore.

I have reason to know that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his Government and people were deeply impressed by the recent Gun presentation ceremony in Bangalore when you reviewed the war effort of the Mysore Ruler and his State and conveyed the thanks of the Commander in Chief for all that Mysore had done.

On behalf of all of us in the Civil and Military Station I would like to say once more how sorry we are to see you leave us. To you and to all in Southern Command we say good-bye and good luck.

MARIJAN COLONY FOR BANGALORE

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GRACIOUSLY LAYS INAUGURAL STONE

His Highness the Maharaja graciously laid the Inaugural stone of the Harijanpura at Lal-bagh, Siddapura, Bangalore City, on 8th November 1946. In doing so, His Highness said :—

I deem it as much a privilege, as a source of real pleasure, that I should be invited today to help in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this Harijan Colony. I am glad to note from your address that, in your scheme of expansion of the City, in forming the industrial suburban area, in programming the building of houses for labourers generally and in various other activities which are contemplated to enlarge and beautify this City, you have placed the formation of a Harijan Colony in the forefront. It gives me sincere satisfaction to see that the cause of that section of the people who need our attention most urgently has received due priority.

You have referred to the interest that my Reverend Father evinced in the cause of social reform and particularly in the uplift of what have been termed the 'Depressed Classes.' I know how near his heart was that cause and how he stroved to induce public interest in, and sympathy for, that cause. Nearly a generation back, in 1921, at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Depressed Classes Mission building at Poona, His Highness stated, "The problem of the Depressed Classes is a most complex one. The task is not one merely of affording education or securing employment for them, but of raising the general standard of living amongst them and reclaiming them to an effective and honourable association with the other races and communities living in India." The march of time has only emphasised the wisdom and truth of that statement.

I have therefore observed with gratification, that this Colony is not designed to segregate the Harijans from other sections of the population, and that it will not be a detached and far off hamlet where the community may languish in isolation without the bracing and stimulating examples of the lives of people of other communities better placed than themselves. I believe that in our habitations, as in our schools and colleges, an admixture of different sections of the people will lead to the progress of all and to the promotion of that understanding and cordiality in relationship which is the basic need of the country. May

I also congratulate the donor on the fine sense of obligation that he has shown and for his candid confession that his prosperity is due, not a little, to the help and willing service rendered by generations of Harijans. If more of my subjects were to realise this fundamental fact, the progress of Harijans would indeed be much more rapid.

Mr. President, I am glad to note your testimony to the great generosity which some of the citizens of this famous City have shown in making handsome contributions for very deserving purposes. To all of them, whose names have been mentioned by you in your address, I should like to say how much I appreciate their public spirit. Government can no doubt promote these objectives and spend out of public funds for such purposes. But the entire community would have lost something most vital and valuable, if intangible,—the great ennobling and inspiring examples of those who have had the good fortune of being prosperous, sharing that prosperity with the humble and lowly.

This is not the occasion when I should review the work of your City Council or give consideration to the many problems that face it, to which you have referred. Your activities are, as may be expected in times when the social conscience of the community has been enlarged, ever increasing and I am glad to see that your Council is fully aware of its duties. You have asked for greater powers to be conferred on your Council and I am certain that my Government would consider such a request with the utmost care and sympathy. But I would be failing in my duty if I were not to remind you that the need to-day is more to lay emphasis on duties and responsibilities than on powers, and that, indeed, power or authority should be sought only for the purpose of expanding the scope of such duties and responsibilities.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of this Harijanpura, and I hope and pray that every individual who will live in the tenements that will spring up, will be vouchsafed by Providence—the blessing of a happy, healthy and contented life.

UNESCO

TALK BY SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, DEWAN OF MYSORE

BROADCAST BY A. I. R., MADRAS ON 29th NOVEMBER 1946

During the final stages of the great and devastating war through which the world has passed, the thoughts of leaders of many allied nations were concentrated on the most absorbing and human of problems—the problem of preventing such terrible catastrophes in future. An examination of existing international institutions, their scope and functions, the reasons which led to the failure of some of them to achieve the purpose for which they were designed—*viz.*, the maintenance of peace and good relations among nations—led to the conclusion that the machinery for the purpose of ensuring peace was neither perfect nor adequate. It also led to a more important conclusion that the causes that lead to wars had not been properly understood or appreciated. These causes are not always what have been so far generally believed to be—the desire for territorial aggrandisement or the anxiety to establish economic ascendancy over other peoples.

A Terrible Technique.

The Nazi and Fascist powers had perfected a terrible technique of their own to prepare their people—normally as law abiding and peace loving as those of any other nation—to take part in the most cruel and ruthless manner in a war waged against countries some of which at least could never have been regarded as giving provocation of any kind. How was this mentality brought about amongst millions of young men and women of the German and Italian race? What can be done to prevent a recurrence either in those countries or in others of this horrible phenomenon by which an unscrupulous

leader can gain ascendancy over the lives and if one may say so even souls of vast populations, by perverting their natural inclinations and by eradicating their native sympathies? These arresting problems and the desire to establish an international organisation which would solve them and achieve the purpose of promoting peace have resulted in the peace-loving nations bringing into existence the United Nations educational, cultural and scientific organisation, the first annual meeting of which is being marked by the observance of this UNESCO week.

I referred to the technique of the Nazi and Fascist leaders in preparing masses of their population to wage in the most unscrupulous manner a thoroughly unjustified war. Hitler and Mussolini knew that fundamentally man was peace-loving. They knew that a sense of brotherhood, of fellow-feeling, prevailed among all people irrespective of distinctions based on race, religion, caste, creed or sex. And they deliberately set about to change the attitude of men and women in this regard. By clever and ceaseless propaganda, by presenting untruths and even more half-truths about other nations and peoples, by exploiting their ignorance, by stimulating their fears and apprehensions, by catering to their vanity, they were able in the course of a decade to produce a society which ceased to think along normal and healthy lines and showed all the signs of a seriously diseased body-politic—a race of megalomaniacs, in a state of frenzy utterly incapable of judging right and wrong or appreciating the

equities of a situation. Little children, boys and girls of tender age, were forced into a stream of intellectual training poisoned at the very source by perverted propaganda. It is little wonder that they later became the unreasoning and unreasoned human material, the cannon fodder for Hitler's ambitions.

Cultural Education.

The leaders of 44 nations who met in London last year to consider how best they could avoid a repetition of such dangerous developments in any country, naturally paid the greatest attention to the problem of cultural education. This aspect of education—one of the most potent causes to breed war—had been noted by the allied Nations which met at San Francisco earlier in the year. The first article of that charter of the peoples of all peace loving nations therefore provides that one of the purposes of the United Nations is "to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect in human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of race, class, language or religion. The minds of men have to be properly prepared and young men and women should be taught to live in peace with each other and with their fellow-beings across seas and territorial borders. That peace like war is indivisible, that the ultimate results of all wars have been the destruction of the aggressors themselves and that tolerance, understanding and human sympathy result in better dividends than bombs and machine-guns, ought to be instilled into their young minds. And therefore we find in the preamble to the constitution of the UNESCO the significant statement "*that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.*" Education

of the right type and at the proper age—an education that does not result in a desire for sabre-rattling is therefore essential in all countries and for all peoples of all countries. The most dangerous state of society is that where a few at the top have all the benefits of education and vast millions below wallow in the mire of ignorance and superstition, becoming an easy prey to all the schemes of unscrupulous leadership. It is little consolation that ultimately at the hour of reckoning both the exploited masses and their top leaders sink into oblivion and nothingness.

Objectives of UNESCO.

There are other objectives also to be achieved beyond a clean, healthy, liberal education to all the people of every country. The ignorance that prevails even among the leading intellectuals of one country about those of another, of the customs and usages of peoples of other nations, of the religions and cultures of nations different from one's own, is even to-day great. Such ignorance of course is abysmal among the common men and women of the countries concerned. What do we in India really know of the culture of western nations, especially those of us who talk lightly of the materialistic wealth and imagine that the poor peasant in the rural parts of Great Britain, the vast open spaces of Rocky Mountains in America or the green pastures along the Danube, have no care but to make wealth and no more devotion than to worship the almighty Dollar or Pound or Shilling? And even more what do the masses of western people know of the culture of India or of China, or the ways of life of the peoples of these two great countries or the sad and simple annals of the impoverished masses. It is this want of knowledge and understanding of each other that has been the most potent factor in breeding suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of different nations which

have led also to wars. If it could be brought home to all people that basically citizens of all States are normally the same, have the same aptitudes, wish to live in peace, that culturally they are in fundamentals alike, if such exchange of ideas on the cultures of different race, can be free untrammelled and universal, the possibility of exploiting or misguiding people, of playing on their sentiments, of rousing their fears and of creating suspicion and mistrust among them, would vanish. It is therefore stated in the constitution of the UNESCO "that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war." The objective of UNESCO is therefore to ensure that it is no longer possible to propagate, through ignorance and prejudice the doctrine of the inequality of men and races and in its place by the wide diffusion of culture to educate humanity in the ideals of justice, liberty and peace. These are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern.

India's Collaboration

It is an organisation with such noble aims that India has joined and promised her full collaboration. The UNESCO is one of the organisations, but one of the most important, which has been built up around that great and all embracing institution, the United Nations, which despite the occasional set-backs that have been recently publicised, is, I venture to state the only hope for future peace. It was my privilege as President of the Economic and Social Council and Chairman of the Negotiating Committee of that Council to bring about an agreement with UNESCO whereby it became a

specialised agency with closely knit relationship with the Economic Council and the United Nations. I hope and pray that with the enthusiastic support of the people of every country whose most fervent wish to-day is to live and let live --- these institutions will achieve their objectives and save the world from annihilation.

As I have said India has become a member of UNESCO and promises to be a great and powerful member—for good as I believe—of that organisation. We are gratified that one of our citizens has become the first Chairman of its Executive Committee. But it casts an additional obligation on us to fully realise and always remember what we have undertaken by our membership.

We have asserted our unequivocal belief in full and equal opportunities for education for all. We have agreed to the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and to the free exchange of ideas and knowledge. And lastly we have undertaken to increase the means of communication between the people of different nations and to employ these means for mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives.

I can conceive of no more sacred undertakings than these, no more sanctified objectives than can be achieved by the faithful observance of these undertakings. And let us remember, that these undertakings do not concern only other nations or other peoples. They are as much required for internal as for international amity. Nay they are more acutely needed for promoting internal amity, understanding and goodwill.

Mutual understanding.

To give full and equal opportunities for education for all and to pursue objective truth without restriction, may seem palpably simple aims. And mutual

* understanding appears to be only too well established a natural reality. And yet one has only to look round and see how little of real understanding of the lives of different people, of their religious practices, of their apparently differing cultures, there exists among vast sections of the people. May one hope that the membership of UNESCO may give a fresh impetus to that desire for mutual

understanding and appreciation of the lives and ways of living and of the cultures of peoples at home and abroad. May one hope even more fervently that the voice of unreasoning and ignorant prejudice, of racial or clannish arrogance, and most of all of ill-will, envy and hatred towards whole peoples and nations may be silenced ere long.

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SPORTING AMENITIES FOR LABOUR

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO BINNY MILLS

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, presided and Mrs. Royan distributed prizes at the annual Sports of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore, on 26th November 1946. The Minister, in his speech, said :—

"I must first thank Mr. Scott, your popular President of the Welfare Committee and Director of the Binny Mills, for the very great honour he has done me in asking me to preside over this interesting function and giving me an opportunity to witness a series of interesting sports. I think discretion, on this occasion, is better part of valour if I do not inflict a big speech on you and especially on those members who took active part in various events. However, I should like to tell you on this occasion that the name of Binny Mills is not new to me. For a great part of my life I have been hearing the name of Binny Mills. I have heard very interesting things about the activities of the Welfare Committee of this organisation and I was looking forward very eagerly for a day to personally come into contact with all those organizers so that I might have first-hand knowledge of what they are doing here. Through the Report that was presented, I find that they have afforded all the imaginable amenities to the employees of the Mills, particularly the care they have taken of the health of their employees. You have got very finely equipped hospital, maternity home, Creche and various other things that go to form the good health of the employees. That is one main aspect of the Committee's activities. Secondly, as the Director, Mr. Scott, just a while ago mentioned, as Minister for Education, I am interested in the educational facilities afforded. Here again, the authorities are evincing great interest in the education of the children of the employees. You have got night and day schools, and Nursery School also. It is indeed very heartening to me as Minister for Education to know that you are

paying particular attention to educate boys and girls of your employees. Besides, you have various other activities. You have got St. John's Ambulance Brigade, you have Athletic Association—like foot-ball, hockey, badminton, tennis, gymnasium, and more than all, I am indeed very glad to know, you have got a theatre where the labourers after a hard day's toil can come together and enjoy themselves by singing and enacting on the stage and thus spend a pleasant evening. Indeed, you have been carrying out very good work. From my own personal knowledge, I am inclined to say that in the whole of the Mysore State I do not think there is any other organization which can boast of doing so much good to their employees. It gives me very great pleasure on this occasion, Mr. Scott and the Members of the Welfare Committee, Vice-President Mr. Aspsden and the Departmental Officers, to see that you have been taking so much care of your employees. Is it any wonder then that when there were troubles regarding strikes in all parts of the world and all over India last year and in previous years, you and your men were free from this. That evidently shows what great care you are bestowing for their well-being, to keep them contented, happy, healthy and prosperous.

Having said so much, it only remains for me to once again offer my congratulations on the splendid work that Mr. Scott and their colleagues have been doing in the interest and welfare of such a large number of employees in the Mills. I wish you all the very best of luck and I wish all the employees better prosperity better luck in the years to come. Thank you."

SCALES OF PAY OF SUBORDINATE STAFF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE

The question of giving suitable relief by way of Dearness and High Price Allowances to different classes of employees has received the earnest consideration of Government from time to time since 1941.

In September 1941, Government sanctioned the grant of Dearness Allowance to the low paid employees drawing Rs. 25 and below per month in view of the increased cost of living. Since then, the quantum of allowance as well as the class of employees entitled to relief by way of Dearness Allowance has been reviewed from time to time according to the change in conditions and suitable relief afforded. At present, the Dearness Allowance and High Price Allowance are granted to the employees of Government who are in receipt of a salary of Rs. 800 and below per mensem.

The position as regards the non-gazetted employees was again specially reviewed in July last. In view of the further steepening in the level of prices of foodstuffs and other necessities since the cessation of hostilities, further urgent relief by way of enhancement of the Dearness Allowance was considered necessary to better the conditions of the non-gazetted servants of Government and the rates of the allowances granted to this class of employees were accordingly raised by 50 per cent with effect from 1st July 1946.

There have been repeated representations, however, that the time has come for revising the scales of pay in view of the greatly altered conditions. The Mysore Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, in particular waited in a deputation on Government and submitted a Memorandum for the sympathetic consideration of Government.

This question has also formed the subject of more than one resolution in the Legislative Bodies.

Government consider that the matter is of great importance and urgency and are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the adequacy or otherwise of the existing scales of pay of the subordinate executive and the ministerial "non-gazetted" and inferior service establishments of the several departments of Government.

1. *Rajadharma prasakta* T. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Esq., B.A., B.L. (Chairman).
2. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
3. The Financial Secretary to Government.

4. The Public Service Commissioner in Mysore.
 5. *Rajasevaprakashta* M. Viraraj Urs, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.L.C.
 6. S. C. Malliah, Esq., M.R.A.
 7. O. Veerabasappa, Esq., M.L.C.
 8. A. J. Khaleel, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.R.A.
 9. H. R. Gururva Reddi, Esq., B.A. J.L.B., M.L.C.
 10. Mrs. N. Lakshmi Devi Ramanna, B.Sc., M.R.A.
 11. M. Madaiah, Esq., M.L.C.
 12. *Rao Bahadur* M. Ramaswamy., Esq., M.R.A.
 13. S. G. Narasimhaiya, Esq., President, Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Bangalore.
 14. Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.R.A.
 15. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.L.C.
- C. G. Ramaiya, Esq., B.A. (Secretary).

The Committee is to examine the question and formulate their recommendations for the consideration of Government at a very early date. The terms of reference are as follows : —

(i) To examine the adequacy or otherwise of the existing scales of pay of the subordinate executive and ministerial (non-gazetted) and inferior service establishments in the several departments of Government to suggest suitable revision, where necessary, keeping in view the present as well as prospective conditions of living, so far as they could be ascertained or assessed.

(ii) To examine whether and to what extent and in what form, interim relief, if any, is called for to meet the prevailing abnormal conditions, in addition to any revised scales of pay that may be proposed, and in what manner such relief may be regulated to correspond to variations in the cost of living, till such relief becomes no longer necessary.

(iii) To examine whether and to what extent the existing scales of pay of the lower-gazetted staff will have to be up-graded in the present circumstances, especially in the light of recommendations that may be made under item (i) *supra*.

(iv) To suggest ways and means of meeting the additional recurring financial liability, if any, involved in the recommendations.

(v) To examine other questions, if any, that may be germane to a consideration of the above and to make suggestions thereon.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

CONCLUDING SITTINGS OF CO-ORDINATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The concluding sittings of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee were held on the 24th and 25th and again on the 30th and 31st October 1946 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The draft Report of the Committee, embodying all its recommendations was gone into in detail and after suitable changes adopted finally on the 30th October. The Committee dealt with 208 post-war schemes in all, of which 171 schemes were approved for inclusion in the 5-year plan with an estimated expenditure in the same period of Rs. 21.83 crores non-recurring and Rs. 6.75 crores recurring. Of these, 34 schemes classified as remunerative involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 13.04 crores with an expected return of Rs. 41 lakhs. The number of schemes classified as partly remunerative is 23 for which the expenditure in five years is estimated at Rs. 29 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 35 lakhs recurring; these being expected to yield a return of Rs. 20 lakhs. The remaining 114 schemes are non remunerative, the expenditure in the course of 5 years in respect of these being Rs. 8.14 crores non-recurring and Rs. 6.26 crores recurring. All the 171 approved schemes have been classified in the order of their urgency and importance into first and second priorities.

High Lights of Post-war Schemes

The more important among the post-war schemes approved by the Committee are: Second stage of the Jog power project; Five-year programme of construction of 34 major irrigational works; Expansion of primary and middle school education; Supply of large quantities of high-yielding seed, manure and improved agricultural implements; Establishment of cattle breeding farms and improvement of live-stock; Establishment of 150 additional rural health units; Development of the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and other Government industrial concerns;

Electrification of the Mysore-Bangalore section of the Railways and Extension of the railway line from Talaguppa to Jog and from Kadur to Chikmagalur; and Development of communications and road transport.

Tributes to Chairman

At the end of the meeting, the several members of the Committee present paid a tribute to Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, Chairman, for the great interest he took in the work of the Committee and the wise statesmanship he brought to bear on it. Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar made appreciative reference to the uniform kindness and courtesy shown by the Chairman to the members and to the able manner in which he guided the deliberations of the Committee. Mr. Mohamed Sheriff in referring to the onerous nature of the works, involving the expenditure of crores of rupees and a variety of nation-building activities covered by it, stated that the lead which the Chairman gave to the members, and his ripe experience and grasp of details were invaluable to the Committee in coming to decisions. He, however, expressed his hope, so far as the schemes approved by the Committee were concerned, that they would all be implemented by Government and that the planning done with so much care and after taking such great pains would take tangible shape as soon as possible. Mr. K. Changanahaya Reddy, after referring to the statesmanlike administration of the Chairman while he was Dewan of Mysore, acknowledged the valuable work which he had done as the Chairman of this Committee and the able guidance which he gave to its deliberations. Mr. D. S. Mallappa, in thanking the Chairman for his services to the Committee, stated that its report would be of great benefit to the country, Mr. Bhoopalum Chandrasekhariah also endorsing the same. Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, Financial Secretary to Government, associated himself with the feelings of appreciation and gratitude expressed by the other members towards the Chairman.

Chairman's Remarks

Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji in responding warmly thanked the members of the Committee for their appreciation of his work as Chairman and stated that he was glad of the opportunity for doing some useful work for Mysore after a lapse of 20 years. While expressing his great pleasure in being associated with the work of the Committee he hoped that it may not be of an ephemeral character but would prove to be a permanent landmark for the advancement of the State in all directions. In complimenting the members for the ability and acumen which they had shown

and their valuable suggestions recorded in the decisions of the Committee, Sir Albion considered that the Committee's Report would be characterised by those who take pains to study it as a very useful and comprehensive contribution on the subject of post-war planning and that if the members of this Committee also undertook the responsibility of watching the progress in regard to post-war development on the lines that they had recommended in the Report, they would have rendered a great service to the people of Mysore. In conclusion he stated that he would always remember the period of his association with the committee with great pride and satisfaction.

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DISTURBANCES IN K. G. F.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The Chief Secretary to Government issued the following Communique on 7th November 1946:—

The relations between the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation and the members of the local Communist Party in the Kolar Gold Field had been strained for some time past. Inflammatory speeches which were made at a meeting of the Communists on 3rd November 1946 provoked the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation, a number of whom rushed to the house of one of the local leaders of the Communist Party and assaulted him. The Police who appeared immediately on the scene dispersed the crowd. Soon after this incident two crowds of about a 1,000 persons each of Communists and members of the Scheduled Castes Federation gathered on a maidan nearby facing each other and began to exchange stones and other missiles freely. The Police appeared on the scene again and dispersed the crowds after a mild 'lathi' charge.

Sometime later, a mob of Communists visited Andersonpet and indulged in acts of violence in that area. One hut was set on fire by the mob, two shops were attacked and several injured—one of them fatally. The Police appeared on the scene again and dispersed the mob. The injured persons were removed to the hospital. Arrangements were made for regular Police patrols and the night passed off peacefully without any further incidents.

The next morning on 4th November 1946, the labourers of the Champion Reefs Mines went on strike, proceeded to the Mysore Mines and induced the surface workers of that Mine to join them. The crowd which by now had swelled to about 4,000 and had armed itself with clubs, stones and other missiles, moved towards Andersonpet. Since a repetition of the incidents of the previous day was apprehended if the crowd reached Andersonpet a posse of Police had been stationed near Andersonpet to prevent it from reaching that area. The crowd was stopped on its way by the Police who tried to prevent it from proceeding further. Repeated warnings by the Police Officers present had no effect. The crowd became very unruly and attacked the Police with stones and other missiles resulting in injuries to some members of the Police party. The Police opened fire. As a result five people have lost their lives and eight have sustained injuries. The injured are being treated in the hospital.

An order has been promulgated by the District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the assemblage of five or more persons, the conduct of processions, carrying of weapons, etc. The Minister for Home visited the affected areas the next morning and saw the injured in the hospital. Satisfactory Police and Military arrangements have been made for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity in the locality. The situation is well under control.

The District Magistrate is holding an enquiry into the circumstances in which the Police opened fire. A further communique will be issued by Government on receipt of the report of the District Magistrate on conclusion of his enquiry.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CLOTH DEALERS AND HAWKERS

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore notifies that such of the Cotton cloth dealers and hawkers as have not yet applied in response to the Notification No. T-5-1623-1722, dated 25th September 1946 are informed that the time limit for receiving the application for renewal of the licenses under the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1943, for the year 1947 is extended till 30th November 1946. Application for renewal of licenses received after the said date will not be ordinarily entertained. (Press Note dated 1st November 1946).

PENSIONERS AND MONEY LENDERS

It has been brought to the notice of Government that advantage has been taken of the exemption granted to a pensioner from personal appearance at a Treasury on production of the necessary life certificate by some professional money lenders to whom pension tickets have been pledged by some pensioners. As it is not desirable, in the interests of the families of the pensioners, that such malpractices should be allowed to continue, the Comptroller to Government has been authorised to issue suitable instructions to all the Treasuries in the State authorising them to withhold or refuse payment of pensions endorsed in favour of private agents who are known to be professional money lenders. (Press Note dated 1st November 1946).

METALS AND ALLOYS

The Government of Mysore have by a notification amended the prices of metals and alloys fixed in the Notification No. C 1780—Co 75-45 2, dated 20th March 1946 by which the prices of the metals and alloys referred to therein have been revised and certain types omitted. This will have effect from the date of the Notification, viz., 30th October 1946. (Press Note dated 2nd November 1946).

THE DRUG CONTROL ORDER

The Government of Mysore have by a notification amended parts (i) and (ii) of Schedule A of the Drugs Control Order, 1946, by which the price of Mepacrine Hydrochloride has been fixed at one

anna for three tablets and seven-and-half annas for a tin of 15 tablets of B. P. "Avlon" Brand. This will have effect from 10th November 1946. (Press Note dated 6th November 1946).

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore has issued the following distribution of Mill Goods in several Districts of the State for October 1946 to be distributed during the month of November 1946 -

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of Bales.</i>
1. Chitaldrug	... 206
2. Shimoga	.. 153
3. Mandya	.. 178
4. Kolar	.. 270
5. Tumkur	... 265
6. Kadur	... 100
7. Hassan	... 174
8. Bangalore City and District	.. 406
9. Mysore City and District	... 315

Total number of bales . . . 2,067

(Press Note dated 6th November 1946).

SCARCITY OF JAGGERY

In view of the acute scarcity for jaggery and the high prices prevailing in the State since a few months, it is considered necessary to make certain modifications in the Jaggery Control Order, 1945. A Revised Jaggery Control Order, 1946, incorporating the required modifications has been issued.

The main provisions of the revised order are as follows .—

(1) No person shall carry on business as a dealer in jaggery in Mysore State after 1st December 1946 except under and in accordance with a license issued by the licensing authority.

(2) No jaggery can be exported outside the State except under permits granted by the Controller.

(3) The Controller may in case of necessity prohibit or restrict the export of sugarcane to any place outside any area, direct canegrowers to deliver sugarcane to a specified Sugar Factory and restrict the manufacture of jaggery.

(4) The movement of jaggery within the State from one district to another is prohibited except on permits. But transport of jaggery not exceeding three local maunds as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller is allowed.

(5) No person who is not a jaggery producer himself, shall out any sugarcane except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer authorised by him.

(6) The Controller will from time to time fix prices or maximum price at which jaggery may be sold at different areas in the State.

(7) No person shall sell or purchase at a price higher than that fixed.

(8) If any person contravenes the provisions of this order the articles in respect of which the order is contravened will be liable to be confiscated in addition to any punishment that may be inflicted by a court. (Press Note dated 11th November 1946).

OIL SEEDS

In pursuance of the decisions taken at the Oil Seeds Conference held in New Delhi, during the last week of September 1946 a quota of 700 tons of gingelly seeds has been allotted out of old stocks for export from Mysore to the Madras Province for the period November 1946 to end of December 1946, distributed as under, among the several surplus Districts :-

1. Mysore District	...	250 tons
2. Chitaldrug District	...	75 "
3. Kadur	"	200 "
4. Hassan	"	25 "
5. Mandya	"	150 "

Total ... 700 tons

An additional quota of 2,000 tons of tamarind has been allotted to the Kolar District for the period up to the end of December 1946 for export outside the State.

Exporters may apply to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned for the necessary export permits. (Press Note dated 11th November 1946).

OPIUM SMOKING

The Government of India have, for sometime past, been considering the question of prohibiting the smoking of opium in British India. The habit of opium smoking is not widely practised in India and is in fact looked down upon as a vice, generally. In fulfilment of their International obligations, the Government of India propose to enforce total prohibition of opium smoking in British India, exception being made in favour of existing addicts.

With a view to co-operating with the Government of India and to securing uniformity of practice in regard to this measure, the Government of Mysore have decided to prohibit altogether, the smoking of opium in the Mysore State, exception being made only in favour of existing addicts, so long as they survive, and subject to their producing medical certificate in terms to be prescribed on this behalf.

The Government of Mysore will, simultaneously with the Government of India, take necessary steps to implement this decision. (Press Note dated 20th December 1946).

DEHYDRATED POTATOES

The following particulars received from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, is published for general information.

The retail selling rate of dehydrated potatoes has been reduced to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound. One pound of this on boiling for about an hour or soaking in water overnight yields 4 to 5 lbs., equivalent to fresh potatoes. It can be used for all purposes for which fresh potatoes are generally used in culinary preparations.

Dehydrated potato is now available for sale in all retail depots. The general public hotels and restaurants and public institutions would be well advised to make use of dehydrated potatoes in large quantities as it has better keeping qualities than fresh potatoes, and provides a very nutritious item of food at a comparatively low cost. (Press Note dated 26th November 1946).

WHEAT PRICES REVISED

Government have revised the retail selling rates of wheat and wheat flour as follows. —

1. *Hotels and Restaurants.* Wheat—Three seers per rupee. Wheat flour—Six pounds per rupee.
2. *Bakeries.*—Wheat flour—Seven pounds per rupee.
3. *"B" Class Card Holders.*—Wheat Four seers per rupee. Wheat flour—Nine pounds per rupee.
4. *Other Consumers.*—Wheat—Three seers per rupee. Wheat flour—Seven pounds per rupee.

The revised rates will come into force from 1st December, 1946. (Press Note dated 30th November 1946).

BREAD RATIONING ORDER REPEALED

The question of relaxing Food Restriction Measures in force in the State, has been under the

active consideration of Government for some time past. With the prospect of a good harvest of rice and ragi in sight and the general improvement in food situation in the State, it is now decided, with effect from 1st December 1946—

1. to repeal the "Mysore Bread Rationing Order, 1946";

2. to relax certain restrictions on Residential hotels and Boarding Establishments under the "Mysore Food (Restrictions of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1946";

3. to permit the manufacture of unsweetened biscuits. (Press Note dated 30th November 1946).

MYSORE WAR FUND

At the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Mysore War Fund for disposing of the balance at the credit of the Fund held on the 28th October, 1946, *Diwan Bahadur* Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, presiding, the following allotments were made:—

1. A contribution of Rs. 1,500 sanctioned to the King George's Fund for Sailors;

2. A contribution of Rs. 3,000 for providing treatment for 300 Recovered Prisoners of War of the Mysore Infantry who are suffering from vitamin deficiency as a result of their long captivity.

The Committee resolved that the balance which will be about Rs. 60,000 be suitably invested and that the interest accruing therefrom be utilised in giving scholarships to deserving children and relatives of ex-military men and those in service (of the Mysore State Troops) and for providing medical aid, welfare, amenities, etc., for them.

VISITORS TO JOG

It has come to notice that efforts are being made to convene conferences in Shimoga District occasioning large gathering of people coming from outside. As the overall food position in the State is causing anxiety and as the local stocks of food grains are just sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the district during the next one-and-a-half months, it will not be possible to meet any additional demand. The public are, therefore requested to assist the Shimoga District authorities in tackling the difficult problem of food, by postponing all contemplated conferences to some convenient further dates after normal food position is restored.

In this connection, all large tourist parties intending to visit Jog during the ensuing seasons are also requested to postpone their visits as it will not be possible to meet their requirements out of the stocks of food grains available for distribution.

HANDLOOM CLOTH PRICE CONTROL IN MYSORE

Details of the Order

The Government of Mysore have published the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1946.

This order, which extends to the whole of Mysore State, provides that a producer of handloom cloth shall not sell cloth to a wholesale dealer at a price which exceeds the producer's price, to a retail dealer at a price which exceeds the producer's price by more than four per cent, and to a consumer at a price which exceeds the producer's price by more than 14 per cent.

A wholesale dealer shall not sell cloth to another wholesale dealer but shall sell only to a retail dealer and the selling price shall not exceed the producer's price by more than 4 per cent.

No retailer shall sell cloth to a consumer at a price which exceeds the producer's price by more than 14 per cent.

(N.B.—The producer's price in relation to cloth means the cost of the producer for producing cloth plus 15 per cent thereof.)

No dealer or producer shall charge whether on account of transport charges or on any other account whatsoever, any price for the sale of cloth in excess of the rates prescribed in the order, provided that, if the dealer has paid any octroi in respect of any cloth imported by him he may charge, in addition, the actual amount of octroi paid by him.

Every literate producer shall, in respect of every cloth sold by him, give a cash receipt or a credit note as the case may be. If the producer is illiterate, the person who has bought the cloth from him should prepare immediately a purchase slip in the prescribed form.

No dealer shall sell or deliver or store for sale any cloth, sold or delivered by a producer on and after 1st December 1946, unless specified markings have been made as denoted in the order, on a paper of suitable size pasted to the cloth.

In respect of stocks of cloth remaining unsold with dealers at the close of business on 30th November 1946, no dealer shall sell or deliver or store for sale any such cloth unless they bear the official markings. In respect of this cloth, a wholesale dealer shall not charge a selling price exceeding his purchase price by more than four per cent. If the seller is a retail dealer, his selling price shall not exceed his purchase price by more than ten per cent.

In respect of sales by persons to whom export quotas have been sanctioned for the export of cloth to any area outside the State, the selling price shall not exceed the producer's price by more than four per cent.

Any cloth in respect of which any of the provisions of this order has been contravened shall be liable to be forfeited to Government, and any such forfeiture may be adjudged by the Controller of Civil Supplies.

These provisions will have effect from the date of the Order (*viz.*, 11th November 1946).*

* The Government of Mysore have, by a notification issued on 27th November 1946, amended sub-clause (3) of Clause 1 of the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1946, by which the said order comes into force with effect from 1st February 1947 and the time limit contemplated in sub-clause (1) or Clause 12 and Clause 13, for marking of handloom cloth and the sale of unmarked cloth to 1st February 1947, and 31st January 1947, respectively.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

Report for Fortnight ending 31st October 1946

There was slight rainfall in Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore Districts and a few showers in the remaining districts of the State. The standing crops in Tumkur District are reported to be withering for want of rains. The condition of the standing crops in the districts of Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Hassan and Mysore is reported to be good. Though pests have been controlled in Shimoga and Kadur Districts, it is stated that the yield in Koppa, Sringeri, Mudigere and Narasimharajpur taluks is likely to be low.

(a) There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement :

Commodity and Source		Quota (in tons).	Progress.
I. Rice (including Broken rice)—			
1. Coorg	...	14,133'87	11,669'41
2. C. P. & Berar (Br.)	..	12,000	11,970'82
		1,223	1,227'7
3. Assam	..	29,000	14,348'8
4. Eastern States (via Madras)	..	2,967	2,964
5. Orissa "	..	215	213
6. Jeypore	...	400	322
7. Raigarh	..	465	194'8
8. Imports	.	23,500	11,921'3
9. Kalahandi	...	185	90
II. Millets.—			
1. Hyderabad	..	38,285'6	15,877'4
2. Baluchistan	...	15,300	5,166'4
3. Baroda	...	2,000	1,282
4. Cochin	..	159'3	159'3
5. Imports	...	18,694	8,440'55
6. Gwalior	..	2,000	2,000
7. Jeypore	...	109'7	54
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—			
1. Imports (Wheat)	...	41,186	38,179'45
2. Wheat Flour	...	22,500	12,502'75
3. Maize	.	52,400	19,792'7
4. Coarse grain	...	8,000	4,983
IV. Barley.—			
1. Bikaner	...	645	645
2. Imports	...	5,000	...

<i>Commodity and Source</i>		<i>Quota (in tons)</i>	<i>Progress</i>
V. Pulses and Gram.—			
<i>Gram :</i>			
1. Sindh	...	14,000	5,982.7
2. Punjab	...	1,500	..
3. C. P. & Berar	...	1,500	1,500.1
4. Faridkot	...	2,000	...
5. Patiala (gr)	...	2,400	...
6. Do (Gr. Flour)	...	365	365
7. Bhopal	...	1,000	1,000
8. Hyderabad	...	1,000	850.4
<i>Pulses</i>			
1. Hyderabad	..	14,930	2,885
2. C. P. & Berar	...	6,500	142
3. Rajaputana States	...	270	..
4. Patiala	...	1,500	..
5. C. I. States	...	1,330	...

(b) The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 31st October 1946 :—

		Tons.
1. Paddy	...	94,653
2. Ragi	..	19,520
3. Jola	...	3,839
4. Wheat	...	36
5. Others	...	132
Total	..	118,330

Prices for all essential cereals have been fixed and are being enforced.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of extra godowns for storage of expected Indian and overseas imports in Bangalore City, as well as in district and important taluk headquarters. The Secretary, Food Grains Preservation Committee, and two officials were deputed to Delhi for undergoing a course of training in inspection of grains and standardising.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns in the State.

The State is deficit in cotton seeds. The question of exporting gingelly seeds to Madras Presidency is under consideration, and orders of Government of India are awaited.

It is intimated by the Controller of Civil Supplies that the position of oilcakes in the State is not very satisfactory, particularly as the stock of groundnut oil-cake is very insufficient compared with the demand. Arrangements are being made to obtain sufficient quantities of oil-cakes from outside the State.

The milk distribution scheme in distress taluks for school-going children and other vulnerable groups of people, is in progress. The free feeding centres continued to work satisfactorily.

Report for Fortnight ending 15th November 1946.

There was good rainfall all over the State. The condition of standing crops in all the districts is reported to be good except in some parts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts, where the paddy and jola crops have suffered from pest or other diseases. It is reported that in Jagalur and Davangere taluks of Chitaldrug, jola crop has been infested by a pest known as "Kari Roga" and that all the earheads have become black and contain very little grain. Although timely precautions were taken to eradicate these pests, the yield is estimated to be less than normal.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement : —

Source		Quota (in tons)	Progress
I. Rice (including broken rice)			
1. Coorg	...	13,400	11,072'96)
		733'57}	733'87)
2. Assam	...	29,000	11,348'8
3. Jeypor	...	400	322
4. Ringari	...	465	194'8
5. Imports	...	23,500	11,921'3
6. Kolahandi	...	185	107'4
7. Hyderabad	...	1,000	107'7
II. Millets—			
1. Hyderabad	...	24,000	2,246'77 }
		4,660 }	3,005'03 }
2. Orissa (via Madras)	...	220	163'2
3. Imports	...	18,694	8,140'55
4. Jeypor	...	109'7	54
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products —			
1. Imports (Wheat)	...	41,186	38,520'35
2. Wheat flour,	...	22,500	12,502'75
3. Maize	...	52,400	24,258'45
4. Coarse grain	...	8,000	6,453'7
IV. Barley—			
1. Bikanir	...	645	645
2. Imports	...	5,000	...
V. Pulses and Gram—			
Gram.			
1. Sindh	...	14,000	5,982'7
2. Punjab	...	1,500	...
3. C. P. and Borar	...	1,500	1,500'1
4. Faridkot	...	2,000	...
5. Patiala (gram)	...	2,400	...
6. Do (gram flour)	...	365	365
7. Bhopal	...	1,000	1,000
8. Hyderabad	...	1,000	879'9

<i>Source</i>		<i>Quota (in tons)</i>	<i>Progress</i>
<i>Pulses .</i>			
1. Hyderabad	...	14,930	4,645
2. C. P. and Berar	...	6,500	984
3. Rajaputana State	...	270	...
4. Patiala	..	1,500	...
5. C. I. States	.	1,330	...

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th November 1946:—

			Tons
1. Paddy	..	.	96,107
2. Ragi			19,759
3. Jola	..		4,168
4. Wheat		..	37
5. Others		.	139
Total			1,20,210

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of godowns for storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important Cities and Towns.

Recently, at the Oil Seeds Conference, the State has been allotted 1,000 tons of cotton seeds and 8,000 tons of groundnut oil from Hyderabad. Seven thousand tons of groundnut oil-cake have also been allotted from Hyderabad. Steps are being taken to secure the same as early as possible.

The milk distribution scheme in distress taluks for school-going children and other vulnerable groups is in progress. The free kitchens continue to work satisfactorily.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

JUNE 1946

There was no appreciable change in the general conditions of the Market during the month under survey as compared with the preceding month. There was an increase in the prices of Dhal, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Till seed, Cocoanuts, Copra, Hides and Skins (raw) while the prices of Horsegram, Cotton raw and Silk raw showed a decline. The stocks of controlled food articles in the Market were limited.

The General Index Number of prices during June 1946 was 361 as compared with 360 in May 1946 and 314 in June 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

GROUPS	JUNE 1946.	MAY 1946.	JUNE 1945
1 Food-grains and pulses ...	132	140	305
2 Oils and oil seeds ...	170	146	273
3 Other food articles ...	170	166	240
4 Textiles ...	252	282	298
5 Others ...	361	357	375
6 General Index Numbers ...	361	360	314

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during June 1946 under the above five main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 740 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during June 1946 as against 891 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in June 1946 ...	6,245
Do in May 1946 ...	6,082
Do in June 1945 ...	6,523
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1945 ...	66,936
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year ...	59,714

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 285-0-0 during June 1946 as compared with Rs. 302-8-0 in May 1946 and Rs. 200-0-0 in June 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during June 1946, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

	Average of June for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	June 1946	May 1946	June 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of June 1927-29	May 1946	June 1945
Mill woven goods. -							
Lbs (000)	169	1,257	1,368	1,868	+120.9	-0.9	-8.1
Yards (000)	21,797	1,736	4,747	1,676	+168.6	-0.2	+1.7

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands).—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April ...	3,653	3,103	1,037	1,103	4,263	4,229	4,005
May ..	4,107	2,815	1,210	4,341	2,885	4,129	4,747
June ..	4,113	2,570	1,533	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,811	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	...
August	3,987	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	...
September	3,468	4,133	3,089	4,731	4,005	4,895	...
October ...	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	...
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	..
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,921	4,838	...
January...	3,152	4,178	4,265	3,857	4,150	4,697	...
February	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,220	3,519	4,178	...
March ..	3,768	3,992	4,395	4,636	3,993	4,695	...
Total ...	44,477	45,886	47,895	52,785	43,579	56,179	...

The total production of woven goods during June 1946, was 4,736,402 yards as compared with 4,746,838 yards in the previous month and 4,656,086 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 10,436 yards or 0.2 per cent as compared with May 1946 and an increase by 80,316 yards or 1.7 per cent as compared with June 1945.

The market for cotton goods continued to be steady. There was shortage in the supply of fine quality goods as before. Prices remained unchanged.

The following table shows the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey.

Description of cloth	Rate per	Prices in	
		May 1946	
1. Dhooties—Mysore Mills, (No 5038) ... Pair of 8 yds.		Rs. a. p.	
2. Coatings—do (22 1/2 in sun) ... Yard		0 9 1	
3. Do Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, (1,712) ... Do		0 6 6	
4. Shirts—Mysore Mills, (7,720 Range) ... Do		0 6 5	
5. Shirts—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—striped) ... Do		0 10 4	
6. Bangalore Woollen Cotton, and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—Check) ... Do		0 18 11	
7. Long Cloth—Mysore Mills (951) ... Do		0 9 11	
8. Do Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (S. 6557) ... Do		0 8 3	

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during June 1946 as compared with May 1946 and June 1945:—

	June 1946	May 1946	June 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				May 1946	June 1945
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,304	2,282	2,191	+1.0	-7.5

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during June 1946, was 2,303,590 lbs. as compared with 2,281,836 lbs. in May 1946 and 2,491,195 lbs. in June 1945. There was thus an increase in production by 21,756 lbs. or 1.0 per cent as compared with the previous month and a decrease by 187,603 or 7.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of sugar in the State during June 1946.

Gold

A quantity of 14,011 ozs. of fine gold was produced in the State during the month under survey and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 35,30,772. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 13,311 ozs. and Rs. 37,13,769 respectively.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of June 1946 as compared with May 1946:—

Description of Chemicals	June 1946		May 1946	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming) ...	260	1	173	...
Do (fuming) ...	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral) ...	113	17	...	...
Do (Acid) ...	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary) ...	...	14	...	...
Nitric Acid do ...	2	5	2	18
Aluminium Sulphate ...	1	6	4	17
Copper Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Ferrous Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Alum ...	1	2	...	18

Alcohol

There was no production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey.

Glass and Enamel-ware

The value of production of glass and enamel-ware during June 1946 as compared with May 1946 was as follows:—

	June 1946	May 1946
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	63,000	72,700
Enamelware	...	...

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market continued to be panicky and the prices of raw silk suffered a further fall due to the scare in the market about the arrivals of foreign raw silks. There were only very small quantities of Kashmir silk in stock at the beginning of the month.

Spun Silk.—The prices of spun silk continued to be steady. 210/2^s was quoted at Rs. 45 per lb. (controlled rate).

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 1-6-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by this Department during the month under survey was 21 as compared with 34 in May 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Supply of Mysore Sandalwood, Chips and Oil for export purposes.
2. Manufacture of Shellac products.
3. Availability of certain precious stones for finishing
4. Development of Food Industries in Mysore.
5. Manufacture of plastics materials for eye-glasses, combs, telephones; radio cabinets, etc.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of June 1946. It is seen therefrom that 8 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during June 1946 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 17,86,000 of which a sum of Rs. 1,76,910 was subscribed and paid up.

Only one company filed the documents prescribed under Section of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938, during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of June 1946 was 2,369,895 maunds as compared with 2,136,288 maunds in May 1946 and 2,327,699 maunds in June 1945. The total traffic in merchandise and minerals carried by rail during the 12 months from July 1945 to end of June 1946 was 29,956,269 maunds as compared with 27,078,596 maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 13,91,332-8-1 as compared with Rs. 17,34,805-8-8 in the previous month and Rs. 21,56,706-10-1 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings during the 12 months from July 1945 to end of June 1946 amounted to Rs. 1,77,96,276-9-11 as against Rs. 1,66,35,607-5-10 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

A CORRECTION

"For the figure 2,721,005 published in the last para of the Monthly Survey of Business conditions for March 1946 on page 241 in the August issue of the "Mysore Information Bulletin," substitute the figure 19,631,177."

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of June 1946.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in June 1946	Ratio
Food-grains and pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	
2	Paddy	Chimbatore sanna	610 "	36 0 0	100	No sales	210
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	610 "	36 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	60 0 0	364
5	Javara	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	16 5 2	201
6	Baller or avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	68 0 0	938
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	48 0 0	686
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	40 0 0	333
Total					800		3,025
Average							482
Oils and oil seeds.							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	13 13 5	251
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	16 8 0	367
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	27 10 11	369
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lb.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	593
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	33 5 2	362
7	Til seed	Do do	25 "	36 0 0	100	195 0 0	317
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	65 0 0	342
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	11 8 0	100	60 0 0	414
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	25 0 0	312
Total					1,000		3,503
Average							350
Other food articles.							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 0 0	400
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	25 "	1 11 0	100	9 0 0	480
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	14 0 0	100	191 8 0	421
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 1 0	100	18 8 0	236
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	27 7 8	189
6	Arceanut	Superior, Pulghat varieties	25 "	9 5 0	100	35 0 0	885
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	25 0 0	294
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures.	4 8 0	100	13 8 0	300
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	18 1 0	695
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 9 0	407
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	80 0 0	188
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 32 lbs.	28 0 0	100	200 0 0	714
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	58 0 0	363
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	1 8 0	100	8 0 0	178
Total					1,500		5,547
Average							370
Textiles.							
1	Yarn	Gray—20s, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	285 0 0	180
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	13 0 0	260
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charanka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	29 0 0	368
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhooties.	Grey-average of 35" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 41" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	40 lb.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
Total					500		1,259
Average							252

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in June 1946	Ratio
	Others			Rs a p		Rs a p	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	107 1 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Rw, local	4½ lbs	1 0 0	100	2 18 0	281
4	Ban	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	16 1 7	268
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	10 0 0	364
6	Beta wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	10 4 0	222
8	Slm Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	321 0 0	357
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1,000	14 0 0	100	80 0 0	421
10	Tiks	Margalore pattern local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	122 8 0	314
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Kaw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	44 0 0	597
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	5 8 0	677
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	381
15	Fluel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	456
	Total				1,500		5,416
	Average						361

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	June 1946	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food grains and pulses	9	600	3,025	412	361
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	3,503	350	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,547	370	
4	Textiles	6	600	1,259	252	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,416	361	
			...	15,750	361	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing the particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of June 1946.

Name of company	Names of Agents, Secretaries, and situation of the Registered Office	Objects	Capital		
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
			Rs	Rs	Rs.
II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT					
(c) Motor Traction dealing and manufacturing—					
1 Rajalakshmi Motor Service (Mysore), Ltd	Managing Agent, Mr K Varadachari, Clock Tower Square, Mysore	To carry on the business of transport of all kind.	1,50,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING					
(b) Printing and Publishing—					
2. Azad Press, Limited	Managing Agent, Khan Sahib Mohamed Sheriff, Haji Buildings, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.	To establish and carry on the business of printers and publishers of Journals, Magazines, Books and other literary works	25,000	5,500	5,500

APPENDIX II—*concl.*

Name of company	Names of Agents, Secretaries, and situation of the Registered Office	Objects	Capital		
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up
			Rs	Rs	Rs
3. Jupiter & Co (Mysore), Ltd	Governing Director, Mr P Subramanyam, 415 Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of Engineers and Contractors	10,000	10,000	10,000
4. Bhoopalam & Co, Ltd	Director, Bhoopalam Chandrasekhariah, Chick Brahmam Street, Shimoga	To form, promote, subsidise, assist, and manage companies of all kind.	1,00,000	1,000	1,000
(S) OTHERS					
5. Globe Dress Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Managing Agents, M/ Sunjaya & Co, No 5, Nela kanta Buildings, Subbar Chattram Road, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of stockists and dealers, Woollen, Cotton and Silk clothes	5,00,000	7,910	7,910
6. Modern Furniture Co. Ltd.	Managing Agents, M/ Jupiter & Co (Mysore) Ltd, No 4 Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City	To establish and carry on the business of all kinds of modern furniture	5,00,000	21,500	21,500
7. Plastics Syndicate, Ltd	Director S Krishna Murthy, C/o N R Semla & Co, New Thirupet, Bangalore City	To manufacture and deal plastics and other allied chemical products, from raw materials	1,000	1,000	1,000
X HOTELS AND FILM FIRMS.					
8. Mysore Prakash Electric, Ltd	Director Mr S N Ramesha Chikmagalur Kadu District	To establish and carry on the business of electric, silent and sound production, films etc	10,000	25,000	25,000
Total			17,86,000	1,76,910	1,76,910

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST 1946—A rise of 2 Points.**

The cost of Living Index Number of the working classes in Bangalore City for the month of August 1946, works up to 242.6 showing a rise of 1.9 points figure.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group advanced by 3.8 points to 270.1 on account of a rise in the prices of Turdhal, Avaredhal, Greengram, Jaggery, Coffee seeds, Ghee, Gingelly oil, Groundnut oil, Cocoanut, Tamarind and Coriander.

The Index Number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.5 point to 204.2 due to an increase in the price of Castor oil.

A further rise in the price of sarries resulted in the rise of the Index Number of the clothing group by 1.4 points to 201.1.

A fall in the price of flowers accounted for a fall in the index number of the miscellaneous group by 1.7 points to 257.3.

The Index Number of House Rent remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			July 1936			August 1946			July 1936	August 1946
<i>Food —</i>			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Raw Rice	Seer (Msr)	11.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	"	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	"	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	"	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	"	3.4	0	2	8	0	10	3	0	10	11	384	409
Bengalgram Dhal	"	1.4	0	2	11	0	11	0	0	11	0	377	377
Avare Dhal	"	0.6	0	2	7	0	10	10	0	11	7	419	448
Greengram	"	1.2	0	2	0	0	8	2	0	8	10	408	442
Sugar Wt.	"	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	Viss	1.9	0	3	6	0	13	9	1	2	1	393	517
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	Seer	1.1	0	3	11	0	12	3	0	12	4	313	315
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs.	7.2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curd (Measure)	Seer	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	"	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	"	2.7	0	6	0	1	4	4	1	5	0	339	350
Onions	Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	4	9	0	1	4	380	347
Vegetables	"	5.6	0	2	6	0	8	10	0	8	6	353	340
Fruits	Doz.	0.9	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	163	150
Gingelly oil Wt.	Seer	2.5	0	2	0	0	6	6	0	6	7	325	329
Groundnut oil	"	0.4	0	1	8	0	5	6	0	5	9	330	345
Salt (Measure)	"	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocoanut	Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	3	6	342	350
Tamarind	Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	7	1	0	9	7	218	295
Chillies	"	2.0	0	7	4	2	10	3	2	9	5	576	565
Coriander seeds	Seer	1.3	0	1	5	0	8	1	0	8	4	571	588
Garlic (Wt.)	"	0.7	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	3	10	204	192
Wheat Flour	"	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	1	5	213	213
Soji (measure)	"	1.3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	"	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266.3	270.1
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936		July 1946		August 1946		July 1946	August 1946				
				Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—														
Firewood	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	..	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	6	0	6	9	339	352
Kerosene Oil	Bottle	..	16 C	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Box of 50 sticks.	Dozen	.	4.3	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	6	0	250	240
					(a)				(b)					
Total	...	100.0			...				...				203.7	204.2
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting													...	...
Clothing.—														
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.	...	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating	Per Yard	..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting	"	...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	"	..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees	Each	...	22.4	3	0	0	6	9	0	6	12	0	219	225
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total	.	100.0			...				...				199.7	201.1
Index Number—Clothing													...	...
House rent.—														
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	...	100.0			...				...				100	100
Index Number—House Rent													100	100
Miscellaneous.—														
Shaving	1 shave	...	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	1 bar	...	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	0	13	9	341	344
Supari (Wt.)	Seer	...	8.4	0	3	6	0	11	4	0	11	10	324	328
Beedi	Bundle of 25	...	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement	One show	..	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	185
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine	Btle. of mix.	..	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers	One bunch	...	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	9	200	150
Household Necessaries	Seer wt.	...	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312
Total	...	100.0			...				...				...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous													...	...
Group														
					Weight proportional to the Total expenditure				Group Index Numbers					
													July 1946	August 1946
Food	...	...			53.5								266.3	270.1
Fuel and Lighting	...	...			7.0								203.7	204.2
Clothing	...	...			13.8								199.7	201.1
House Rent	...	...			6.4								100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	...	...			19.3								259.0	257.3
Total	...	100.0			100.0				...				...	...
Cost of Living Index Number													...	...
													240.7	242.6

N.B.—(a) The price per dozen match boxes of 50 sticks which is quoted at present is adopted from this month and the corresponding price during the base period worked out on this basis has been taken for a calculation of the index number.

(b) The price mentioned is per box of 40 sticks.

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GOVERNMENT SANDAL OIL FACTORY, MYSORE



Mysore State produces very nearly the world out-put
in the fragrant Sandalwood

MYSORE IN PICTURES



Victoria Hospital, Bangalore



The Vani Vilas Hospital for Women, Bangalore.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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No. 12

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIALISTS DELEGATION IN MYSORE

"India and Australia are destined to play an important part in the East, not only in trade but in other broader purposes," said Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, at a dinner in honour of the Australian Industrialists Delegation in Bangalore on the 25th November 1946.

In the industrial progress of the two countries, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar continued, India and Australia could help each other. The advancement in India, though still a poor country, had been great enough to have its weight felt. Australia had industrialised to a large extent during war years. It was not fully realised that India and Australia were the two bastions on which the security of the Far East depended. He emphasised that alertness was required of every one of them, and an understanding by which it could help to meet contingencies ahead.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said he appreciated plain speaking by the Members of the Delegation. Diplomacy, he said, might be taken too far at times. Australia was a new country with a small population but its production was great. India had an old civilisation and a large population. He, therefore, thought that they should be able to help and assist each other and standing together, they would be bulwarks against any power that might raise its head against them.

The Dewan extended a hearty welcome to the Members of the Delegation to Mysore and expressed his appreciation that they were able to include Mysore in their itinerary. He referred to his associations with Australian Industrialists when he served on the Eastern Group Supply Council. Working in the Council, he said, made them realise that they could look towards the East where the resources available were as good as in the West. India, he mentioned, could not forget the wool caps supplied during the war which were utilised to clothe Indian troops and some of the woollen articles made out of that wool helped to clothe

Russian Troops when they were fighting at Stalin-grad.

It was his great desire to see that India was better known in Australia and Australia better known to people in India, especially in Mysore. He assured that every politician or an industrialist would find a hearty welcome in Mysore. India, he said, was passing through various stages of industrialisation and they would benefit from the experience of Australia. It was their policy to help those industries which could ultimately stand on their own legs. He was not in favour of self-sufficiency, but the exports and imports must be a two-way traffic. Each country could help to fill in the gaps and export those articles which were required by the other. The resources of Mysore State, he said, were being developed and he hoped the industries of the State would grow from strength to strength and the relations with Australia, not only in the sphere of trade and industry but in other spheres of life would continue to grow and be on a firm basis of friendship.

Mr. B. Meecham, Leader of the Delegation, who proposed the toast to the Mysore State, thanked Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar for the wonderful hospitality extended to them. During the few days of their stay they had visited all important parts of the State and had the great pleasure of seeing one of the most wonderful sights in the world providing by the flood-lit Brindavan Gardens. What they had seen was so wonderful that it would be difficult for them to explain to the people in Australia. They would take back to their country keen memory of their stay in Mysore. They had come to India, Mr. Meecham continued,

to do a job unfettered by any ties. When they went back with their story, he hoped, it would not only be helpful to them but to every single member of the two countries. By co-operation, India and Australia could help each other and benefit the people of the two countries. By seeing each other's social set-up and economic development, he said, mutual understanding would develop.

The Australian Industrialists spent four days in Mysore State. Besides visiting places of historic interest, the Hydro Electric Works at Jog Falls and the Kinnabadi Dam, the Delegation had an opportunity to see the beautiful Birdian Gardens at night. They also visited a large number of factories in the State including the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills, the Silk Weaving Factory, the Sandalwood Oil Factory, the Carpet Factory, the Sugar Factory, the Porcelain Factory and the Technical Institute and the War Services Exhibition. Mr. B. Meecham, Leader of the Delegation

summing up his impressions expressed surprise at the industrial progress achieved in the State. The equipment at many of the factories, he said, was first-rate and there were potentialities for improvement. The ivory and sandalwood work were the most artistic, but Australia at present could not afford to import luxury articles. There was, however, no doubt, he said, of a two-way trade between Mysore and Australia.

Before leaving Bangalore, the Delegation spent nearly two hours at the Indian Institute of Science, where they were received by Sir J. C. Ghosh, the Director of the Institute. Sir J. C. Ghosh showed round the members of the Delegation the various departments of the Institute. The Industrialists also met Sir C. V. Raman at the Institute and heard him on his latest theories about Diamonds and Quartz. The Institute, a Member of the Delegation, said compared favourably with any of the best in the world carrying on research.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THEIR CAREERS

SIR T. THUMBOO CHETTY'S ADVICE

Every student should as far as possible decide on his vocation when he enters College to escape from the sense of frustration and helplessness that overcomes him when he goes out into the rough world beyond, declared Amatyasiromani Sir T. Thumboo Chetty, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, presiding over the Central College Day Celebrations at Bangalore on 21st December 1946. The following is the full text of the speech —

To be accorded the privilege of presiding over the College Day Celebrations of one's own *Alma Mater* is an honour that any Old Boy must be proud of, for it is no ordinary distinction that the institution can confer on one of its alumni. When, about three months ago, Mr. Abdul Wajid, President of the Old Boys' Association, requested me to preside over today's function, I accepted the invitation with pleasure, for I could not resist the call of the *Alma Mater* and the opportunity thus afforded me of meeting my old friends and classmates amid old, familiar surroundings that recall vividly the happy memories of bygone days. It is, therefore, needless for me to say how greatly I appreciate the pleasant task you have assigned to me of proposing the Toast of the College. As an Old Boy, I extend a cordial welcome to each and every one of you who shares with me the privilege of belonging to our common *Alma Mater*—the Central College.

As I entered the College premises today, inexpressibly glad memories of the past overwhelmed me. The happy recollections of my school days returned, and I feel at the moment that I am re-living the joyous and buoyant period of my studentship in this College. I think of the spacious hall with its lofty pillars and the class rooms adjoining it in the main building, which remain unaltered even to this day. I think of my old college-mates and friends, most of whom, alas! are no longer with us; I think of the happy, carefree existence we used to lead and the delightful companionship we used to enjoy. My most vivid memories are primarily those of my old Professors, some of whom have left upon me

the permanent impress of their personalities and to whom I owe all that my later life has brought me. Some of you, younger than I, have still the good fortune of meeting your teachers often and of renewing old friendships and associations. Unhappily, I am not similarly situated. The icy hand of Death has snatched away many of my dear old Professors. Nevertheless, their memory remains for ever green and, particularly on this occasion, when we, their pupils, are assembled in cheerful reunion, I feel that they are all present with us in spirit and are sharing in our joy and happiness.

Personal Memories Recalled

My mind goes back to the time I joined the College, when we had with us Mr. Srinivasapuram Srinivasa Rao, for whom all of us entertained a high regard. I don't suppose any of you knew him. He was a Foundation Scholar of the Central College and subsequently became a member of the staff of this institution. I can still hear the echo of the musical voice of our Sanskrit Punjit, Visveswara Sastri, squatting on his chair in true orthodox style, scornful of Western ways, and teaching us Bhavavi's *Kiratharjunyam* and Bhavabhutthi's *Uttararama Chaitanyam*. I can picture to myself Mr. P. R. Subrahmanya Sastri and Mr. Lakshminathar, working out dexterously geometrical problems on the blackboard. I can recall Mr. Venkatawami Naidu, whose exquisite sense of humour was equaled only by his masterly grasp of mathematics, and Mr. M. T. Narayana Iyengar, who could have easily become a Senior Wrangler if only he

had gone to Cambridge. I have also pleasant recollections of my association with Messrs. C. M. Leonard, R. Raghunatha Rao, R. Venkatanarayan, C. M. Vijayaraghavachar and Venkatanaranappa, who were my teachers in the F.A. and B.A. classes. My memory also takes me back to the pleasant days I spent with my private tutors, Mr. Albert Emanuel Adolphus and Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard, author of several books on English and, in particular, of the English Manual which was the rage in those days and which, I understand, is popular with the students even at the present day.

I shall not indulge in too many reminiscences and anecdotes. You will permit me, however, to pay a brief tribute of reverence to the memory of Dr. John Cook, the dear old Principal of the College for over a quarter of a century, whose hallowed name I recall with veneration and love. Dr. Cook has grown almost into a legend, for he is indeed the real maker of the Central College. He was imbued with the true Christian spirit and devoted himself with unflinching energy and zeal to the care and welfare of those committed to his charge. If the Central College has since risen to eminence and is to-day acknowledged to be one of the foremost institutions in the country for the study of science, it is mainly due to the earlier ceaseless labours of this eminent scientist and educationist. He was a truly sympathetic and generous hearted gentleman who gave freely of his purse to many a poor student. He was a very conscientious Principal who never spared himself in his work and expected others to work equally hard. So great was his zeal and devotion to his duties that even on Saturdays and holidays he was invariably at the Laboratory, working away with a tinman, making some apparatus or other of his own. His heart was in the College and in his boys, and they always in his mind. Without intending to cast any reflection on his distinguished successors, I may say that Dr. Cook was one who will rank among the foremost teachers of all time and who will always occupy an honoured place in the hearts of his students.

Traits of Mr. Tait

You will also permit me to pay a passing tribute to Mr. John Guthrie Tait who was

Principal of this College from 1908 to 1917, and who carried on successfully the tradition of Dr. Cook. Teaching to him was not the mere hammering of facts into brains, receptive or otherwise. Indeed, he was remarkably free from the dogmatism of a mere professor. He insisted that his students should learn to think for themselves and not accept uncritically the opinions of others. He encouraged originality. An admirable critic himself and a man of few words, he expected his students' answers to be brief and their conversation sensible. When I entered College it was being whispered around that Mr. Tait was partial to cricketers. But, personally, I never found any reason to believe that, for though, I must confess, despite the inspiration of Jayaram's magnificent performance at the game and his very fine innings, my role in the cricket field remained mainly that of a mere spectator, Mr. Tait bestowed upon me the same thought and attention as on the famous cricketers of those days. He had a stern exterior, but his heart was gentle and kindly. In his happier moods he displayed a ready wit. When he was teaching us "A Midsummer Night's Dream," a fellow-student of mine sitting next to me put him the question "Who are the Fairies?" The immediate retort was, "I have not seen one." He was always accessible to those who sought his help and guidance in their studies, and those of us who have been his students will ever cherish the warmest recollection of his personal contacts with us. He used to keep writing to me occasionally till he passed away some months ago.

Our Alma Mater

Our *Alma Mater* constitutes the centre round which cluster the traditions and unforgettable reminiscences of the past. It is a link between the past and the present. With an attraction which is irresistible it draws us, old students, on an occasion like this, to the scenes of our youthful ambitions, aspirations and dreams. It inspires the younger generation with the example of those that preceded them in the same lecture halls and rooms and who, after sallying forth into the world, have made their worthy contributions to the welfare and progress of the State and the country. It is with great joy and loving gratitude that we,

the Old Boys, have gathered here at this reunion today to celebrate what, in familiar parlance, is called the College Day, to pay our homage to the *Alma Mater* and salute all our old Professors, the living and the dead, who handed on to us the torch handed to them in their own day.

If all our dear Professors could be present in our midst today, their devoted hearts would glow with pride at the phenomenal success that has crowned their early labours. They would be thrilled to see how the College has grown beyond recognition since their day, the prestige it now enjoys, the many departments of teaching that have come into being, the variety of subjects that are being taught at present and the high distinctions won by their boys in different walks of life.

"Glorious Manhood"

The Mysore University has passed the stage of infancy and has entered on its glorious manhood. It has achieved a large measure of success and has maintained a high standard of education, always keeping in view the changing needs and conditions of modern life. The day-to-day growing needs of the students have, as far as possible, been considered and met. It is gratifying to know that the call for enlistment of students in the University Training Corps and Indian Army Training Corps has met with enthusiastic response. I consider this training an essential component of the education to be imparted to the young men of the present day. It is bound to make them chivalrous and patriotic and loyal to the Sovereign and the State. It will help the formation and development of character on sound and correct lines and, what is more, it will enable those who are so inclined to join the Mysore Army, known for its valour from days of yore.

There is one matter, however, on which I cannot help making a few observations. Hundreds of students nowadays appear to take up Science merely to get a degree, and with no intention of putting their scientific knowledge to any practical use. Many of them with brilliant academic records, in their eagerness to enter public service, apply for posts in departments in which the scientific knowledge

they have acquired with such industry and perseverance will be of no use at all. No doubt this state of affairs is, to some extent, due to economic conditions and to the spectre of employment that haunts the hundreds of graduates that pass out of the portals of the University every year. They are all excitement and happiness on the day of the Convocation, but on the morrow begins the bitter struggle for existence. They find themselves adrift like a ship moving away from her moorings, charterless on her maiden voyage. At the outset of their career they find life cheerless and burdensome. The fault, however, lies mainly with themselves, for embarking on a University course without any definite aim, and without realising that knowledge has to be pursued for its own sake and education is an end in itself and not merely a passport to a career. Every student should, as far as possible, decide on his vocation while he enters college and direct all his energies to the end he has in view. Only thus can he escape the sense of frustration and helplessness that overcomes him when he goes out into the rough world beyond.

Scientific Advancement

There is much talk at the present day of the "Shape of things to come," and it is agreed on all sides that the future prosperity of the country lies mainly in the hands of the scientists and technicians. With our teeming population and our helpless dependence on the vagaries of Nature, it is obvious that, if India's suffering millions are to attain to a standard of living that will keep them in health and comfort, the utmost degree of scientific advancement is necessary in every sphere of economic and industrial activity. In this context, it is encouraging to observe that the Mysore University is fully alive to the growing needs of the country. A steady advance is being made in the teaching of scientific and technical subjects. Only the other day, in the City of Mysore, an up-to-date First Grade Arts and Science College, built through Catholic Missionary enterprise, was graciously opened by His Highness, our beloved Maharaja. Bangalore now possesses another Engineering College, thanks to the munificence and public

spirit of loyal Mysorean. Our State has vast potential mineral resources which are yet undeveloped. It is hoped that facilities will soon be afforded for the higher study of mining and metallurgy so that we can make the fullest use of our mineral wealth. It is gratifying too, that in less than a year there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Intermediate Colleges where students can pursue their course of study in Science. These institutions will prove of invaluable help and, it is hoped, will soon be the nuclei of the science colleges of the future. The Technological Institute and the Occupational Institute at Bangalore are two prominent academies for the training of craftsmen and technicians, and another Occupational Institute, similar to the one in Bangalore, will soon spring up in the capital City of Mysore. I look forward to the day when there will be an Occupational Institute in each district, possibly in each taluk, and when no young man, however poor or backward, need go without an opportunity of equipping himself to be a useful citizen. The Agricultural College which has been recently opened and affiliated to the University will meet a keenly felt want. I have often wondered why our graduates are so reluctant to go back to the land, and pursue that honourable occupation which would yield them a better living. I believe much could be done to popularise the greatest of industries—the industry of Agriculture, if I may so call it, upon which the majority of our population is dependent, and the Mysore University has since very wisely made good this longstanding deficiency. The State may be buzzing with diverse industrial activities making it apparent that we are prosperous. Unless you grow sufficient food to maintain the population healthy and strong, do not for a minute be deluded by the erroneous idea that you are really flourishing. All other industries will be of no avail if every man, woman and child is not provided with ample food. Though Mysore may be on the threshold of extensive industrial development, agriculture must always remain the most important industry. Its climate, the vast extent of lands still lying

fallow, the reservoirs, canals and fertilising rivers render it specially fitted for the production of rice and ragi, the two important commodities of food consumed by the people of Mysore. Never during our living memory have we passed through such a critical period of famine conditions as we have done this year. Such of our young men who are inclined to look to the Government service as the only possible goal of their educational career, may see around them a country full of unexplored natural resources and vast possibilities.

The Toast

I do not wish to delay you any longer, nor do I propose to inflict on this convivial gathering a lengthy dissertation on educational problems. Before I conclude, it is my happy privilege to give you the Toast of the Central College, our dear *Alma Mater*, to which all of us, old and young alike, owe a deep debt of gratitude. The College has been likened by one of its former Principals, Mr. Sell, to an old mint, for ever turning out bright new coins “bringing usefulness and happiness to their possessors and to all who may have had a claim to, or interest in them during their ‘currency’ through life.” I cannot imagine a more appropriate simile. I do hope that this Old Mint, so dear to us all, may thrive and flourish, and, if I may borrow Mr. Sell’s words again, that it may continue to transmute the crude metal of our youth by passing it safely through the fiery crucible of intellectual and moral discipline, to mould it into the wholesome shape of useful citizenship, to stamp it with character, and to refine and polish it with better equipment and technique than existed in our day. Above all, let me hope that each coin may ring true, be of real sterling worth, and thus justify the toil and trouble, the care and devotion, expended in its fashioning. And thus may this Old Mint, the beloved *Alma Mater* of ours, continue as of yore to contribute in full measure to the wealth of our State, both material and spiritual, and bring increasing happiness and prosperity to its people.

MUNICIPAL VIDYARTHI NILAYA

EDUCATION MINISTER LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Education Minister, laid the Foundation Stone of the Municipal Vidyarthi Nilaya, Bangalore City, on 16th December 1946. While doing so he said:—

I was born, educated and brought up in Bangalore and I have watched the progress, the City has made during these 45 years and more. I was a member of the City Municipal Council for over a decade. I was its elected President for a short period and during this period, with the help of the Municipal Council and Executive Officers, I have also effected a few improvements in my own humble capacity to improve this City. Bangalore has undergone a great change now. It has expanded in all directions by leaps and bounds. Several extensions have sprung up and the population has come up to more than 4 lakhs. Educational institutions, both private and Government, have grown in great numbers, to meet the demand of the increased number of students, and as mentioned in the speech of the President, there are 40,000 students in the City of Bangalore. Bangalore being a centre of attraction for the whole State, many students come to Bangalore for admission into several colleges and high schools. The 50 hostels that are in existence to-day are barely sufficient to provide accommodation for all the students. I am personally aware of how a number of students are put to hardships every year by not being able to get seats in the existing hostels. They are living in private rooms, hostels and friends' houses experiencing great hardships and difficulties. To meet a long-felt want and to give accommodation to many students, the City Municipal Council have come forward to-day to build this hostel and perhaps this is the first of the kind that a local body has undertaken to do in the whole of the State and this indeed rebounds to their credit, and Mr. Shiva Shanker, the Members of the Municipal Council and the Executive Officers must really be congratulated on their achievement. I am particularly pleased to note that this hostel is meant for all classes of students without any distinction of caste, colour or creed. In these days of unhappy communal clashes, political differences and want of confidence among men, the City

Municipality has set a noble example in getting up a hostel which will certainly prove of great use to make the students of all communities live in harmony. I am sure that this spirit of harmony and goodwill and tolerance cultivated among them in their youthful period in this hostel will be carried with them to enable them to live in greater harmony in their after life. The site selected for the building of this hostel enjoys a unique position in the City of Bangalore. You have to your left a set of imposing buildings, namely, the Municipal Offices, the United India building and the Mission High School, one of the earliest schools in the State and towards your right a stretch of green sporting fields in the Sampige Tank bed in which a fine stadium for Bangalore City will spring up shortly, in front, the Hudson's Memorial Church which is built in memory of Rev. Hudson who was one of the pioneers of education in the City of Bangalore and also you have the Cenotaph bearing the names of those heroes who fell in the battle fields of Mysore War, and a few yards away, you have one of the best swimming pools in India built by the Municipality. In such spiritual, historic and educational surroundings this hostel will be situated. I am sure those students who will be accommodated in this fine building will remember with gratitude the noble gesture that the Municipal Council has shown towards student population in this City. I hope that all the students who leave the portals of this hostel after their educational career, will turn out to be useful citizens and serve their country, king and people in a manner worthy of the true sons of Mysore. It is with great pleasure that I now lay the foundation stone of this Municipal Vidyarthi Nilaya and may great and imposing structures come upon this stone and serve the noble purpose for which it is intended. Mr. Shiva Shankar and Members of the Municipal Council, I once again thank you for this great honour you have done me on this occasion.

TRADE PROBLEMS OF MYSORE

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Mysore is an inland State and the bulk of its external trade is carried on with the adjoining districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and also through the following principal ports, *viz.*, Madras, Marmugoa and Mangalore. The distinct feature of Mysore's foreign trade is that it has been exporting largely raw and semi-manufactured articles, as well as articles included under item "Food, Drink and Tobacco" in the Review of the Foreign Rail-borne and Road-borne Trade of the State while importing manufactured articles from abroad. The total value of the merchandise imported into this State has been in excess of the value of merchandise exported. But this excess of import can be, however, set off against the deficit of exports and the balance of trade maintained in favour of the State. To a considerable extent the export of gold from the Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Field area contributes to this result. The value of gold exported by the Gold Mining Companies in the year 1945-46 was about Rs. 2,61,00,000.

Industries Department

The promotion of the trade and commerce of Mysore has been one of the chief activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore from its inception. In addition to collecting and disseminating information relating to trade, the Department is interesting itself in trade problems and in assisting the creation of trade openings by putting in touch trade representatives of other parts of India and foreign countries with the local dealers of Mysore produce and manufactures. The Department also compiles and publishes statistics relating to the business conditions in Mysore and the foreign Rail-borne and Road-borne trade of the State.

It is seen from the statistics collected that the preponderating share of Mysore's export trade is held by Madras and Bombay Presi-

dencies and Madras Ports. Out of the total quantity of about 5,700,000 Railway maunds exported by rail during the year 1945-46, the exports to the above Presidencies and ports amount to about 4,800,000 Railway maunds or 84 per cent of the total exports. Though the bulk of the trade is carried on by rail, there is also considerable traffic passing through the frontier roads of the State, the value of which is estimated at about 5 crores of rupees per year.

Owing to its situation in the interior, Mysore has no sea port of its own with the result that the entire export trade has to pass over long distances through land frontiers before shipments are made to foreign countries through the Indian ports. The question of constructing a harbour at Bhatkal, which is situated at a distance of 30 miles from Mangalore on the west coast and 60 miles from Sagar (Shimoga District in Mysore), has been receiving the active consideration of the Government of Mysore for some years past and it is hoped that this harbour would serve as an *entré pot* for the trade of Mysore.

Principal Exports

Among the more important of the articles of merchandise exported from the State, mention may be made of the following, *viz.*, coffee, cardamom, cotton, groundnut, coconut and copra, betelnut, tanned hides and skins, woollen druggets and sandalwood oil. Of these, tanned hides and skins and woollen druggets are exported to foreign countries through the Madras port. Marmugoa is a distributing and shipping centre for groundnut and cotton, which are consigned chiefly from Chitaldrug and Davangere Railway Stations in the State. The total exports of the above commodities in 1945-46 amounted to about 105,000 railway maunds and 70,500 railway maunds, respectively. The bulk of

coffee produced in the Kadur and Hassan Districts is consigned to Mangalore port for purposes of shipment abroad. Coffee is chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, France, Germany and other continental countries in Europe. The exports in 1945-46 amounted to 281,808 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 277 lakhs. Cardamoms are exported mostly to the Southern Mahratta Districts of the Bombay Presidency, while coconuts and copra are exported to the Northern Indian markets, viz., Delhi, Lahore, Cawnpore, etc. The quantity of coconuts exported in 1945-46 was 504,115 railway maunds valued at about Rs. 51 lakhs while the quantity of copra exported was 283,841 railway maunds of the value of Rs. 129 lakhs. The trade in betelnut is carried on chiefly with the Madras Presidency. Sandalwood oil, which is produced in the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories of Mysore, is exported to overseas countries, the United Kingdom and Japan (before the War) being the principal recipients. The quantity exported in 1945-46 was 83,931 lbs. Lacquerware toys, sandalwood articles and rosewood articles inlaid with ivory are some of the other chief products of Mysore which find a market in foreign countries.

Imports

Considerable quantities of machinery were imported from the United Kingdom, Germany and several other continental countries in Europe before the War. The annual imports of machinery before the war valued at about a crore of rupees. During the War period, the imports of machinery from foreign countries suffered a very heavy fall. The necessity for the import of machinery from abroad both for replacement and expansion of the industrial concerns in the State is however, keenly felt. Steps are being taken to

import textile, chemical and engineering machinery needed for the post-war expansion scheme of the Government.

Supply Position

Owing to the conditions created by the War, the foreign trade and commerce of the whole of India has been considerably affected. In so far as Mysore State is concerned, the reaction has been similar. Further, the unfavourable seasonal conditions prevailing in recent years have not only reduced the available surplus for export of most kinds of agricultural produce, but have also brought about a shrinkage in the output of the chief articles of food, which is far below the actual requirements, while the supply position with regard to textiles, consumer goods, drugs and medicines, machinery and mill stores, etc., has been rendered acute owing to the absence of shipping facilities and the imposition of trade restrictions. With the cessation of War in Europe and the Far East in 1945 and the post-war reconstruction schemes which have now been taken on hand by the Government, the situation is, however, being brought under control and vigorous and systematic efforts are also being made to obtain increased supplies of food and other essential articles from other countries while augmenting the local output with the available resources. It is hoped that these measures will go a long way in easing the supply position with regard to many articles of merchandise and stabilising the trade and commerce of Mysore.

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the purpose of improving the trade of the State in Europe. Similarly, in the United States of America, an American representative has been appointed.

PROHIBITION IN MYSORE

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION

The question of introducing prohibition in the State has been urged on the attention of Government from time to time both in the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council since the year 1937-38. A resolution urging the gradual introduction of prohibition was passed during the Budget Session of the Legislative Council in the year 1941.

The attention of Government has recently been drawn to the introduction of prohibition into the eight districts of the Madras Presidency with effect from 1st October 1946. A resolution recommending the introduction of total prohibition in the State was passed during the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly held in September 1946. The policy of Government was explained on that occasion and a promise was also made on the floor of the House, that a committee would be set up very soon to examine the question in all its aspects.

The terms of reference of the Committee are indicated below :—

(i) To examine the measures adopted by Government from time to time to minimise the drink evil and to suggest ways of intensifying effort in that direction.

(ii) To review the results of the efforts made to introduce "Planned Prohibition" as an experimental measure in Closepet and Channapatna Taluks and to make recommendations if the scheme could be extended to other areas on similar lines or in any other manner.

(iii) To consider the feasibility of introducing total prohibition and if feasible to investigate the steps to be taken for the purpose.

(iv) To suggest ways and means of compensating the shortfall of revenue, consequent on the recommendation of the Committee.

(v) To suggest suitable avenues of employment for the large body of tappers, vendors, etc., engaged in the profession, in the event of their being thrown out of employment.

Government have accordingly constituted a Committee consisting of the following to submit a report :—

1. *Mushir-ul-Mulk* Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L. (*Chairman*).
 2. Mr. M. Navaneetham Naidu, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
 3. Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
 4. Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., Revenue Secretary to Government.
 5. Mr. M. Madiah, Deputy President, Legislative Council.
 6. Mr. G. Sreeramulu, M.R.A.
 7. Mr. N. Balakrishnaiah, Advocate and M.L.C.
 8. *Shafiq-ul-Mulk Khan Bahadur* Mahomed Abbas Khan, M.L.C.
 9. Mr. G. S. Subba Rao, M.R.A., Madhugiri.
 10. Mr. K. Venkataswamy, Excise Contractor, Arsikere.
 11. Mr. Y. Dharmappa, Advocate and M.R.A.
 12. Mr. D'Souza, M.R.A.
 13. *Lokasevaparayana* Srimathi K. D. Rukminiamma, M.R.A.
 14. Mr. F. O. Devaraj Urs, M.R.A.
 15. Mr. K. Chioakalingiah, M.R.A., and
 16. Mr. J. R. Isaac, B.A., M.B.E., Hon. Secretary, Mysore Temperance Federation.
- Mr. O. Narasimhamurthy, Senior Assistant Commissioner, *Secretary*.

PROHIBITION IN MOLAKALMURU AND PAVAGADA

The Government of Madras have introduced total prohibition in the eight districts of the Madras Presidency with effect from 1st October 1946 and they have asked for the co-operation of this Government with a view to making their prohibition programme a success. The question as to how far this Government could co-operate with the

Madras Government in their attempts to introduce prohibition has been considered and pending the recommendations of the Committee constituted for this purpose, Government have directed the closure of all the excise shops in two taluks of the State, *viz.*, Molakalmuru in Chitaldrug District and Pavagada in Tumkur District with effect from 1st January 1947.

DISTURBANCES AT CHENNAPATNA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The Chief Secretary to Government issued the following Press Communique on 19th December 1946 :—

On Monday the 16th December 1946, there was a communal clash at Channapatna.

It is reported that about 11 a.m., there was some altercation and pelting of stones and brickbats between the Hindus and Muslims when the bullock cart procession of the President, Mysore State Congress, had to turn back from the Daira (Muslim) locality on the protest of Muslims that it was against *namul*. The local Police prevented an immediate clash. The two hostile crowds went in different directions. Some among the Muslim crowd are reported to have stopped the procession cart and damaged it and to have stabbed one of the bullocks. The Hindu crowd looted some Muslim shops; and the Police, in trying to prevent them, had to open fire in self-defence. The Muslim crowd looted some shops in the Bazaar Street and tried to rush into the main road armed with daggers and clubs. Stones were pelted against the Police who tried to prevent them. The Police Inspector and a number of Constables were injured; and the Police had to open fire again in self-defence. One died as a result of this firing. The Hindu crowd in the meantime tried to rush towards the Muslim crowd. The efforts of the Amildar-Magistrate, the Police and certain leaders of the two communities to persuade the opposing hostile crowds on either side of them to get back proved to be of no avail. The crowds steadily advanced towards each other and began pelting stones. The Police had to open fire again to prevent the two crowds from coming in contact and engaging in a free fight—as also in self-defence. One person died as a result of this firing. The Muslim crowd turned back towards the Bazaar Street and the Hindu crowd towards the Extension. A portion of the first crowd went towards the High School; and when the Head Master in charge entreated them not to interfere with his

students, it is reported that the mob killed him and injured some teachers and then proceeded to the Bazaar Street where they looted some shops. The second crowd which went towards the Extension looted some shops and houses, including that of the Secretary, Mysore Spun Silk Mills. Attempts were also made to attack passengers in the trains coming into Channapatna.

In the meantime, on receipt of news from Chennapatna about the occurrence of this clash, Police reinforcements had been sent from Bangalore with the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, and had arrived at Chennapatna. Later, some Hindus tried to loot Muslim shops in the Fort area and had to be dispersed by opening fire.

First Aid was rendered to the persons who had received injuries by the local Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Chennapatna. The Senior Surgeon sent the District Medical Officer with three Medical Assistants and other staff and equipment, including Red Cross Ambulance Vans to the place. Arrangements were made to move the serious cases to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, who was camping at Solar in Magadi Taluk, proceeded to Channapatna immediately on receipt of the news regarding these disturbances.

The Inspector-General of Police in charge also arrived at Channapatna in the evening, followed a little later by one Company of Mysore Infantry. In view of the tense situation prevailing at Channapatna and in the neighbourhood, armed men were posted at important centres and arrangements made for patrolling all parts of the town. Armed guards were posted at Channapatna and a few Railway Stations on either side and similar guards were also provided for running trains. The situation has been perfectly under control and there have been no incidents of any kind since the evening of the 16th December 1946.

A Peace Committee has been formed with leading members of both communities to go round the several Mohallas and advise the people to be peaceful and not to spread or to give credence to false rumours.

Cases have been registered and are under investigation by the Police. Orders have been issued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the holding of meetings, processions, etc., in Channapatna Town and within a radius of 5 miles. The District Magistrate has withdrawn all licenses under the Arms Act in Channapatna and within a radius of 10 miles.

In the course of these disturbances, 3 persons were killed and 82 persons injured including 10 Police officers and men. Out of the persons who received serious injuries, one has since died in the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore.

Reports have since been received that some shops have opened and that conditions are rapidly returning to normal in Channapatna and in the neighbouring villages.

The Dewan visited the affected areas in Channapatna and made enquiries of the injured persons in the local hospital on Tuesday the 17th instant.

SCIENCE NOTES

Paper Fan for Clock-Work In Radio-Sonde

How Indian ingenuity got over the problem of shortage of clocks and clock-work machinery during the war by making use of a simple paper fan in the construction of a highly sensitive instrument is told in an article in the Journal, which describes another type of radio-sonde developed by the India Meteorological Department for sounding the upper air.

The fan-type radio-meteorograph is cheaper but equal in efficiency to the clock-type one, an account of which was given in the March issue of the Journal. It was developed in Poona in 1942-43 and is now in regular use in three meteorological stations in India.

In this instrument the rotation of a simple paper fan is utilised to close the high tension circuit of an ultra high frequency signaller successively by contact pens connected to an aneroid, a bimetallic dry-bulb temperature element and a similar wet-bulb temperature element. The unit is complete with a wireless signaller. The receiver is placed on the ground, and it has been found that the dry and wet-bulb temperatures at different pressure values can be computed by experienced observers with very little lag from the time of recording of the signals.

Anti-Bacterial Extract from Garlic

A penicillin like drug called allicin has been developed from garlic, much used in native therapy.

The drug has been extracted by a simple process and is being investigated in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under a scheme of research on plant anti-biotics, financed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It possesses anti-bacterial activity against gram-positive, gram-negative and acid fast bacilli, while neither sulphaguanidine nor penicillin is anti-bacterial to all the three types of organisms. In addition, allicin has anti-fungal properties. It is stable in the presence of blood and gastric juice, but is inactivated by artificial pancreatic juice.

Pilot Plant for D. D. T.

The Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, have made considerable progress in the production of D. D. T. in India, although actual commercial manufacture has not been started so far. A pilot plant with an output of 50 lbs. of D. D. T. per day has been set up, and the data essential for the large-scale project have been collected. An article appearing in the Journal describes the present position with regard to the production of D. D. T. and the properties and applications of the insecticide.

Among other articles appearing in the Journal, mention may be made of "The Bellara Gold Mine", and "Production of Elemental Sulphur by Bacteria". The editorial discusses the organisation of library and information services.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

SUBSIDY FOR SINKING OF IRRIGATION WELLS

In view of the adverse seasonal conditions and consequent distress prevailing in certain parts of the State, Government sanctioned in March 1946 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the grant of subsidies for sinking irrigation wells for raising food crops. An additional grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned in May 1946 in connection with the above scheme. Representations were received from the rafiats that the time limit might be extended beyond June 1946, as in a majority of cases it was found that the well works started in April could not be completed. Deputy Commissioners of Districts also recommended that the request for extension of time deserved consideration. Government extended the time limit for completing the well works already started till the end of September 1946. In view of further representations made for liberalising the scheme, Government have directed that the period for payment of subsidy on completion of wells be extended till the end of the current official year and that applications received till the end of January 1947 be treated as eligible for consideration under the scheme. (Press Note dated 3rd December 1946).

EXPORT OF ONIONS

The Madras Government have decided that the production of "in transit" permits by Mysore merchants for export of onions to places outside India need not be insisted upon.

Exports can take place of quotas against licenses issued by the Export Trade Controller, Custom House, First Line Beach, Madras. (Press Note dated 3rd December 1946).

THE TYPEWRITER CONTROL ORDER

The Government of Mysore have by a notification cancelled the Mysore Typewriter Control Order, 1943, with all its amendments with effect from 1st December 1946. (Press Note dated 3rd December 1946).

ACQUISITION OF FOOD GRAINS

The public are hereby informed that the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944, issued

under Notification No. S. D. C. 218—C. 103-44-9, dated 15th November 1944 and as amended from time to time continues to be in force during the year 1947 also and the acquisition proceedings will go on according to the provisions laid down in that Order. Purchase Depots will be opened again as in the last year. As usual, the surpluses of foodgrains should be delivered as soon as they assessed.

As regards purchase prices, the prices already fixed under Notification No. SD. C. 219—C. 103-44-10, dated 16th November 1944, will continue and there will be no change in the prices for the next twelve months.

The existing procedure regarding the rations allowed to holders of land living in rationed areas, the facilities given to them for bringing the quantities allowed into the rationed area, and the procedure to be followed therefor will continue as heretofore.

The allowances to actual producers will be on the present scale of one lb. (1 2/3 pavu) and the scale of rations to the others will remain at 12 ounces, except in the case of heavy manual labourer who will continue to be allowed 14'4 ozs. (Press Note dated 7th December 1946).

ENHANCED POWERS OF VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

With a view to improving the standard of village administration and to enabling the Village Panchayets under the guidance of Taluk and District Advisory Committees to extend their activities over a wider field of Rural Development in the State, Government recently conferred enhanced powers on the Village Panchayets and withdrew restrictions hitherto imposed on them in regard to the utilisation of funds at their disposal. Certain comments have appeared in the press that some local officers are putting obstacles in the way of the Village Panchayets exercising such enhanced powers invested in them. In the interest of the successful working of the Rural Development Scheme, instructions have been issued to all the Treasury Officers and the Officers of the Revenue Department not to put any obstacles in the way of village Panchayets exercising the enhanced powers conferred on them. (Press Note dated 9th December 1946.)

TAMARIND

As it is ascertained that considerable stocks of Tamarind of previous years have been held up in the Districts and as a fairly good crop is expected hereafter, the Government have lifted the ban on the export of tamarind from Mysore State temporarily till the end of December 1946. (Press Note dated 9th December 1946).

CONTROLLED RATES FOR JAGGERY

There has been a steep rise in the price of jaggery since November 1945 and prices went to unprecedented levels. The commodity became very scarce and difficult to obtain. Government, therefore, decided that the prices of jaggery should be fixed at a fair level so that jaggery which is mainly consumed by the poorer sections of the public, should be made available at a reasonable price in the market.

Government, after careful consideration of all aspects of the question, promulgated the Jaggery Control Order, 1946, last month and took power under the said Order to control the price of jaggery. The actual fixing up of the controlled rate, however, presented certain difficulties, inasmuch as the interests of all sections of the public, namely, the producer, the dealer and the consumer had to be taken into consideration and a rate generally acceptable to all had to be arrived at. The rates now fixed are considered to be in the best interests of all concerned and it is hoped that producers and dealers will co-operate in the working of Control Order and in making jaggery available to the consumer at the rates notified as noted below. —

SCHEDULE.

Serial Number	Name of district	Wholesale purchase price from producer of jaggery (per maund)	Whole sale selling rate at District Headquarter Town (per maund)	Retail selling price of jaggery at District Headquarter (Per Visa)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
2	Mysore	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
3	Mandya	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
4	Hassan	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
5	Kolar	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
6	Tumkur	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
7	Kadur	5 10 0	6 2 0	0 18 0
8	Chitaldrug	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 9
9	Shimoga	5 10 0	6 2 0	0 18 0

(Press Note dated 18th December 1946)

MANURE CONTROL ORDER

Manure dealers who have taken out licenses under the Mysore Manure Control Order, 1943 for the year 1946 but who have not yet applied for renewal of their licenses for the year 1947 as per condition 2A of the License are informed that applications should be submitted by them on or before 15th January 1947. Applications received after the said date will not be entertained. The applications should be in the prescribed form, accompanied by the licences granted to them for the year 1946, together with a Treasury Chellan for Rs. 25 only being the license fees for the year 1947. (Press Note dated 19th December 1946).

REVISION OF SALARIES

The first meeting of the Committee for Revision of Salaries appointed to consider the adequacy or otherwise of the existing scales of pay of the non-gazetted staff in the several departments of Government, was held at "Race View," High Grounds, Bangalore, on Friday the 20th December 1946. The general lines on which the work of the Committee may be proceeded with were settled. Further meetings will be held soon after certain necessary particulars called for are received. (Press Note dated 20th December 1946).

WHEAT

Government have ordered that the retail selling rates of wheat and wheat flour to "B" class consumers shall be the same as that to "A" class consumers, viz, three seers and seven pounds per rupee, respectively, and that the "B" class consumers may be given the option to exchange the wheat component of their ration for millets if they choose. (Press Note dated 20th December 1946).

WAR SERVICE CANDIDATES

In pursuance of a recommendation from the Director of Resettlement and Employment requesting the reservation of not less than 50 per cent of the vacancies that may exist now or may arise in future in the inferior services of all departments, for candidates, with War Service, Government have directed that candidates with War Service as desire posts in the inferior services, be absorbed in the existing or future vacancies. All Unit Officers have been requested not to confirm temporary appointments made during the last one year in their Unit offices, until further orders and to fill up the existing or future vacancies in consultation with the Director

of Resettlement and Employment, as discharged war personnel will have to be shown preference in these vacancies, provided the candidates are suitable for such posts. (Press Note dated 23rd December 1946).

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER, 1941

The Government have by a notification directed that no person shall sell newsprint other than Mysore Emergency Print—

- (a) if in reels, at a price higher than 5½ annas per lb.;
- (b) if in sheets, at a price higher than 6½ annas per lb. and

- (c) if in other form at a price higher than 3 annas per lb,

Provided that an extra charge of 1 anna per lb. may be made in any case falling within (a) or (b) if the newsprint has been imported from any part of Europe. (Press Note dated 23rd December 1946).

COMPANY PROMOTION

In future, the Companies or Promoters of Industries will approach Government direct with their requests, instead of their making separate applications to each of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR OBTAINING SEED PADDY

HOW TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES

Tanks in several areas in the State did not receive adequate supplies of water in the last season and it was not possible to grow paddy in theatchkats. The holders were therefore unable to get any seed paddy for sowing in the forthcoming season. Owing to recent heavy rains all tanks have received copious supplies of water. The holders are pressing for the supply of seed paddy in order to enable them to take advantage of the present situation. In some cases, holders who had already been given allowances of paddy towards seed are stated to have used up the stocks for domestic consumption. It is thus seen that without assistance from the Government, it may not be possible for them to secure the seed paddy urgently needed. In order to afford relief in such cases, Government have as a special case permitted relaxation of the Articles of Food Acquisition Order of 1944 in order to enable holders to get quantities of seed grains up to 81st January 1947 on terms of private

contract with the persons who may have stocks.

Holders desirous of obtaining coarse or medium seed paddy, may apply to the Amildars of their taluks who have been instructed to issue permits calculated at 30 seers of paddy per acre of land to be sown. After obtaining such permits, the holders or their duly authorised agents may make their own arrangements for securing supplies. Immediately after supplies are secured, intimation has to be given to the local officers of the area where purchases have been made. The permits issued by the Amildars will also be regarded as transport permits for transporting seed paddy from the places of purchase to the places where it is needed for sowing.

Wide publicity is given to these arrangements so that holders may take advantage of the concession offered by Government in order to meet an emergent situation. It is hoped that it will be fully utilised.

MILLING OF RICE AND BERI-BERI

Scientific Study

The association between the disease called Beri-Beri and milled rice was established about 30 years ago. The disease caused by a deficiency of Vitamin 'B', which is abundant in the outer layers of rice grain but in a much smaller quantity in the inner starchy kernel which is all that remains when rice is highly milled. The nutritive value of the main article of food, which is influenced by the degree of milling, is of great significance. The League of Nations Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held in Java in 1937, took up the question and recommended that "efforts to popularise the use of under-milled rice by education and propaganda should be increased!"

It strongly recommended further that "Government should make a thorough investigation of the nutritional, economic and psychological aspects of the problem, attention being given to the possibility of checking the spread of mechanical rice mills in rural areas, with a view to conserving the healthy habit of consuming home-pounded rice and making under-milled rice and easily available for those who wish to purchase it." Finally, the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, at its meeting in 1937, recommended that the required investigations should be undertaken in India.

The results of the investigations made in the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, were the basis of a publication entitled "Rice Problem in India," which deals with the scientific aspects of the subject in great detail.

Milling Versus Pounding

The germ and the outer layer of cereal grains are richer in various nutritive factors than the inner kernel. Machine milling deprives the rice grain of the germ and almost all its outer layer, whereas, typical hand-pounded rice retains 50-57 per cent of the outer layer. However, it is possible if

handpounding is vigorous and sufficiently prolonged, to remove the outer layers as completely as in the machine mill.

Parboiled Rice

There is one process, widely used in India in preparing rice for consumption, known as "parboiling" which means the steaming or boiling of rice in the husk after preliminary soaking. This splits the woody husk and makes its subsequent removal easier by home-pounding or milling in the same manner as raw rice. During the process of soaking and steaming, some of the nutritive factors present in the germ and outer layer of the grain diffuse through the kernel and cannot be removed by subsequent pounding or milling.

Milled parboiled rice has thus a higher nutritive value than milled raw rice. "Thrice polished" raw rice loses about 75 per cent of the vitamin B1 originally present in the husked rice, whereas, even "thrice milled" parboiled rice retains enough vitamin to prevent the disease.

Rice Conversion

Essentially, the rice conversion process is only a technological improvement of the principles underlying common parboiling methods. The Food Department convened a special meeting in February 1946 to consider this process and made recommendations. Besides the representatives from Provincial and State Governments, several technical experts attended the meeting and Mr. Huzenlaub, the originator of the process and Director of Rice Conversion, Ltd., of the U.S.A., was also present by special invitation, to explain the process and answer questions.

The meeting thoroughly discussed the nutritional, commercial and economic aspects of the process and considered the process to be satisfactory, subject to the outcome of successful results from adequate consumer tests with imported converted rice.

The superior nutritive value of under-milled, home-pounded and parboiled rice to that of highly milled raw rice has been emphasised in the various publications issued by the Indian Research Fund Association.

This matter has been further publicised repeatedly in various articles and charts by the Central Food Department.

Some Radio Talks, particularly by officers of the Central Food Department and several Nutrition Exhibitions have also helped in spreading the message to a wide public.

It is well known that a higher degree of

milling results in a higher proportion of the outer-layers of the grain removed and of broken grains with a net reduction in the total yield of rice.

It has been estimated that the average yield of raw milled rice from paddy is about 68 per cent though the outturn of fine qualities may be as low as 56 per cent, whereas, the yield from hand-pounded paddy is calculated to be about 72 per cent. By resorting to single polishing of rice, instead of double polish, a saving of about 6 per cent has been claimed.

GRANT OF TIMBER AT CONCESSION RATES TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The question of revising the policy in regard to the issue of timber to institutions at concession rates has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. Of the timber output of forests in Mysore, 80 per cent is of the non-teak species, teak accounting only for 20 per cent and a good proportion of this relatively small output of teak is absorbed by Government Departments, such as Railways, Public Works, etc., the remaining quantity being made available to the public by retail and mostly by auction sale.

A good slice of teak made available to the public goes to meet the demand for this species of timber from private gentlemen or associations, for the construction of buildings either for public or religious purposes and that supplies in this behalf are made at a concession of 25 per cent. As the position with regard to the availability of teak is very restricted, the Chief Conservator of Forests says that such demands cannot be easily met and that if non-teak species, which are more or less as good as teak for building purposes (in some cases after treatment), and which are available in larger quantities, are to be made more popular, the supply of teak at concession rates has to be discontinued or very much curtailed.

In these circumstances and in view of the need for a revision of the existing policy in this matter, Government direct that the following

modifications be adopted for the present, subject to subsequent revision in the light of the experience gained :—

(a) In the case of buildings undertaken by private gentlemen or institutions for which money grants have been or are proposed to be sanctioned by Government, no teak will be supplied to them either at concession or at schedule rates. They should obtain their requirements in the open market. In case they require non-teak species, a quantity not exceeding 500 c.ft. of such timber, according to actual requirements, may be made available to them at a concession rate of 20 per cent.

(b) In the case of buildings which are intended for public purposes and which do not receive or have not received any grants, timber may be supplied at 20 per cent concession, up to a maximum of 500 c.ft. of which teak and non-teak may be in the proportion of 1 to 2, teakwood supplied being of the girth below 54". For being eligible for this concession, the parties concerned should give a declaration that they have not received any grant from Government nor would they apply for such grant.

Government may, however, allow relaxation of the above stipulations in special cases, to the extent necessary and on such terms as they may specify in each individual case on merits.

TUBERCULOSIS—A CURABLE DISEASE

FOUR POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS

Four misconceptions about the dreaded disease, Tuberculosis, were mentioned by Lieut-Col. R. Viswanathan, T.B. Advisor to the Health Department, Government of India, in a Rotary talk at Cawnpore.

The first, he said is that tuberculosis is hereditary. "This erroneous idea," he went on, "is entertained not only by the people of this country but also by many in the Western countries."

"Tuberculosis is definitely not a hereditary disease. Infants born of tuberculosis patients get infected soon after birth through close and intimate contact. If the infants are removed from their mothers immediately after birth and handed over to foster parents, they will not develop the disease."

"One of the effective methods of prevention adopted in France is the Grancher System of isolation of new-born infants. If the disease was hereditary, there would have been no point in isolating the infants from their mothers. The fact that the disease can be prevented by separating the infants from the diseased mothers is proof positive of the fact that it is not hereditary."

The second is that T.B. is incurable. Col. Viswanathan said, "The second misconception is that tuberculosis is an incurable disease. No doubt, half a million people die of tuberculosis every year. That is because there are no adequate facilities for early diagnosis and treatment. Still there are many people who after discharge from hospitals and sanatoria are leading normal lives. The records of tuberculosis institutions show that the percentage of cure in those suffering from the 1st Stage of the disease is 80 to 90. It is even said that tuberculosis is the most curable of all diseases."

The third is about the influence of climate in the treatment of T.B. Col. Viswanathan pointed out, "The idea is still present in the minds of not only lay people but also medical men that mountain air and pine forests are essential for the treatment of tuberculosis. Summering in Switzerland and wintering in Montecarlo are still prescribed by doctors and religiously executed by gullible patients."

He urged, "I hold the view that a patient who gets cured of his disease in the same climate conditions he was living under and has to live under after treatment has a better chance of consolidating his cure and better prognosis than the one who obtains his cure on a hill-top and comes back to the plains to earn his livelihood."

The fourth, according to him, was about the infectious nature of the disease. Pointing out that the disease is no doubt infectious, he said, "It was the cough and spit that spread the disease."

So long as a patient does not cough at your face and so long as he takes care to spit in a spittoon he cannot transmit disease to another even if he is near him."

Col Viswanathan then went on to make a very important observation. "Almost everywhere there is opposition from the public at large, to the propinquity of tuberculosis institutions, be it a clinic or hospital. On the other hand, I would welcome the presence of a tuberculosis hospital right in the crowded areas of a city for the simple reason that it will help in isolating within its premises as many patients as possible. So long as they are inside they are not infectious because we can be sure of the sputum being systematically destroyed. On the other hand, the disease is spread by the patients who are not hospitalised and who move about here and there coughing and spitting promiscuously. In Madras for instance there is a large tuberculosis hospital right in the centre of the city. I certainly say without fear of contradiction that it has helped to reduce rather than increase the incidence of tuberculosis."

Pointing out the gravity and extreme urgency of the problem, Col. Viswanathan said, "It should also be remembered that even though the incidence of the disease is highest among the poorer classes, the rich are not at all immune. Just because they live in palatial buildings far away from the maddening crowds ignoble strife they should not consider themselves safe. Hence in their own interest and in the larger interest of the country as a whole, it is incumbent on the favoured few to protect themselves and others from this dangerous scourge."

Find, Isolate and Treat

In the Army, they called T. B. Control the F.I.T. Scheme—Find, Isolate and Treat. That he said was the sum and substance of T. B. Control.

"A chain of institutions are required for this purpose. The main link in the chain is the tuberculosis clinic which is the keystone of the anti-tuberculosis arch. The main functions of the clinic should be diagnosis and prevention. Treatment should form only a subsidiary function of a clinic as efficient treatment for tuberculosis can be given only in a hospital or sanatorium. According to Western standards, there should be a clinic for every 50,000 of population. Then comes the question of providing beds. As general rest to the body as a whole and local rest to the lung by surgical measures form the mainstay of treatment in tuberculosis, hospitals and sanatoria are the only places best suited for such purposes. Here again according to Western standards one bed for every death from tuberculosis should be provided."

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th NOVEMBER 1946

There was good rainfall throughout the State. The condition of standing crops in all Districts is reported to be generally good, except in Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts where crops have been partly affected by the recent rains. The paddy crops in some taluks of Kadur and Shimoga Districts have also suffered from pest on account of heavy rains. The yield is likely to be affected as a result of this.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State.

The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Source.	Quota (Figs. in tons.)	Progress.
I. Rice (including Broken Rice).—		
1. Coorg ...	1,730'59	193'9
2. Assam ...	1,651'2	Nil
3. Jeypore (Br)....	78'0	Nil
4. Raigarh (Br)....	270'2	Nil
5. Imports ...	23,500'0	11,921'3
6. Kalahandi (Br).	77'6	...
7. Hyderabad (Br).	940'9	48'6
8. Hyderabad ...	610'8	...
9. Punjab ...	3,000'0	...
10. Tadepalligudam (Madras).	4,000'0	1,127'78
11. Sind (Br). ...	1,000'0	...
12. Sind ...	5,000'0	...
II. Millets.—		
1. Hyderabad ...	20,753'23 } 1,654'97 }	105'4
2. Orissa (Via Madras)	56'8	...
3. Imports ...	18,694'0	9,000'2
4. Jeypore ...	55'7	...
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
<i>Imports ;</i>		
Wheat ...	44,186'0	44,311'75
Wheat Flour ...	22,500'0	12,502'75
Maize ...	52,400'0	32,433'0
Coarse grain ...	8,000'0	8,764'15

Source	Quota (Figs. in tons.)	Progress
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikanir ...	645'0	645'0
2. Imports ...	5,000'0	Surrendered
V. Pulses and Gram.—		
<i>Gram :</i>		
Sind ...	14,000'0	9,092'1
Punjab ...	1,500'0	...
C. P. and Berar	1,500'0	1,500'1
Fateh Kot ...	2,000'0	...
Patiala (Gram)	2,400'0	...
Do Flour	365'0	365'0
Bhopal ...	1,000'0	1,000'0
Hyderabad ...	1,000'0	960'78
<i>Pulses :</i>		
Hyderabad ...	14,930'0	4,773'0
C. P. and Berar	5,100'0	*2,100'0
Rajaputana States.	200'0	...
Patiala	500'0	...
C. I. States ...	13'30	...

* Receipt of 1,086 tons of Urd imported by merchants before the beginning of official procurements is included in this.

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January to 30th November 1946 :—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	96,290
2. Ragi	19,873
3. Jola	4,455
4. Wheat	37
5. Others	139
Total	120,794

The purchase prices fixed by Government for Bangalore City under the Harvest Order are noted below :—

PURCHASE PRICES PER PALLA.

Paddy.		
Fine	Medium	Coarse
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14 12 0	12 12 0	11 12 0
Ragi	Jola	Navane and Bajra
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0

**Report for the Fortnight ending
15th December 1946.**

During the fortnight there was excessive rainfall, and in many areas this was untimely. It is reported that the standing crops have been affected by the unusual rains.

There is no change in the deficit position of the State. The following figures show the progress of procurement.

I. Rice.

Source.	Quota (figures in tons). (including broken rice)	Progress.
1. Coorg ...	1,730'59	214'1
	12,000	...
2. Assam ...	14,651'2	...
3. Jeypore ...	78	...
4. Raigarh ...	270'2	...
5. Imports ...	40,500	13,615'6
6. Kalahandi ...	77'6	...
7. Hyderabad ...	940'9	48'6
(Br.)		
8. Do ...	610'8	...
9. Punjab ...	3,000	...
10. Tadepalligudam	4,000	4,171'98
11. Sindh (Br.) ...	1,000	...
12. Sindh ...	5,000	...

II. Millets.

1. Hyderabad ...	20,753'23	...
	1,654'97	105'4
2. Orissa (via Madras)	56'8	...
3. Imports ...	18,694	9,649'45
4. Jeypore ...	55'7	...

III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.

Imports—

1. Wheat ...	46,186	44,426'0
2. Wheatflour ...	22,300	12,502'75
3. Maize ...	52,400	36,297'05
4. Coarse grains	8,000	10,379'0

IV. Barley

1. Bikaner ...	645	645
2. Imports ...	5,000	Surrendered

V. Pulses and Gram.

Source.	Quota in tons.	Progress.
Gram—		
1. Sind ...	14,000	9,092'1
2. Punjab ...	1,500	...
3. C. P. & Berar	1,500	1,500'1
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	...
5. Patiala (gram)	2,400	...
Patiala (gram)	365	365
flour		
6. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
7. Hyderabad ...	1,000	960'78

Pulses—

1. Hyderabad ...	14,930	4,783
2. C. P. & Berar	5,100	2,100*
3. Rajaputana States	200	Surrendered
4. Patiala ...	500	...

(*Receipt of 1,066 tons of Urd imported by merchants before the beginning of procurement is included in this.)

(b) The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1946 to 15th December 1946 :—

	Tons.
1. Paddy ...	96,483
2. Ragi ...	19,936
3. Jola ...	4,534
4. Wheat ...	45
5. Others ...	145

Total ... 121,145

Arrangements have already been made to have sufficient number of godowns for food-grain storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns.

The question of revising the price of groundnut kernel and oil is under consideration. Action is being taken to obtain the allotment of oil cake, groundnut oil and cotton seeds to the State early.

The milk distribution scheme in distress taluks for school-going children and other vulnerable groups is in progress. All the free kitchens have been closed in Chitaldrug District, except one at Challakere.

Haraka and Sava

Rs. a p.
13 8 0

Wheat

Rs. a p.
32 8 0

Sale prices for all the essential cereals have been fixed and are being enforced.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of godowns for storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns.

Five thousand tons of Gingelly seeds have been allotted for issue of export

permits to merchants of Mysore State as decided at the last oil seeds conference. Arrangements are being made to import 1,000 tons of cotton seed from Hyderabad as per the decision arrived at, at the oil seeds conference.

The milk distribution scheme in distress taluks for school-going children and other vulnerable groups is in progress. Since seasonal conditions have improved considerably action is being taken to close the free kitchens.

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM SMOKING

The Government of India have, for some time past, been considering the question of prohibiting the smoking of opium in British India. The habit of opium smoking is not widely practised in India and is in fact looked down upon as a vice, generally. In fulfilment of their international obligations, the Government of India propose to enforce total prohibition of opium smoking in British India, exception being made in favour of existing addicts.

With a view to co-operating with the Government of India and to securing uniformity of

practice in regard to this measure, the Government of Mysore have decided to prohibit altogether, the smoking of opium in the Mysore State, exception being made only in favour of existing addicts, so long as they survive, and subject to their producing medical certificates in terms to be prescribed on this behalf.

The Government of Mysore will, simultaneously with the Government of India, take necessary steps to implement this decision.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

JULY, 1946.

There was a slight improvement in the general conditions of the market during the month under survey as compared with the preceding month. There was an increase in the prices of Dhal, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Castor seed, Brown sugar, Jaggery, Turmeric, Cocoanuts, Copra, Cotton (raw) and Skins (raw) while the prices of potatoes, Soapnut and Silk raw showed a decline. The stocks of controlled food articles in the Market were limited.

The General Index Number of prices during July, 1946 was 363 as compared with 361 in June, 1946 and 318 in July, 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	JULY 1946.	JUNE 1946.	JULY 1945.
1	Foodgrains and pulses	435	432	318
2	Oils and oil seeds	354	350	277
3	Other food articles	371	370	300
4	Textiles	245	252	293
5	Others	368	361	373
6	General Index Numbers	363	361	318

Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during July 1946 under the above 5 main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 604 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during July, 1946 as against 740 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.
Consumption in July 1946	6,399
Do in June 1946	6,245
Do in July 1945	6,773
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1945	73,334
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	66,487

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs was Rs. 290-0-0 during July 1946 as compared with Rs. 285-0-0 in June 1946 and Rs. 198-12-0 in July 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during July 1946 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

Average of July for three years ending 1927 to 1929	July 1946	June 1946	July 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
				Average of July 1927-29	June 1946	July 1945
Mill-woven goods.—						
Lbs. (000) 609 ...	1,256	1,257	1,410	+108.2	-0.08	-10.9
Yards (000) 1,891 ...	4,785	4,706	4,966	+150.1	-0.62	-4.7

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State since 1940-41 to 1945-46 (yards in thousands) :—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April ...	3,653	3,403	4,097	4,103	4,289	2,225	4,005
May ...	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,865	4,129	4,747
June ..	4,118	2,570	4,588	4,510	245	4,856	4,736
July ...	3,814	4,239	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,785
August ...	3,937	3,758	3,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	
September ...	3,468	4,138	3,039	4,781	4,005	4,885	
October ...	3,884	4,288	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,888	
January ..	3,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	
February	2,708	3,788	4,013	4,320	3,519	4,176	
March ..	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,686	3,993	4,695	
Total ...	44,477	45,886	47,395	52,785	43,579	56,779	

The total production of woven goods during July 1946 was 4,734,721 yards as compared with 4,738,402 yards in the previous month and 4,966,425 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 1,681 yards or 0.02 per cent as compared with June 1946 and by 231,704 yards or 4.7 per cent as compared with July 1945.

The Market for cotton goods continued to be steady. There was shortage in the supply of fine quality goods as before. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey :—

Description of cloth	Prices in July 1946.
	Rs a p
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 5038.) per pair of 6 yds.	4 12 6
Coating—Mysore Mills, (Tassur No. 22) per yard.	0 9 1
Coating—Binny Mills, (Range 1,712) per yard.	0 6 6
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, (Range 7,720) per yard.	0 6 6
Shirtings—Binny Mills Gold standard—striped per yard.	0 10 4
Gold standard—check "	0 13 11
Longcloth—Mysore Mills, (954) per yard	0 9 11
Longcloth—Binny Mills, (S. 6567) per yard.	0 8 8

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during July 1946, as compared with June 1946 and July 1945 :—

Yarn Lbs. (000).	July 1946	June 1946	July 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				June 1946	July 1945
	2,523	2,304	2,483	+9.5	+1.8

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during July 1946 was 2,523,289 lbs. as compared with 2,303,592 lbs. in June 1946 and 2,482,524 lbs. in July 1945. There was thus an increase in production by 219,697 lbs. or 9.5 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 40,765 lbs. or 1.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of sugar in the State during July 1946.

Gold

A quantity of 15,242 ozs. of fine gold was produced in the State during the month under survey and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 38,86,710. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 14,011 ozs. and Rs. 35,30,772, respectively.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of July 1946 as compared with June 1946 :—

Description of chemicals	July 1946		June 1946	
	Tons	Cwts	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming) ...	393	10	280	1
Do (fuming) ...	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral) ...	421	2	148	17
Do (acid) ...	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary) ...	1	12	...	14
Nitric Acid (") ...	5	5	3	5
Aluminium Sulphate ...	...	...	1	6
Copper Sulphate ...	37	10	...	...
Ferrous Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	...
Alum ...	...	11	1	9

Alcohol

There was no production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during July 1946 as compared with June 1946 was as follows :—

	July 1946 Rs.	June 1946 Rs.
Glassware ...	66,000	63,000
Enamelware ...	Nil	Nil

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—Demand and transactions were poor. The prices showed a downward trend towards the end of the month due partly to the slackness in the demand and partly to the rumoured arrival of Chinese silk in the Bombay Market.

Spun Silk.—The prices of spun silk continued to be steady. 210/2s was quoted at Rs. 45 per lb. (controlled rate).

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore Cocoons was Rs. 2-10-0 per lb, while the lowest was Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 2 0-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial Enquiries received and dealt with by this Department during the month under survey was 43 as compared with 21 in June 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following:—

1. Supply of Sandalwood boxes, Woollen druggets etc
2. Appointment of Agents for sale of Mysore products abroad.
3. Levy of Excise duty on Cinema films.

4. Protection to Soap Industry in South India by way of adequate supply of coconut oil.
5. Manufacture of Rubber toy balloons.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of July 1946. It is seen therefrom that 6 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during July 1946 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1,31,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 12,94,520 was subscribed and paid up.

No company filed the documents prescribed under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938, during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of July 1946 was 3,069,631 maunds as compared with 2,369,895 maunds in June 1946 and 2,173,434 maunds in July 1945.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 12,08,423 as compared with Rs. 13,91,332 in the previous month and Rs. 15,69,313 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of
July 1946.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1911	Per cent	Price in July 1946	Ratio
Food-grains and Pulses							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p. 16 8 0	100	Rs. a. p. 32 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore samna	640 "	36 0 0	100	No Sales	..
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	86 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	65 0 0	391
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	16 5 2	201
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	68 0 0	939
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	47 8 0	679
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	40 0 0	331
	Total	...			800		8018
	Average	...					433
Oils and oil seeds.							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	14 4 7	561
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	17 0 0	373
3	Cocunut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	27 1 10	369
4	Kerosene oil	White—B O C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	204
5	Cotton seeds	Ex ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	531
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	8 0 0	300
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	1 15 0 0	447
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	65 0 0	343
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	60 0 0	414
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	25 12 6	322
	Total	...			1,000		3,541
	Average	...					354
Other food articles.							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	9 8 0	507
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	200 0 0	455
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	10 0 0	320
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	27 7 3	189
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	35 0 0	363
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	25 0 0	294
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	13 8 0	300
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	18 4 0	635
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	24 9 0	477
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	21 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	80 0 0	183
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of	28 0 0	100	175 0 0	625
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	32 lbs.	16 0 0	100	60 0 0	375
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 0 0	178
	Total	...			1,500		5,563
	Average	...					371
Textiles.							
1	Yarn	Grey—20s, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	159 0 0	100	290 0 0	181
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	18 0 0	260
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	26 0 0	333
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey—average of 28"x4 yds. wg., 40 tolas and 44"x7 yds., wg., 48 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	239
	Total	...			500		1,225
	Average	...					245

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in July 1946	Ratio
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	1 88
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	44 lbs	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	1 89
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	1 0 0	100	2 13 4	2 88
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26 1/2 "	6 0 0	100	16 1 7	2 88
6	Bees wax	Local	26 1/2 "	8 12 0	100	9 8 0	8 46
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	2 94
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	4 8 0	100	11 0 0	2 44
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	90 0 0	100	412 0 0	4 58
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	80 0 0	4 21
11	Cast Iron	Local	" Cwt	39 0 0	100	122 8 0	3 14
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	4 07
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	7 5 0	100	44 0 0	5 97
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	0 12 0	100	5 8 0	6 77
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	8 31
				6 12 0	100	30 12 0	4 26
	Total				1,500		5,522
	Average						363

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	July 1946	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	3,048	435	363
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	3,541	354	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,522	371	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,225	245	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,522	363	
				18,902	363	

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1946—A Fall of one Point.

The Cost of Living Index Number of the working classes in Bangalore City for the month of September 1946, works up to 241'3 showing a fall of 1'3 points from previous month's figure.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group declined by 3'7 points to 266'4 due to a fall in the prices of Turdhal, Avaredhal, Jaggery, Vegetables, Groundnut, oil, Coriander and Wheat flour.

The Index Number of the Miscellaneous group advanced by 3'3 points to 260'6 on account of increase in the prices of supari and flowers.

The Index Numbers of the Fuel and Lighting, Clothing, and House Rent groups remained stationary.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936		August 1946		September 1946		August 1946	September 1946				
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.						
Food.—														
Raw Rice	...Seer (Msr.)	...	14'0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	...	"	22'6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	"	6'6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	...	"	0'7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	...	"	3'4	0	2	8	0	10	11	0	10	4	409	388
Bengalgram Dhal	...	"	1'4	0	2	11	0	11	0	0	11	3	377	386
Avare Dhal	...	"	0'6	0	2	7	0	11	7	0	11	3	448	435
Greengram	...	"	1'2	0	2	0	0	8	10	0	10	1	442	504
Sugar Wt.	...	"	1'9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	..	Viss	1'9	0	3	6	1	2	1	1	0	2	517	462
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	...	Seer	1'4	0	3	11	0	12	4	0	12	4	315	315
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs.	...	7'2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds (Measure)	...	Seer	1'9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	...	"	6'1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	...	"	2'7	0	6	0	1	5	0	1	6	2	350	369
Onions	..	Viss	1'0	0	1	3	0	4	4	0	4	4	347	347
Vegetables	...	"	5'6	0	2	6	0	8	6	0	7	3	340	290
Fruits	...	Doz.	0'9	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	150	153
Gingelly oil (Wt.)	..	Seer	2'5	0	2	0	0	6	7	0	6	7	329	329
Groundnut oil	...	"	0'4	0	1	8	0	5	9	0	5	8	345	340
Salt (Measure)	..	"	1'1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocconut	...	Each	1'0	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	3	7	350	358
Tamarind	..	Viss	0'9	0	3	3	0	9	7	0	9	11	295	305
Chillies	...	"	2'0	0	7	4	2	9	5	2	10	0	565	573
Coriander seeds	...	Seer	1'3	0	1	5	0	8	4	0	8	3	588	592
Garlic (Wt.)	...	"	0'7	0	2	0	0	3	10	0	4	2	192	208
Wheat Flour	...	"	1'4	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	1	2	218	175
Soji (measure)	...	"	1'8	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	...	Cup	6'3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total ...			100'0	...		...		...		...		270'1	266'4	
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...		...		...		...		...	...

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936			August 1946			August 1946	September 1946				
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Fuel and Lighting.—														
Firewood ..	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	352	352
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	...	16 C	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Box of 50 sticks.	Dozen	.	4.8	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
				(a)			(b)							
Total	...		100.0	...			...			..			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting			204.2 204.2											

Clothing —			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoties ...	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3
Coating ...	Per Yard ..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9
Shirting ...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6
Cloth for pyjamas, etc. ...	" ...	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1
Sarees ...	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	6	12	0	6	12	0
Cloth for jackets, etc. Yard ...		16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10
Total ...			100.0			...			...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing									201.1	201.1	

House Rent.—														
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	...		100.0											
Index Number—House Rent												100	100	

Miscellaneous.—			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shaving ...	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Washing soap ...	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	0	13	9
Supari (Wt.) ...	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	0	11	10	0	12	0
Beedi ...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Amusement ...	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9
Education ...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6
Medicine ...	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Flowers ...	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	1	0
Household Necessaries	Seer wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7
Total ...			100.0			...			...	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous									257.3	260.6	

Group		Weight proportional to the Total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
			September 1946	October 1946
Food	...	53.5	270.1	266.4
Fuel and Lighting	...	7.0	204.2	204.2
Clothing	...	13.8	201.1	201.1
House rent	...	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	...	19.3	257.3	260.6
Total		100.0	...	...
Cost of Living Index Number		...	242.6	241.8

- N.B. (a) The price per dozen match boxes of 50 sticks which is quoted at present is adopted from this month and the corresponding price during the base period worked out on this basis has been taken for a calculation of the index number.
- (b) The price mentioned is per box of 40 sticks.

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